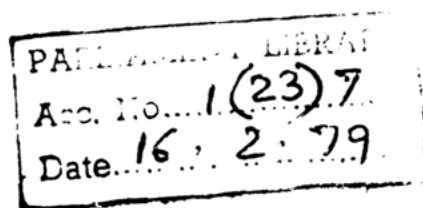


Sixth Series, Vol. XX. No. 16

Tuesday, December 12, 1978  
Agrahayana, 21, 1900 (Saka)

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Sixth Session)



(Vol. XX contains Nos. 11—20)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI

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# LOK SABHA DEBATES

I

2

## LOK SABHA

Tuesday, December 12, 1978/  
Agrahayana 21, 1900 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the  
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

#### Water Supply Schemes in Madhya Pradesh

\*304. SHRI LAXMI NARAIN NAYAK: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount given by Central Government during this year for making arrangements for water supply in the Villages of Madhya Pradesh and the names of the places where this amount was spent;

(b) whether Tikamgarh and Chhattarpur districts of Madhya Pradesh have been given money out of the amount given by Central Government for making arrangements for water supply in rural areas; and

(c) if so, the amount given and whether that amount is being utilised properly?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

#### Statement

Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme Rs. 270 lakhs of Central grant-in-aid have been allocated

9612 LS-1

during the current year for the implementation of the schemes of drinking water supply schemes in the problem villages in the following districts in Madhya Pradesh inclusive of Tikamgarh and Chhattarpur districts:

1. Bilaspur
2. Bhopal
3. Balaghat
4. Baster
5. Bhind
6. Chhattarpur
7. Chhindwara
8. Damoh
9. Dewas
10. Dhar
11. Datia
12. Durg
13. Guna
14. Gwalior
15. Indore
16. Jabalpur
17. Jhappua
18. Khandwa
19. Khargaul
20. Mandla
21. Morena
22. Mandsaur
23. Narainpur
24. Pauna
25. Rajhandgarh
26. Rewa
27. Raigarh
28. Rajgarh
29. Raisen
30. Ratlam
31. Raipur
32. Seondre
33. Satna
34. Seoni
35. Shahdol
36. Shajapur
37. Surguja
38. Sagar

;

40. Shipur
41. Tikamgarh
42. Ujjain
43. Vidisha

(b) and (c). These Schemes include schemes in respect of 7 villages costing Rs. 4.21 lakhs in Tikamgarh District and 21 villages costing Rs. 21.517 lakhs in Chattarpur District. A report on the progress of implementation of the schemes is yet to be received from the State Government.

**श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक :** माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो जवाब दिया है वह कुछ अधूरा है। मैं ने पूछा था कि टीकमगढ़ और छतरपुर जिलों में जो घनराशि दी गयी है उस का क्या सही उपयोग हो रहा है? आपने बताया कि प्रान्तीय सरकार द्वारा अभी तक इस की जानकारी नहीं दी गयी है। मैं जानना चाहता था कि प्रान्तीय सरकार को जिस कार्य के लिए आप पसा देते हैं उस कार्य में उसका सही ढंग से उपयोग हो रहा है या नहीं? क्या आप यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इन दो जिलों के लिये जो राशि आपने प्रान्तीय सरकार को दी है उस का सदुपयोग हो रहा है या नहीं और इस बारे में आप को प्रान्तीय सरकार से जानकारी मिली है या नहीं?

**श्री सिकन्दर बख्त :** मैं ने जवाब में अर्थ कर दिया है कि "

"A Report on the progress of implementation of the schemes is yet to be received from the State Government."

अभी वहां से रिपोर्ट नहीं आई है। यह दुस्त है कि हमारा जो मॉनिटरिंग का तरीका है उसके मातहत अक्तूबर के आखिर तक यहां रिपोर्ट आ जानी चाहिए थी।

लिहाजा तार से तथा दूसरे जगहों से भी वह इतला लेने की कोशिश की जा रही है।

**श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक :** प्रश्न पूछने का यही आशय होता है कि पूरा उत्तर आना चाहिए।

शुद्ध पानी न मिलने से अनेकों बीमारियां हो जाती हैं जैसे टाइफाइड नाहक जलादर। क्या प्रान्तीय सरकार द्वारा उन क्षेत्रों की जांच कराई जाएगी जहां इस तरह का बीमारियां होती हैं और क्या वहां शुद्ध पानी देने की शीघ्र व्यवस्था की जाएगी?

**श्री सिकन्दर बख्त :** यह स्वाल टीकमगढ़ और छतरपुर जिलों के बारे में है जिस की पूरी तफसीलात दे दी गई है कि कितना रुपया वहां के लिए है, कितने गांव हैं और उन गांवों में कितना रुपया लगाने की बात है। जनता पार्टी ने खास तौर से इतना काम किया है कि जो प्राबलम विल्हेजिज में हैं वहां स्वच्छ पीने का पानी मिले और इसी के लिए ऐलेशन बढ़ाई भी गई है। सेंट्रल सैक्टर में पहली बार चालीस करोड़ रुपया पिछले साल और साठ करोड़ इस साल के लिए रखा गया है।

**SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR:** Actually the reply for (a) includes the details and also the amounts which have been sanctioned to each and every district of Madhya Pradesh. If the hon. Minister is not in a position now to give details of every district which has been allocated a specific amount I will pray to him to lay the full reply on the Table of the House. I want to know when were the amounts allocated and when were they paid? They say that the amount has been spent. 'Spent' also means the functioning of the State Government too. May I know when did the Central Government ask the Government of Madhya Pradesh any question or query regarding the spending of the amount?

**SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT:** Monitoring is done by the State Government. On the drinking water, amount spent for the current year will finally be known after the year is out and not

before that. The second part of the question relates to two districts...

**SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR:** The report was to be sent before October and now it is the middle of December.

**SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT:** The report of October is with regard to the progress of the work and not with regard to the completion of the work.

**SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR:** My second question has not been answered.

**MR. SPEAKER:** He says for district-wise, he requires notice.

**श्री सिकंदर बख्त :** मध्य प्रदेश के विभिन्न जिलों के लिए जो एलाटमेंट किया गया है उस के बारे में मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को कोई टाइम बाउंड प्रोग्राम दिया है कि इस टाइम के अन्दर इसे पूरा कर दिया जाएगा या इस चीज को अनिश्चित छोड़ दिया गया है ?

**श्री सिकंदर बख्त :** जो बंधा एलाट किया जाता है वह स्पेसिफिक स्कीम के

अग्रेस्ट किया जाता है और यकीनन टाइम बाउंड होता है ।

### Central Directive on Amendment to Orissa Land Reforms Act

\*305. **SHRI DEVENDRA SAT-PATHY:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3980 dated the 14th August, 1978 regarding proposal for amendment of Orissa Land Reforms Act and state whether the Central Government after scrutiny, have given any advice to the State Government of Orissa in this regard?

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA):** Yes, Sir. A summary of the amendment proposals and the advice of the Government of India thereon is given in the statement laid on the Table of the Sabha. The State Government's proposals were, it may be noted, tentative.

### Statement

Sl. No.	Summary of the State Government's proposal	Summary of the advice given by Government of India
1	2	3
1	The definition of 'Classes of land' in section 2(5-a) of the Act should be so amended that Class I land should mean land assured of irrigation for at least 8 months and Class II land should mean land assured of irrigation for at least 4 months.	The criterion laid down in the National Guidelines is reasonable. Irrigated land capable of growing two crops is treated as the best category of land and irrigated land capable of growing only one crop falls under the next lower category. The Orissa Land Reforms Act already incorporates this criterion, and no change, accordingly, is necessary. Specifying the duration of irrigation will introduce a totally foreign concept and this concept will go against the National Guidelines since, in some cases irrigation for less than 8 months can also sustain two crops.

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2

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- 2 The definition of 'family' in section 37(b) of the Act should be modified to exclude major sons, as suggested in the National Guidelines.
- While this definition in the Orissa law is more rigorous than what the National Guidelines suggested, State Governments were free to make their laws even more stringent if, in their judgement, local conditions warranted this. The National Guidelines merely set the outer limits of legislation. If the State Government now feel that the law should correspond to the National Guidelines, they may formulate an amendment proposal to govern future cases. As far as pending cases are concerned, The suggested amendments would result in discrimination in that the benefit of the revised definition will be available only to those landowners whose cases are pending.
- 3 The period of limitation for claims for recovery of rent (one year at present) should be enhanced to permit filing of claims which have not become time-barred under the relevant tenancy laws.
- The provisions of different tenancy laws on the subject were modified by section 15 of the Orissa Land Reforms Act which prescribed a period of one year for all such claims. The State Government had earlier made a separate legislation to validate the action taken by some revenue courts which had passed orders in ignorance of the Land Reforms Act's provision but if a further relaxation is given now a number of claims would be revived and the interests of tenants some of whom may have acquired riyati rights in the meantime would be in jeopardy.
- 4 The Act may be amended to permit Revenue Officers to appoint Receivers where there is *prima facie* evidence of a dispute regarding existence of land-lord-tenant relationship and the circumstances demand such a course of action.
- The law, as it stands at present, does not seem to prohibit this. Section 15(7) of the Act permits Revenue Officers to appoint Receivers.
- 5 The law should clearly permit the recovery of dues of Co-operatives from the compensation payable for ceiling surplus land.
- An amendment may not be necessary since Co-operatives can file claims under section 48 of the Act. They enjoy a right of appeal and can also move the Civil Court. It may be that they do not come forward to file the claims in time. This difficulty can be got over by making a provision in the Rules that the Revenue Officer should send copies of the draft Assessment Roll to primary Co-operatives and Land Development Banks in whose jurisdiction the property is situated.
- 6 The time limit for appeal under section 60(2) should be reduced from 2 years to 3 months.
- There is no objection to this amendment

1

2

3

- 7 At present, religious and charitable trusts of a public nature can file an application for being declared 'privileged raiyats' only if they were created before 26-9-70 and the application was filed before 25-4-77. These trusts may be given a further time to file applications within six months of the coming in to force of the proposed amendment.

This is likely to result in the filing of applications by trusts which were created after 26-9-70. They will make an effort to prove that they were created earlier. The time allowed for such claims has been sufficient and may not be extended further.

**SHRI DEVENDRA SATPATHY:** According to the State Government, the definition of "Family" is more rigorous than the present guidelines. Will the Minister kindly state whether this was incorporated in the Act during Emergency?

**SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA:** It was incorporated in the Orissa Land Reforms Act in 1973.

**SHRI DEVENDRA SATPATHY:** What was the total extent of surplus land that has been distributed in Orissa and how much was distributed after 1977?

**MR. SPEAKER:** That does not arise.

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, although it is pertaining to Orissa, I would say that today it has been reported in the press that 8 M.P.s., 41 M.L.As. and 7 Ministers of the Orissa Government have met in a conclave and assailed that the decision on land reforms has not been implemented. I would like to know whether the hon. Minister is aware that such a conclave has met and reprimanded the Chief Minister of Orissa for not taking the guidelines given at the national level for the implementation of land reforms. Today this has been reported in the press. If so, what is the action that the Government of India is taking to see that the land reforms are fully implemented on the basis of those guidelines.

**SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA:** I have also seen only the report in the

papers today and I can't say anything on that. It does not contain the whole discussion that has taken place.

**SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL:** The Orissa Land Reforms Act and the subsequent amendment proposed by the present State Government has aroused a lot of controversy as to what should be the nature of the amendment. And it has been proposed...

**MR. SPEAKER:** Written answer is given for that.

**SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL:** I am asking a supplementary to the Minister's reply. Some time back the Revenue Minister of Orissa along with some Members of the Orissa Legislative Assembly and Members of Parliament met the Agriculture and Irrigation Minister and it has been reported in the press that whatever the amendment the present Government of Orissa is proposing has been accepted by the Centre. This has been reported in the press which has been contradicted so far. I want to know whether the Minister is aware of this. Secondly, the Orissa Land Reforms Act as amended in 1973 has gone in favour of the poorer classes, the tiller class, the tenants who have been toiling on the land. Perhaps the proposed amendment, we are afraid, will upset the existing progressive legislation. Will the hon. Minister assure the House that nothing will be done in this respect which will show that the Janata Government, in the case of land reforms, is acting against the interests of the poorer and weaker

sections and helping the richer class of the society? Will the Minister assure that nothing will be done to the Orissa Land Reforms Act?

(Interruptions).

**SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA:**

Sir, some Members of Parliament had met me in one group asking for amendment and another group of almost similar number had met me saying that that amendment should not be allowed. And I do not know how it has come in the press and in what press it has come that we have agreed to the amendment. I do not know that and it is not one of our functions to contradict all the statement given in the press or the press reports. So far as the question of Janata Government doing anything or not doing anything is concerned, as the Janata Government is here, the Orissa State has got the Janata Government there.

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:** We are divided on this issue. Please answer properly.

**SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA:**

It is mainly being done by the Orissa Government. They have proposed certain amendments and we have given our reactions to those amendments. All that I have given in my answer to the question.

**SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN:** Sir, throughout India all the major sons have been given a ceiling. But in Orissa, major sons have not been given a ceiling. Even persons who are aged 80 or 90 years, if they are two or three brothers, they have not been given ceiling. Their grandsons numbering 20 or 30 are all major. I would like to know whether the Orissa Government has followed the Central guidelines in regard to the definition of "family". If not, why? If the State Government had not followed the Central guidelines, why did they accept this?

**MR. SPEAKER:** The answer is in the written statement.

**SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA:**

It is not in every State that a major son has been given a separate share. For example, in States like UP and

Assam, the major sons have not been given a whole share. It is upto the State Government. The Central Government had only given the guidelines and the State Governments have to make their own legislation on that. Some States have passed legislation in a stricter form and some in liberal form and the Orissa Government has defined "family" in a stricter form. I would not like to say anything more.

(Interruptions).

**MR. SPEAKER:** If you want, you can raise a half-an-hour discussion.

### Setting up of Community Polytechnics

\*307. **SHRI A. ASOKARAJ:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Working Group of his Ministry has suggested the setting up of Community Polytechnics;

(b) if so, objects of these polytechnics; and

(c) the reaction of the State governments to it?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER):** (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

### Statement

The Working Group on Technical Education has recommended that selected Polytechnics act as focal points to promote transfer of technology to the rural community and that such Polytechnics be designated as Community Polytechnics and adequate support provided. The All India Council for Technical Education, which has representations of all the States on it, have endorsed this recommendation of the Working Group. In consultation with the Directors of Technical Education, 28 Polytechnics have been selected for this purpose, to which financial support will be provided by the Central Government.

**SHRI A. ASOKARAJ:** The hon. Minister in his reply has stated that "selected polytechnics act as focal points to promote transfer of technology to the rural community". The answer is very vague. I would like the hon. Minister to explain as to how they are going to transfer the technology to the rural community and on what basis they are going to set up these community polytechnics.

**DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER:** The original suggestion for transferring technology to the polytechnics had come from a Working Group under the Chairmanship of the Education Secretary in November, 1977. Then a Special Committee was set up for doing something about technical man-power, research and development. Then the scheme was placed before the All-India Council for Technical Education in February, 1978. Pursuant to that, some of these polytechnics are chosen for doing some special type of work like rural industrial production-cum-training centres, survey of the specific need of the area and 28 such polytechnics have been chosen. The matter is not yet finalised. We have made the offer. It is now for the State Governments to give a shape to this idea.

**SHRI A. ASOKARAJ:** In Tamil Nadu, how many polytechnics have been selected for community polytechnics and when are they going to start these community polytechnics?

**DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER:** In Tamil Nadu, two polytechnics have been chosen—Sri Rama Krishna Mission Vidyalaya Polytechnic, Coimbatore and Annamalai Polytechnic, Chettinad. We have recommended non-recurring and recurring grants and the grants will be released from 1978-79.

**श्री. हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** मैं माननीय मंत्री जो से जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितने पालीटेक्निक की सारे देश में स्थापना करने की उन की योजना है उस पर कितना व्यय बढ़ा देंगे, कितना राज्य सरकारें व्यय करेंगी

और इस से कितना लाभ होने की संभावना है ?

**डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र :** यह सवाल पालीटेक्निक का नहीं है कम्युनिटी पालीटेक्निक का है। पालीटेक्निक तो काफी हैं। परन्तु उन में से कुछ पालीटेक्निक चुन लिए गए हैं और उन में ग्रामीण उन्नति के लिये काम हो रहा है।

28 ploytechnics have been chosen for this purpose.

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** खर्च कितना करेंगे उस पर ?

**डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र :** रेकरिंग और नान-रेकरिंग ग्रांट्स के बारे में एक लम्बी फेहरिस्त है . . .

**MR. SPEAKER:** You can place it on the Table.

**DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER:** I lay it on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3050/78].

**SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN:** This is a very welcome scheme because it enables the polytechnics to get involved in the problems of the rural poor and the people in villages also, will get involved in the work of the various Polytechnics. But, however, the Central assistance seems to be for both Government Polytechnics and Private Polytechnics. Government Polytechnics, normally, to take care of themselves. So, will the hon. Minister try to help Private Polytechnics more in this respect because, if he omits Government Polytechnics, he would be able to help a few more Private Polytechnics. I would like to have a sympathetic answer.

**DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER:** This is an experimental measure. We are proceeding on the basis of the expertise available in the Polytechnics; so, if in Government Polytechnics, expertise is available, such Government Polytechnics will be helped

and, similarly, Private Polytechnics. But when we increase our efforts in this field, more polytechnics will come in, including private Polytechnics.

### Outlay on Operation Flood-II

\*308. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Operation Flood-II project was approved by Government sometime in October, 1978;

(b) whether the shipments of milk powder and butter oil under this project from E.E.C. had already been shipped and received during June/July, 1978;

(c) whether Government have decided that the outlay on Operation Flood-II will be part of the Union Budget; and if so, the reasons thereof; and

(d) whether this decision is being fully implemented and observed by the Indian Dairy Corporation and the Department of Agriculture and the other concerned Ministries?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir. This decision has been taken since Operation Flood II has been envisaged as a National Project for Dairy Development.

(d) Yes, Sir; the details of the procedure for reflecting the out-lays in the Union Budget are being worked out.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN: The Operation Flood-II programme and also the Operation Flood-I programme was envisaged by the Government to make India self-sufficient in milk production. Now, what happened is that during

the last nine years, they could spend only Rs. 70 crores out of the total outlay of Rs. 116 crores which was meant for the first phase of the Operation Flood and, instead of making India self-sufficient in milk production, it is made India completely dependent ...

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to the question.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN: I am dealing with the question.

We are now completely dependent on the E.E.C. countries for running the Mother Dairy, according to reports. I would like to know from the Minister whether it is a fact that the Mother Dairies of Bombay, Delhi and Madras are running with a capacity of 35 per cent, 50 per cent and 30 per cent respectively, even with imported ingredients like skimmed milk powder and butter-oil used in the manufacture of milk, and whether it is also a fact that Government has diverted money meant for milk production in the country for manufacturing or importing dairy equipment from multi-national Companies abroad.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: These Mother Dairies are helping other Dairies, particularly in the bigger towns, in the supply of milk. Here also, we see that the Mother Dairy and the DMS are both supplying milk, but the Mother Dairy's milk is slightly more costly and has slight more fat, and their distribution system is an improvement over the DMS system.

I do not agree with the hon. Member that they are producing only to the tune of 35 or 30 per cent capacity, depending on the imports. They get fresh milk also from the milk-shed area and, also, they have some re-combination of milk from milk-powder and butter-oil. They have to do it.

MR. SPEAKER: He says that you have not spent more than Rs. 70 crores in the last nine years out of Rs. 116 crores. He has also asked

whether you have utilised that fund for importing machinery.

**SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA:** It is a fact that part of the money was used for importing machinery, but not to the extent the hon. Member says it has been done. Rs. 70 crores has not been utilised only on plant and machinery.

**MR. SPEAKER:** He says that out of the Rs. 116 crores allotted, only Rs. 70 crores has been spent in nine years. Further, he says that part of the money has been utilised for importing machinery.

**SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA:** It is not a fact that only Rs. 70 crores have been spent and that the remaining money is being utilised for importing machinery. That is not correct.

**SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA:** I am very sorry that the Minister is either not quite prepared to answer the question or he is deliberately concealing the facts to help multi-national companies. I must say that. I hope that when he answers the second part of my question, he will be more prepared to answer the question. Sir, in the first part of my question, I asked the following. Instead of encouraging indigenous milk production, the Operation Flood scheme is largely depending upon the imported skimmed milk powder and butter oil, which, to a large extent, we are receiving as gift from E.E.C. countries. These are being used to manufacture milk and to supply it through Mother Dairy. The hon. Minister said that there was some problem in the production of milk. The problem is not of getting some milk. The Government envisaged a scheme by which when the Second Phase of operation flood was implemented, the production of milk from 68 million litres per day would go up to 103 million litres per day. Whether the Government visualises today that with the existing capacity they would

be able to meet the demand? Whether it is not a fact that importing machineries for producing dairy products and then not having milk to supply through dairies, you will have to perpetually depend upon the E.E.C. countries and the U.S.A. for milk products like skimmed milk powder butter oil, etc.? I would like the hon. Minister to tell us whether it is a fact that his Ministry has decided to end the collaboration agreement with G.D.R. for the manufacture of dairy equipments in India, after the collaboration agreement was signed and approved by the Cabinet. What are the reasons thereof?

**SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA:** So far as the production of milk in the country is concerned, this Operation Flood-II envisages that the milk producers will have an additional cattle of 15 million cross-bred cows and upgraded buffaloes by 1985. This is going to benefit about 10 to 15 million farming families. It was also envisaged that there should be a National Milk Grid which would link the rural milksheds to the major demand centres with urban population totalling some 100 millions and more. Such centres have been identified as to the towns with a population of one lakh and more and those centres will be connected with the milkshed areas so that milk can be supplied to these areas. In so far as the farmers are concerned, they can produce more cross-bred cows and upgraded buffaloes so that milk can be supplied to these areas. For the question regarding the agreement with G.D.R., a notice is required.

**डा० रामजी सिंह :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, दुग्ध आपूर्ति की जो योजना चलाई जा रही है वह वास्तव में भारतीय पद्धति और भारतीय पशु पालन के दृष्टिकोण से गलत है। एक मदर डेरी बूथ चलाने के लिये एक लाख की पूंजी लगती है जबकि एक लाख में सौ परिवारों की आप कोई गाय या भैंस दे सकते हैं जिस से लोगों को ज्यादा रोजगार मिलेगा। यह जो बाहर से दुग्ध चूर्ण लाकर एक-एक

लाख रुपए में एक एक बूँट बनाते हैं इस से ऐसा लगता है कि ग्रामोद्योग का केवल नाम दिया जाता है, ग्रामोद्योग के लिए कार्य नहीं किया जाता है। इसलिए क्या माननीय कृषि मंत्री जो ऐसा करेंगे कि भारतीय गोश की वृद्धि के लिये तथा यहां के लोगों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा रोजगार देने के लिये मदर डेरी के बदले भारतीय पद्धति से डेरी की स्थापना की जाये ?

**श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला :** जैसा कि मैं ने पहले बताया इस स्कीम के नीचे तकरीबन 15 मिलियन फ़ीड-बैड और इम्पूव्ड वाराइटीज आफ बकैचोर हांगी, नये दूध वाले जानवर पदा होंगे और इस से 150, 155 शहर और मिलक शैड ऐंसे हैं जिन का दूध सप्लाय किया जायेगा। सारे ऐरियाज से दूध इकट्ठा करके प्रोडक्शन ऐरिया से लेकर डिमांड ऐरिया में दूध पहुंचाया जायेगा। जैसे कि बताया इस से 1 करोड़ के करीब फमिलीज को लाभ हो सकेगा और यह तभी हो सकेगा जब माय और बैसी की किस्म अच्छी होगी हम फ़ीड ब्रीड कर के इम्पूव्ड वाराइटीज के जानवर तैयार कर सकेंगे।

**श्रीमती मृणाल गोरे :** क्या मंत्री महोदय यह खुन सा करने की कृपा करेंगे कि आपरेशन फ़ीड की पहली स्कीम में कितने पैमाने पर सिलव फ़ीड की संख्या बढ़ाने की योजना थी और वह कहाँ तक पूरी हुई ?

आपरेशन फ़ीड स्कीम 2 में कितना मिलक पाउडर और कितना बटर आयल इम्पोर्ट कर रहे हैं ? इसके बारे में पहली जो योजना तैयार की गई थी क्या उस पर कोई अमल नहीं हुआ और क्या उसी प्रकार से इस आपरेशन फ़ीड नं० 2 पर भी अमल नहीं होगा ?

**श्री सुरजीत बरनाला :** जो पहली स्कीम आपरेशन फ़ीड नं० 1 थी वह देश के

बड़े शहरों को दूध सप्लाय करने की स्कीम थी। उस से बड़े-बड़े 4, 6 शहरों को दूध देने के लिये छोटे-छोटे प्लांट्स तैयार किये गये थे और को-ऑपरेटिव्स तैयार की गई थीं। 5 हजार को-ऑपरेटिव्स दूध के लिये बनाई गई थीं जिस में तकरीबन 5 लाख लोगों ने हिस्सा लिया है, 5 लाख लोग उस के मेम्बर बने हैं जो कि दूध सप्लाय करते हैं। ऐसा अन्दाजा लगाया गया है कि जिन्होंने दूध का काम शुरू किया है, उन की आमदनी 50, 60 परसेंट बढ़ा है।

नई स्कीम के नीचे 1 लाख 86 हजार टन एसएनपी और 76 हजार 200 टन बटर आयल 7 सालों में इम्पोर्ट करना है।

**श्रीमती मृणाल गोरे :** मेरा उत्तर नहीं आया है। मैं ने जानना चाहा था कि स्कीम नं० 1 में आपकी योजना क्या था और क्या वह पूरी हो चुकी है ? मैं जानती हूँ कि पहली स्कीम के अन्तर्गत जो मिलक पाउडर और बटर आयल आया है, उस से जो कल्पना थी कि हम यहां इंडीजीनस प्रोडक्शन बहुत बढ़ा पायेंगे, वह नहीं हुआ है और फिर हम नई स्कीम बना कर मदर डेरीज को फ़ीड करने का काम करते रहे हैं और शहरों को एकत्रित किया मिलक दे रहे हैं। मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि इसके बारे में क्या सोच रहे हैं ?

**श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला :** मैं ने इस का जवाब दिया था, शायद आप ने सुना नहीं ? बिन लोगों ने 5 को-ऑपरेटिव फ़ैक्ट्रिज बनाई, उन की आमदनी का अन्दाजा लगाया गया है, उस में 50, 60 परसेंट आमदनी बढ़ी है। इस से बता लगता है कि कुछ ज्यादा दूध बढ़ा है, जानवरों की नस्ल बढ़ी है और दूध की पैदावार भी बेहतर हुई है।

**एक माननीय सदस्य :** प्रोजेक्ट क्या था ?

## Public Distribution System in Rural Areas

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\*309. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PRASTE:

SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that of the total offtake of foodgrains from the public distribution system about 68 per cent is accounted for by the urban areas and only 32 per cent by the rural areas although 75 per cent of all the fair price shops are shown as located in the rural areas;

(b) whether the Centre has asked the States to review the existing public distribution system and initiate steps to strengthen and expand it in the rural areas especially in remote villages and tribal areas; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by the States in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

### Statement

The distribution of foodgrains within the State is the responsibility of the State Government. The demands of the State Governments for the allocation of wheat and rice stocks from the Central Pool are presently being met in full. The State Governments have been requested to strengthen and expand their public distribution system so that the benefits of subsidized foodgrains are made available to the vulnerable sections of the rural population. The State Governments have generally agreed to open more fair price shops in the rural areas to ensure regular supply of foodgrains at fixed prices. They are also examining how to make the fair price shops a

viable proposition and what essential commodities other than foodgrains can be supplied through them so that the coverage can be further expanded.

श्री-दलपत सिंह-प्रस्टे : यह ठीक है कि गांव और शहरों, दोनों में सार्वजनिक वितरण व्यवस्था करना राज्य सरकार का काम है, लेकिन उन दुकानों के लिये सामग्री रिजर्व करना केन्द्रीय सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है। पिछले 30 वर्षों में गांवों के साथ अन्याय हुआ है, 30 प्रतिशत शहरवासियों को सुविधा दी जाती रही है और गांव उपेक्षित रह जाते हैं। क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतायेंगे कि अब सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली चलाने में गांवों के साथ अन्याय नहीं किया जायेगा और सार गांवों की वितरण प्रणाली के लिये सामग्री दी जायेगी ?

श्री बानु प्रताप सिंह : भारत सरकार ने सभी राज्य-सरकारों को लिखा है कि वे अपने राज्यों में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में वितरण प्रणाली को मजबूत बनायें, और जितना भी शक्त्ता वह मांगेंगे, वह सब हम देने को तैयार हैं, उस में कमी नहीं होगी। लेकिन एक बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि गांव में सस्ते गन्ने की इतनी मांग नहीं है जितनी शहरों में है। उस का कारण यह है कि उत्तर प्रदेश, पंजाब, हरियाणा जैसे राज्यों में जब उन का गेहूँ 112 रुपये 50 पैसे क्विंटल में बिका है तो वहाँ के गांवों के लोग उसी गेहूँ को जब वह सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के द्वारा 130 और 135 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल में गांवों तक पहुँचना क्यों लेंगे ? जब देहातों में पहले से ही सस्ता गेहूँ उपलब्ध है तो वहाँ सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली का गेहूँ कोई नहीं खरीबेगा। यह स्थिति उन राज्यों में है जो सरपस हैं या डेफिसिट नहीं हैं। जो राज्य डेफिसिट हैं उन के लिये प्रबन्ध करना ठीक है और वहाँ के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के लिए हम पूरा प्रबन्ध कर रहे हैं।

**श्री बलपत सिंह परस्ते :** छाँ योचना के प्रत्येत कितने बाँवों को सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के प्रतर्गत लाने का आपका विचार है ?

**श्री बाबू प्रताप सिंह :** इस को बाँवों की सख्या से नहीं जोड़ा जा सकता । वैसे दुकानें खुली हुई है और जैसा कि मैं ने कहा कि जितनी भी मांग होगी उस को पूरा किया जाएगा । अभी पिछले दिनों में राज्य सरकार से ऐसी कोई मांग नहीं हुई है जिसकी हम पूरा नहीं कर सके हैं ।

**SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL:** The question was specific but a vague statement has been given without attending to the points raised in the original question. It is not sufficient for the Central Government to say that so and so items are under the State List and so, they are not concerned about that. The Centre cannot absolve itself of its responsibility when formulating a total policy for the country as a whole. This is a very vital question. The people in the countryside, in the rural sector for which this Government vouchsafes that it is working hard to ameliorate their lot, are the worst affected people today in the distribution system. What steps this Government is taking to see that the people in the rural countryside get these controlled commodities at optimum prices at which these are taken away from them at the time of harvest. In turn, it is the urban sector which do not do anything to produce foodgrains, who are taken care of. As a total comprehensive and integrated policy and coordination between the Centre and the States, what steps the Government is taking to see that the controlled commodities, especially foodgrains, are made available to the weaker sections, to the poor people who produce them and sell them at a distress price?

**SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH:** The policy of the Government is very clear and we are doing everything to fulfil those assurances that whosoever

is in need of foodgrains, will be supplied at the issue price. We cannot force the rural people to purchase it at a price which is higher than what they get in their own villages. The situation is like this. (Interruption) I have made it clear that we will supply all the quantity of foodgrains that is required by any State for meeting the demand of foodgrains in the villages. Now, there is no demand and I cannot help that because there is a price difference. I am quite sure that no one in Punjab, Haryana or Uttar Pradesh would like to purchase wheat at Rs. 130 in villages because it is available there at less than that price. Otherwise, we are willing to supply it.

**श्री युवराज :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी महोदय ने जो उत्तर में कहा है कि निर्धारित मूल्यों पर खाद्यान्नों की नियमित सप्लाई को सुनिश्चित किया जा रहा है और इस बात की भी वे जांच कर रहे हैं कि उचित मूल्यों की दुकानों को कैसे सक्षम बनाया जाए । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि खाद्यान्नों के प्रतिस्वत और कौन कौन सी आवश्यक वस्तुएं उन दुकानों के माध्यम से सप्लाई करने का आप विचार रखते हैं ? गांवों में जो दुकानें इनकी चलती हैं यह ठीक है कि उन पर खाद्यान्नों की नियंत्रित दरों पर बिक्री होती है और आज खाद्यान्नों की गांवों में उतनी मांग नहीं है लेकिन जो दूसरी नियंत्रित वस्तुएं हैं खास तौर पर अदिवासी इलाकों में वहां इन की कोई दुकानें ठीक से नहीं चलती हैं । वहां पर व्यापारी मिट्टी का तेल लाते हैं लेकिन वहां जनता को उपलब्ध नहीं होता है । आजकल बांब बिल्कुल अंधेरे में रह रहा है । मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आप ने कौन सी व्यवस्था की है अदिवासी इलाकों में ताकि वहां ये चीजें ठीक तरह से मिल सकें ? अदिवासी इलाकों में सरकार की ओर से पूंजी दे कर या गांवों में अपनी ओर से पूंजी दे कर कंट्रोल का कपड़ा और मिट्टी का तेल पर्याप्त मात्रा में उपलब्ध हो सके और नियमित रूप से हो सके

इस के लिये आप ने क्या कोई व्यवस्था की है ?

**श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह :** मैं इस राय से सहमत हूँ कि गांवों में भी फेयर प्राइस शाप्स होनी चाहियें और घर-घर गल्ले की मांग नहीं है तो दूसरी चीजें उन्हें सस्ती दर पर मिलनी चाहियें। इस के लिए वास्तव में जिम्मेवार सिविल सप्लाइज मंत्रालय है और मुझे जहां तक मालूम है वह इस का प्रबन्ध भी कर रहा है।

**SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:** Sir, may I draw the attention of the Minister to the fact that his assessment of poor off-take of foodgrains in the rural areas is not based on the correct assessment? When the distribution system itself is defective and it cannot reach the rural areas, he cannot say that the off-take is poor. I would say that the fair price shops which are only distributing foodgrains are not viable by themselves with the result that the dealers are selling their stocks at the taluk headquarter itself and if that is the case, may I know whether the hon. Minister proposes to advise the State Governments to entrust the distribution system to the local panchayats where they can take care of this distribution in a perfect manner. Secondly, I would like to know whether he is including other essential commodities, as has been stated in his statement, like kerosene, pulses and other commodities so that the poor may get them at a cheaper price and also whether he will be able to see that the food for work programmes are taken up by various departments so that it may reach the workers and they may be able to take advantage of the rural distribution system.

**SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH:** The first suggestion has already been carried out. I have written to the State Governments to think of making these fair price shops viable. His suggestion is that panchayats should be handed over this work. That I have

already suggested to the State Governments. In fact, I wrote a letter to them on September 18, 1978, and as far as food for work is concerned, I have no doubt that food is reaching those for whom it is meant.

#### Conference on Prostitution

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\*310. **SHRI K. MALLANNA:**  
**SHRI VIJAYA KUMAR N.**  
**PATIL:**

Will the Minister of **EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a conference was recently held in New Delhi on The Woman in Prostitution—Victim versus Offender; and

(b) if so, the details regarding recommendations?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER):** (a) Yes, Sir. The Association for Social Health in India, a voluntary organisation, had organised the Conference on the occasion of its Golden Jubilee, from 8—11 November, 1978.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### Statement

The Conference made certain recommendation in the form of Resolutions, namely:—

- (i) Prostitution should be treated as a national problem;
- (ii) Programme to combat sexually transmitted diseases should be strengthened.
- (iii) Socio-Economic programmes for the rehabilitation of women given to prostitution should be organised;
- (iv) The working of the rescue Homes and Correction Centres should be reviewed;
- (v) Family Life education should be included in the curricula of

the educational institutions at all levels. The subjects promoting social health of the community be included in the national Adult Education Programme;

(vi) Audio-visual material should be brought out for promoting the overall social health in the country; and

(vii) In the amendment to the S.I.T. Act, 1956, necessary provisions for the punishment of the customer may be included.

**SHRI K. MALLANNA:** Sir, this is a very important question. My question has not been answered by the hon. Minister properly. The question is whether a Conference was recently held in New Delhi ....

**MR. SPEAKER:** He said: "Yes".

**SHRI K. MALLANNA:** ....on the Women in Prostitution—Victim versus Offender. What I intended in putting this question is that women should be treated as victims and the procurer or the customer should be treated as offender. This, as per the answer, is not answered. But this is the main question. Coming to the supplementary this Conference had not gone deep in to the matter about the problem of prostitution.

**SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:** He is not aware of the problem.

**SHRI K. MALLANNA:** Prevention is better than cure. We must know the cause of these things. This institution of prostitution in the ancient days was for the pleasure of the monarch and the rich. Now it is confined to socio-economic problems, due to poverty and unemployment....

**MR. SPEAKER:** What is your question?

**SHRI K. MALLANNA:** Women and girls succumb to prostitution due to socio-economic problems. I would like

to know whether the Government has initiated any socio-economic measures to cure this disease, if so, what are they and to what extent they are implemented.

**DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER:** This problem was very amply debated in this House in connection with the amendment to Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act. Only recently, the House passed the Amendment Act and it is provided therein that a special provision should be made for correction homes and protective homes. There the erstwhile prostitutes will be trained in various fields so that they can earn their living in a better way.

**SHRI K. MALLANNA:** He has not answered my question. There are two kinds of prostitution. I read in the paper and this is from the study of Dr. Pramila Kapur of Delhi. One kind is those who resort to it due to socio-economic problems and the other is those who take recourse to it due to physical and psychological problems. These girls are called call-girls. Many of these call-girls do come from families which are not oppressed by finance and which are well-off and they take recourse to it for pleasure. I would like to know whether the Government is thinking of declaring any area as prohibited area and giving licences to run brothel houses for these call-girls. This is a menace to the society (Interruptions) What is the measure contemplated by the Government to stop this menace of call-girls?

**DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER:** Under the Amendment Act, which was passed by this House and also passed unanimously by the other House, it is provided that the State Government will have the power to declare certain areas to be free from prostitution. So, if these problems come within that area, then these will be prohibited. There is no question of giving any licence to anybody.

**SHRI VIJAYAKUMAR N. PATIL:** In view of the wide-spread call-girl racket in the affluent society, I would

like to know whether the Government proposes to stop the mushroom growth of cabaret culture.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER:  
of cabaret culture.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:  
This whole problem is an extremely serious one and unless and until the socio-economic problems are solved, we will continue to be plagued by it. May I know from the hon. Minister what the Government is doing about taking steps to rehabilitate the women who are misled and who fall victims to this totally immoral and anti-social traffic? What does Government purpose to do about seeing that such rehabilitated people are absorbed into the employment force and into the society in our country?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER:  
I fully agree with the Hon. Member that the bulk of the problem depends on the socio-economic matter and unless there is general socio-economic improvement in the country, it is almost impossible to tackle this serious problem. However, as I have pointed out, in the new provisions of the amended Act we have mentioned about protective homes and corrective institutions. There, these people will be rehabilitated and there will also be probation for them as the Probation of Offenders Act has been made applicable to these cases. Apart from these, some of the unfortunately girls may volunteer to take advantage of the new provisions, so that they may be taken away from the brothels and may see better life.

श्री श्रीम. प्रमोद शर्मा : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सच है कि जब किसी वेश्यालय में कोई प्रोस्टीच्यूट और ऑफेंडर पकड़े जाते हैं तो बेचारी लड़की को ही दण्डनीय माना जाता है और जो ऑफेंडर होता है, उसे दण्डनीय नहीं माना जाता है? क्या मंत्री महोदय इस प्रकार का कोई संशोधन संविधान में करेंगे कि जो व्यक्ति वेश्यालय में जाता है वह भी दण्डनीय हो?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER:  
The Act does not prohibit prostitution, but it applies to control commercialised prostitution, so that they may not live on prostitution.

The Law Commission has advised that it will not be proper to punish the man because the initial offence is not a criminal offence. Therefore, there is no question of abetment in this offence.

राजस्थान में कीड़ों से फसल को  
नुकसान

+

\* 311. श्री बोलत राम सारन :  
श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माधुर :

क्या कुछ बीरसिखाई मंत्री यह बताने की कोशिश करेंगे कि-

(क) क्या राजस्थान में पिछले दो तीन वर्षों से कातरा, एक प्रकार का श्वेत कीड़ा, तथा चेपा से खरीफ की फसल खराब हो रही है, जिस के कारण किसानों को भारी हानि हो रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या फसल को बचाने के लिये कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है और यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). Pests like white grub, katra (red-hairy caterpillar) and chepa (aphids) have been affecting the Kharif crops in Rajasthan for the last two, three years in varying degrees. However, as a result of measures like chemical treatment of the affected area, use of light traps, mechanical control, etc., it has been possible to avert serious damage to the crops.

श्री बोलत राम सारन : ग्राम में उपचार लीबलबा, लेकिन मैं ने पूछा था कि क्या वहाँ यह उपचार कृषि में या उपलब्ध नहीं हुए?

इस से राजस्थान के बहुत बड़े क्षेत्र के किसानों की फसल नष्ट होती आ रहा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन कीड़ों और बीमारियों के कारण इन वर्षों में कितने क्षेत्र का फसल नष्ट हुई और उस से कितने किसानों को हानि हुई? कितने किसान इस से प्रभावित हुए?

**श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला :** यह तो ठीक पता नहीं है कि कितने किसानों को नुकसान हुआ है या कितने किसानों के खेतों में यह पहुँचे, लेकिन ऐसी इत्तिला स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से मित्रा है कि इस खतरे का असर 13 लाख, 27 हजार 896 हेक्टर जमीन पर हुआ है। उस में से 3 लाख 66 हजार 712 हेक्टर को मैकेनिकल ट्रीटमेंट से बचाया है और 14 हजार 569 हेक्टर को केमिकल कंट्रोल से बचाया है, और दवाएं जो इस्तेमाल की गई हैं, उन की डिटल भी मेरे पास मौजूद है।

**श्री मनोराम बागड़ी :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है। मंत्री महोदय अवकाश जवाब देते हैं। आप मंत्री जी से कहिये कि वह सवाल का पूरा जवाब दें कि कितने किसानों को नुकसान हुआ है? ये लोग क्या काम करते हैं, सवाल का जवाब देने के लिये पूरा पता क्यों नहीं करते हैं? इन को पता लगा कर रखना चाहिये या कि कितने किसानों को नुकसान पहुँचा है। (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप मंत्री महोदय को प्राइमरियन मन दाँजिये, किसानों का जब भी सवाल आता है, मंत्री लोग टल देते हैं।

**श्री बीरसत राम सारण :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न में यह निहित है कि कितने खेत में कितनी फसल की हानि हुई है और इस से कितने किसान प्रभावित हुए हैं। मंत्री महोदय को यह मासूम करना चाहिये या। मुझे खेद है कि मैंने जो सूचना चाही, वह मंत्री महोदय

देने में असमर्थ हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सही है कि इस प्रकार के कीड़ों, बीमारियों और प्राकृतिक प्रकोप से किसानों की बहुत बड़े क्षेत्र की फसल नष्ट होती रहती है, मगर उस से किसानों की सुरक्षा और संरक्षण की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है।

**श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला :** माननीय सदस्य ने जो इन्फार्मेशन दी है, वह मैंने दी है कि इतनी फसल को नुकसान हुआ है और इतनी फसल पर कटरा ने हमला किया। अगर माननीय सदस्य व्हाइट ग्रब के बारे में फँकट चाहते हैं तो व्हाइट ग्रब से जयपुर, राजस्थान में सोलह हजार हेक्टेयर एरिया में 1970 में नुकसान हुआ, जिस को मैकेनिकल ट्रीटमेंट और केमिकल ट्रीटमेंट से काबू में लाने की कोशिश की गई। उन का कहना सही है कि बहुत से एरिया को हर साल इस तरह से पेस्ट्स से नुकसान होता रहता है। लेकिन उस के इलाज के लिये वे दो तीन तरह के अपनाये जाते हैं, जिन के बारे में मैंने इन्फार्मेशन दी है। केमिकल ट्रीटमेंट और मैकेनिकल ट्रीटमेंट किया जाता है, और कोशिश की जाती है कि कम से कम नुकसान हो, लेकिन उस के बावजूद थोड़ा बहुत नुकसान होता है।

**श्री बीरसत राम सारण :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने दो तीन साल पहले के बारे में पूछा है, लेकिन मंत्री महोदय ने वह सूचना नहीं दी है। फसल नष्ट हो जाती है, मगर किसानों को मुआवजा नहीं मिलता है। उन के लिये बीमे की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है।

**MR. SPEAKER:** You have put two questions.

**SHRI BHANU KUMAR SHASTRI:** For the last two or three years, the farmers have been incurring great loss, not in 1970.

you for any supplementary.

**MR. SPEAKER:** I have not called

**श्री बालू कुमार कास्बी :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रश्न पूछा गया है दो-तीन साल पहले का। जबकि मंत्री महोदय ने 1970 के बारे में बताया है। 1970 के बारे में किस ने पूछा है ?

**श्री बोलत राम सारण :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का सही उत्तर नहीं आया है। मैं ने पूछा है कि पिछले दो-तीन साल में ग्राइंट प्रब में कितनी हार्नि हुई है। मंत्री महोदय ने 1970 के बारे में बत या है।

**श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला :** मैंने 1970 के बारे में जवाब नहीं दिया है। मैंने 1977-78 के बारे में इस साल के, 1978 के खरीफ के बारे में बताया है।

**बोधरी बलवीर सिंह :** क्या इस बीमारी को रोकना न होने की वजह यह है कि कीड़ों को इन्फेक्टसाइड की इम्प्युनिटी हो गई है ? क्या सरकार कोई ऐसी योजना बनायेगी, जिस के जरिये इस बीमारी को रोका जा सके और इन दव इयों की इम्प्युनिटी न हो सके ?

**श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला :** ऐसा तो नहीं है कि उन्हें इम्प्युनिटी हो गई है। जहां दवाई इस्तेमाल होती है, वहां कीड़े मर भी जाते हैं। लेकिन हर जगह दवाई इस्तेमाल नहीं की जा सकती है। उन को कंट्रोल करने के लिये और तरीके इस्तेमाल किये जाते हैं। ल इट ट्रेप, कैमिकल कंट्रोल और मैकेनिकल कंट्रोल इस्तेमाल किया जात है।

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### Models of Rural Development Scheme

\*306. SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether under the scheme of Rural Development which has been in force for some time, any worthwhile models have been developed for application on an all India scale;

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(b) if so, the essential features of the models and the Centres at which such models have been structured; and

(c) the extent to which local skills and local resources have been suitably integrated in such models?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Three special rural development programmes namely, Small Farmers Development Agency, Drought Prone Areas Programme and the Command Area Development Programme have been in operation for quite some time. These programmes were initiated to achieve specific objectives in certain specified areas in the country. The Small and marginal farmers schemes were introduced during the Fourth Plan for making the small and marginal farmers economically viable and for improving the lot of landless agricultural labourers by raising the output of small holdings and generating employment through subsidiary occupations. The programme basically follows a beneficiary oriented approach.

A programme for providing development investments in areas where drought had been a recurring feature was re-oriented as an area development programme under the name Drought Prone Area Programme in the Fifth Plan. The basic objective of the programme is to eliminate or reduce considerably the incidence of drought and scarcity in the vulnerable areas over a period of time and also to help the small and marginal farmers and landless agricultural labourers in raising their income levels. Though the D.P.A.P. follows essentially an area development approach, the individual beneficiary approach similar to that of S.F.D.A. has also been adopted under the programme.

The Command Area Development Scheme was introduced in the Central Sector in 1974 with a view to bringing about faster and optimum utilisation

of irrigation potential created by the construction of major and medium irrigation works. The main emphasis under the programme is on the improvement of water conveyance and drainage system and on various on-farm development works.

The three special rural development programmes mentioned above broadly follow either an 'area development' approach or a 'beneficiary oriented' approach or a mix of both.

On a review of these programmes it was felt that there was need to have an integration in the approach and methodology followed under these programmes. Accordingly, it was decided to initiate a programme of Integrated Rural Development for intensive development of blocks during the Five Year Plan period starting from April, 1978. This integrated approach to rural development has been introduced on an All India scale in 2,000 blocks out of about 3,000 blocks covered by any one or more of the three special programmes. In addition, 300 blocks are to be taken up every year for a period of five years starting from 1978-79 under the programme for intensive block level planning and development, thus bringing the total number of blocks where area planning is being taken to 3,00 by 1982-83.

(b) The Integrated Rural Development Programme, envisages integration of the approach and methodologies of the three special programmes. Accordingly, the various components that are eligible for consideration under any of the three programmes can now be included under the new programme of Integrated Rural Development in the selected blocks. It is planned to cover a specified number of families every year, and enable the families to go in for productive investment so that they can be lifted above the poverty line. In covering families, the antyodaya approach under which the poorest of the poor are tackled first is proposed to be adopted. An integrated approach will be adopted under which the needs

of the families will be identified, and they will be enabled to undertake sufficient productive investment—in more than one activity if necessary—so that they can be raised above the poverty line. Wherever investment in a particular line of activity is encouraged, efforts will be made either as part of the Integrated Rural Development Programme or under other plan schemes to tie it up with a comprehensive area plan under which marketing, provision of technical know-how and services, and supply of credit are taken care of on the industries front, attempts will be made to promote the rural industries and artisan programmes through the District Industries Centres. Here again, an attempt will be made to tie up supply of know-how, credit and marketing aspects. Achievement of the goal of full employment by encouraging productive investment in agriculture, minor irrigation, animal husbandry, rural industries and artisans programme is one of the primary objectives of this programme.

The block is the basic unit for planning and implementation under the programme. The programme has been introduced in all the States and Union Territories and would cover 2,300 blocks during the current financial year, and 3,500 blocks by the end of the plan period (1978-79 to 1982-83).

Another major innovation in the field of rural development which had been recently introduced is the 'Food for work programme'. With a view to providing gainful employment to the unemployed and under-employed persons in rural areas government had introduced a scheme under which food grains were released to the state governments for payment of wages partly or fully in kind. Though originally only wheat was being supplied to the State Governments under the scheme, it has been decided recently to supply rice upto 50 per cent of the total foodgrains supplied to them under the 'Food for work' programme. In

the current year it is proposed to utilise about one million tonnes of food-grains under the programme. It is hoped that this scheme will enable the state governments to generate an additional employment of about 400 million mandays. Though basically employment-oriented, the scheme also aims at creation of durable community assets.

The new approach and strategy for the rural development programmes have been evolved by the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation in consultation with the Planning Commission. No outside Centre has been consulted in this regard.

Under the Integrated Rural Development Programme, comprehensive block plans for utilising the local resources of the blocks are to be prepared. These plans will be prepared at the block level and district level, making use of the expertise and skills locally available. Efforts will be made to ensure optimum utilisation of the local resources by formulating suitable beneficiary oriented and area specific schemes under the programme.

### Sugar Mills Management taken over by Government

6312. SHRI BALASAREB VIKHE PATIL:

SHRI GANGA BHAKT SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) State-wise position regarding the sugar mills management of which have been taken over by Government under the provision of the Ordinance issued on 9th November, 1978 indicating stocks of sugar held by each mill and also the arrears of the sugarcane price against each one of these;

(b) whether Government have decided any methodology for immediate liquidation of the sugarcane price arrears against the mills which have been taken over and also those not taken over; and

(c) the details of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Management of two sugar undertakings has so far been taken over under the Sugar Undertakings (Taking Over of Management) Ordinance, 1978. Position of stocks held and the extent of arrears is as under:—

Name of the Mill	State	Stocks of Sugar* held on 30-11-78 (in quintals)	Cane Price@ arrears (in Rs. lakhs)
1. The Ajudhia Sugar Mills Raja-Ka Sahaspur Billari.	Uttar Pradesh	1,41,142	114.41
2. The Lakshmi Sugar Mills Ltd. Hardoi	Uttar Pradesh	61,821	124.49

\*Source Directorate of Sugar

@Source Cane Commissioner U.P.

(b) and (c). Section 8 of the Ordinance provides for assistance to such Undertakings whose management is taken over. Liquidation of arrears is a continuing responsibility of all sugar factories whether taken over or not. Position of cane dues will be reviewed periodically and suitable action will be taken under the Ordinance when need therefor arise.

### कुशीनगर में मिली पुरातत्व वस्तुओं का संग्रहालय

\* 313. श्री उपसेन : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) महात्मा बुद्ध के महानिर्वाण स्थान, कुशीनगर, (देवरिया) उत्तर प्रदेश में खुदाई में मिली पुरातत्व वस्तुओं के लिए संग्रहालय बनाने की योजना पर अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ;

(ख) क्या कुशीनगर, गावा नगर, देवरिया में खुदाई की कोई व्यापक योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस पर कार्यवाही कब तक की जायेगी ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) इन सन्दर्भ कुशीनगर में संग्रहालय बनाने की कोई योजना नहीं है ।

(ख) जाँ नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

### Apprentices under National Apprenticeship Scheme

\* 314. SHRI P. KANNAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state;

(a) whether any followup efforts have been made to find out the extent of placement of the Apprentices

under the National Apprenticeship Scheme; and

(b) if so, the particulars and the extent to which this scheme has helped to build up a cadre of technologically skilled personnel for manning vital sectors of the economy?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) A voluntary practical training stipend scheme was initiated by the Ministry of Education in 1949-50 for graduates and diploma holders in engineering and technology. From the year 1975-76, this voluntary scheme was brought under the purview of the Amended Apprentices Act, 1961. Under the scheme, 1,32,477 graduates and diploma holders have been trained. This is in addition to apprenticeships offered by establishments on their own.

2. The Apprentices Act 1961 was enacted to regularise a programme of practical training of trade apprentices (for craftsmen) and is operated by the Ministry of Labour. Under this programme 1,43,347 trade apprentices passed the trade tests and qualified as craftsmen.

3. The national apprenticeship schemes as outlined above have helped to build up a large corps of technologically skilled personnel for manning various sectors of economy.

गन्ने की बकाया राशि की भ्रदायगी के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश की केन्द्रीय ऋण

\* 315. श्री अनन्त राम जायसवाल : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री ने गन्ने की बकाया राशि की भ्रदायगी के लिए 20 करोड़ रुपये का केन्द्रीय ऋण मांगा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो केन्द्र सरकार ने उस पर क्या निर्णय लिया है और कितनी राशि मंजूर की जाती है ?

**कृषि और सिंचाई विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) :** (क) जा हां ।

(ख) भारत सरकार ने ग्रामा उत्पादकों का श्रेणी के मूल्य का बढ़ाया राशि का भुगतान करने के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को 20 करोड़ रुपये का ऋण मंजूर किया है ।

#### Social Welfare Boards in States

\*316. SHRI B. P. MANDAL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) names of the States where Social Welfare Boards are functioning;

(b) the State-wise grants given to each of them in the last financial year;

(c) the basis on which small State like Gujarat got grants of Rs. 92 lakhs and a large state like Bihar got Rs. 8 lakhs; and

(d) whether he would like to adopt population as basis in the matters of Central grants?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) State Social Welfare Advisory Boards are functioning in all States in the country;

(b) The Statement indicating the grants during the year 1977-78, State-wise, is enclosed (Annexure I).

(c) and (d). The programmes of the Central Social Welfare Board are administered by registered voluntary organisations in the field. Grants are given by the Central Social Welfare Board to the State Social Welfare Advisory Boards, who fund the volun-

tary organisations for running specific schemes and programmes of the Board. The quantum of grants which finally goes to the various States vary according to the varying number of voluntary organisations working in the field of social welfare. It is true that while some States have a fairly sizeable number of active voluntary organisations working for Social Welfare, others are inadequately served. Thus there is some degree of variation in the quantum of aggregate assistance that is received by voluntary organisations in different States.

Figures of assistance given by the Central Social Welfare Board in 1977-78 as shown in (b) above, however, show that the variation of total grants received by Bihar and Gujarat in that year do not differ in as large a proportion as pointed out in part (c) of the Question. In the general Grants-in-aid programme of the Central Social Welfare Board special consideration is shown for Tribal areas which receive 75 to 95 per cent of the approved expenditure, as against 50 per cent in other areas.

#### Statement

*Grants given to State Boards under various Programmes of the Central Social Welfare Board in 1977-78*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	(Rs. in lakhs) Grant given
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	68.40
2.	Assam	15.96
3.	Bihar	22.13
4.	Gujarat	49.67
5.	Haryana	8.89
6.	Himachal Pradesh	7.56
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	6.32
8.	Karnataka	26.13

1	2	3
9.	Kerala	30.61
10.	Madhya Pradesh	24.82
11.	Maharashtra	51.19
12.	Manipur	5.14
13.	Meghalaya	2.21
14.	Nagaland	1.71
15.	Orissa	18.89
16.	Punjab	14.24
17.	Rajasthan	23.12
18.	Sikkim	0.75
19.	Tamil Nadu	53.30
20.	Tripura	7.52
21.	Uttar Pradesh	28.46
22.	West Bengal	30.06
	TOTAL	497.08

#### Conference of Housing Ministers

\*317. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:

SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Conference of the State Housing Ministers was held in New Delhi recently; and

(b) if so, the deliberations of the conference and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement showing the recommendations made by the Conference of State Ministers in-charge of Housing, Urban Development and Local Self Government held in New

Delhi on the 10th and 11th November, 1978 is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

#### Statement

A two day Conference of State Ministers incharge of Housing, Urban Development and Local Self Government was held at Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi on the 10th and 11th November, 1978. Following recommendations concerning Housing were made by the Conference:—

(i) The State Governments and Union Territories should consider measures to eliminate the adverse effects of rent control on the condition of the housing stock and on new construction activity.

(ii) The State Governments and Union Territories should actively encourage the speedy construction of dwelling units under Section 21 of the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976.

(iii) The State Governments and Union Territories should enact legislation to set up Building Repairs and Reconstruction Boards in large cities on the lines of the Maharashtra Building Repairs and Reconstruction Board. Pending establishment of such Boards, the existing public housing construction agencies should be entrusted with the repairs and reconstruction work and public funds should also be made available for building repairs and maintenance.

(iv) The State Governments and Union Territories should devise ways to promote cooperative societies among the economically weaker sections of society and should in particular make serviced land available to individuals and housing co-operatives in these sections at reasonable rates through public agencies like the Housing Boards etc. after development.

(v) The States and Union Territories should enact legislation on the lines of the Maharashtra Apartment Ownership Act so that such

apartments can be mortgaged against housing loans.

(vi) The State Governments and Union Territories should consider exempting houses constructed at a cost below Rs. 12,000 from stamp duty, registration charges and municipal property taxes (in the last case for 5 years).

(vii) The States and Union Territories should so devise their housing programmes that the houses are constructed for the lower income groups atleast in proportion to the percentage of households in these groups, and the cost of the houses should be within the paying capacity of the beneficiary groups.

(viii) The State Governments should embark on programmes of Sites and Services on a much larger scale, to cater to the needs of the large number of homeless people in the lowest income categories among Economically Weaker Sections.

(ix) The public housing agencies should not build houses costing more than Rs. 42,000.

(x) The States and Union Territories should encourage Public Sector Undertakings to build houses on ownership basis on land already allotted to them and also help them to formulate suitable housing schemes for their employees.

(xi) The Government of India should consider the delegation of powers to Union Territories to guarantee loans from HUDCO to the Housing Boards

(xii) The Integrated Urban Development Programme should be continued in the Central sector during the 6th Five Year Plan and additional allocations should be made for this programme in the final 6th Five Year Plan. Assistance for small and medium towns under IUDP should also be stepped up.

(xiii) The State overnments and Union Territories should promote the use of local materials and innovative techniques in their housing projects as recommended by National Buildings Organisation with special emphasis on the reduction of consumption of scare materials like cement, steel, etc.

(xiv) The State Governments and Union Territories should provide facilities for operation of the National Buildings Organisation Regional Liaison Cells, such as suitable office accommodation, telephone (at office as well as at residence), conveyance and supporting technical staff.

(xv) The State Governments and Union Territories should take full advantage of the technical expertise available with N.B.O. and its Regional Rural Housing Wings in building houses at lower cost and establishing local building material industries.

(xvi) The State Governments and Union Territories should set up monitoring cells to watch the progress of implementation of the recommendations made by N.B.O. and Expert Panel/Development Groups and supply data to N.B.O. Monitoring Cell at regular intervals for evaluation etc.

(xvii) The Conference recommended that Housing may be included by the Government of India in the priority sector.

### बच्चों के लिए अनिवार्य शिक्षा

318. श्री श्रीम प्रकाश खांगो :

श्री राम कंवर बेरवा :

श्री शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार कानून बना कर देश में सब बच्चों के लिए शिक्षा अनिवार्य करने का है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (श्री प्रताप चन्द्र चन्दा) : (क) और (ख). जी, नहीं। सभी लोगों के लिए सभी स्तरों पर शिक्षा को अनिवार्य बनाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

इस समय सरकार के प्रयास, संविधान की धारा 45 के निर्देश, सीमित साधनों में ही पूरा करने के हैं।

### Meeting of the Central Forestry Board

\*319. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIF: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether some State Governments have followed a policy of 'thoughtless destruction of forests without any prior assessment of environmental impact';

(b) if so, the names of such States;

(c) whether recently a meeting of the Central Forestry Board took place in New Delhi and if so, the suggestions forwarded to Government in this regard; and

(d) action taken or proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). Necessary details are being collected from the State Governments and they will be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

(c) Yes, Sir. The meeting was held at Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi, on the 10th & 11th November, 1978 in which it was recommended that the States should devise their own ways and means to check the rapid pace of deforestation and ensure strict observance of guidelines already issued by the Centre to the States/U.Ts. for the purpose.

(d) For effective control on increasing trend of deforestation the Ministry of Agriculture & Irrigation, Government of India, is in close liaison with the State Governments for strict compliance of the guidelines issued by the Centre. According to these guidelines Chief Conservators of Forests should be actively involved in the scrutiny of projects involving forest lands and any deviations from these guidelines are required to be intimated to the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, Government of India.

### Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi

\*320. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to spend Rs. 9 crores for the construction of a hostel and renovation of Vigyan Bhawan; and

(b) the details regarding the plan of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The estimated cost of the two projects viz., construction of a hostel and renovation of

Vigyan Bhavan is Rs. 6.21 crores and Rs. 1.83 crores respectively.

(b) The hostel will contain 800 double room suites in a 6 storey building whereas the main works in Vigyan Bhavan are;

(i) Seating capacity of main hall, Commission and Committee rooms would be increased and additional space for lounges would be provided.

(ii) Rooms and lounges with new furniture, carpets and curtains, false ceiling and acoustic treatment of walls.

(iii) Sound system is to be improved and simultaneous interpreter channels are to be increased.

(iv) Lifts are to be replaced. Air-conditioning capacity will be increased.

#### Construction of 400 Townships

\*321. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) when the Government of India took the decision of constructing four hundred townships throughout the country;

(b) what are the chief objectives of the project and estimated costs thereof and the period during which the project is to be completed;

(c) the break-up of figures of four hundred above mentioned townships State-wise and amount to be expended State-wise; and

(d) what is the progress of the construction of the said townships as on 31st December, 1978?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT). (a) to (d). The Draft Plan 1978-83 has laid down that dur-

ing the next decade the thrust of urbanisation policy would be to increase the rate of growth of small and medium towns. This will be done by giving greater emphasis to the provision of infrastructural and other facilities to these small towns and to equip them as growth and service centres for the rural hinter-land. There are 370 towns in the country with a population over 50,000 according to 1971 census which require development but no decision has been taken yet to undertake development in all such towns. The estimates of the cost of their development have not been worked out. The urban development is a subject in the State list and therefore the primary responsibility for development of towns is of the State Governments. However, under the central scheme of Integrated Urban Development Programme, this Ministry has been extending loan assistance to the States for Integrated Urban Development of towns and cities. The eligibility criteria has been reduced from cities with a population of 3 lakhs to town with a population of 50,000 and above. At present, 30 cities and towns with a population of 3 lakhs and above are receiving assistance under the programme. The State-wise break-up of 370 towns referred to above is as under:—

State/Union Territory	No. of Towns
Andhra Pradesh	31
Assam*	6
Bihar	20
Gujarat	25
Haryana	11
Himachal Pradesh	1
Jammu and Kashmir	1
Karnataka	21

\*Includes Union Territory of Mizoram.

State/Union Territory	No. of Towns
Kerala . . .	12
Madhya Pradesh	25
Maharashtra	42
Manipur .	1
Meghalaya	1
Nagaland .	..
Orissa	6
Punjab	12
Rajasthan .	14
Sikkim .	..
Tamil Nadu	44
Tripura .	41
Uttar Pradesh .	43
West Bengal . . . .	46
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	..
Arunachal Pradesh .	..
Chandigarh .	1
Delhi . . . .	3
Goa, Daman and Diu	1
Pondicherry	1
Total . . . .	370

#### Memorandum from Lawrence Road Welfare Association

\*322. SHRI KISHORE LAL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a memorandum from Lawrence Road Welfare Association (Pocket M.I.G.) Flats regarding extra amount charged from these persons during the Emergency;

(b) how much Government fee was charged extra and under whose orders; and

(c) when Government propose to refund this extra amount charged?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No Government fee was charged. The Delhi Development Authority has however reported that an amount varying between Rs. 2500 and Rs. 6200 per flat was charged under orders of the then Vice-Chairman, Delhi Development Authority.

(c) There is no proposal to refund this amount.

नालन्दा में ह्वेनसांग के स्मारक पर कार्य

\*323 श्रीवीरेन्द्र प्रसाद : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि बिहार के जिला नालन्दा में ऐतिहासिक स्थल, नालन्दा में ह्वेनसांग के स्मारक का कार्य कब प्रारम्भ किया गया था और इसे कब पूरा किया जाना है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : निर्माण कार्य केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग को सौंपा गया है तथा जनवरी, 1961 का प्रारम्भ किया गया था। कार्य का मुख्य भाग 1970-71 में पूरा हो गया था। तथापि, कुछ छोटे कार्य, अर्थात् हाल के अन्दर का डिजाइन बनाना तथा छत का बाहिरी आवरण अभी पूरे किए जाने हैं। केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग से इसे शीघ्र पूरा करने का अनुरोध किया गया है।

#### Ground Rent from F.C.I. Charged by Goa Port Trust for Cargo Stored in Port Trust

2984. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) names of the person who was working as a handling clearing and

transporting agents to the Food Corporation of India at Goa during the period from 4th December, 1973 to 13th December, 1976;

(b) whether Goa Port Trust have charged ground rent to F.C.I. for the Cargo stored in Port Trust shed during the period 23rd March, 1975 to 14th May, 1975 as there was strike of workers of H.T.&C. contractors of F.C.I.; and

(c) whether the said strike prolonged from 30th April, 1975 to 14th May, 1975 as the amount of wages was not released by F.C.I. to contractor till Government of Goa intervened on 14th May, 1975?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) M/s. Ramesh M. Pathare, their contract commencing from 14th December, 1973.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir. Strike during the period from 23-3-1975 to 13-5-1975 was entirely due to a dispute between the contractor and his labour.

**आपात्काल के दौरान जिनके मकान गिराए गये थे उन्हें प्लाट देना**

2985. श्री टी० एस० नेगी : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार के विचाराधीन ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव है कि उन व्यक्तियों को उचित प्लाट एलाट किये जायें जिनके अनधिकृत मकान तत्कालीन सरकार के आदेशों के अनुसार आपात्काल के दौरान गिराए गये थे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

**निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बल्ल) : (क)**  
जी, हां।

(ख) आपात स्थिति के दौरान गिराई गई सभी कालोनियों में यथा सम्भव यथा पूर्व स्थिति बनाए रखने का सरकार ने निश्चय किया है। तदनुसार निष्कासित लोगों को पुनः बसाया जायेगा।

(ग) उपर्युक्त (ख) का देखते हुए इसका प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

**Assistance for Community Rehabilitation in Flood Affected, Durgapur, Asansol**

2986. SHRI ROBIN SEN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ministry have sanctioned any financial assistance for Community rehabilitation activities in the flood affected area of Durgapur-Asansol; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). The existing policy and arrangements for financing the expenditure necessitated by natural calamities are based on the recommendations of the Sixth Finance Commission. According to these arrangements, the States are primarily responsible for provision of relief in case of natural calamities. For this purpose, the Sixth Finance Commission has provided amounts by way of margin money. If the expenditure necessitated by a natural calamity exceeds the margin money, Central assistance is given to the State in the form of advance Plan assistance which is to be utilised for accelerating on-going Plan works of taking up approved Plan Works. The Advance Plan assistance allocated in accordance with the above policy in force and made available to the State Government is for the area affected by

the calamity as a whole. It is, therefore, not possible to indicate the quantum of Central assistance given particularly for the community rehabilitation activities in the areas of Durgapur-Asansol.

The Government constituted a Task Force under the Secretary (Technical Development) for looking into the cases of flood affected industrial units. The requirement of financial assistance for small scale industries as estimated by the Government of West Bengal is Rs. 41.00 crores. The Director, Small Industries Services/Institute, Calcutta, in consultation with the Directorate of Small & Cottage Industries, Government of West Bengal has constituted five teams of 4-5 officers each, to tour the flood affected areas for finding out the nature and extent of damage caused by floods and to render on the spot technical assistance to the units. Teams of officers of the State Directorate of Cottage & Small Scale Industries are also surveying the damaged units in the affected areas of West Bengal. Further it has been suggested that special relief may be provided under the State Aid to Industries Act both as grant and loan on liberal terms for the tiny units and individual artisans. For this a special allocation of Rs. 2 crores to be made to the State Government of West Bengal is also under consideration.

#### Import of Butter Oil

2987. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of butter oil imported during the last year and the current year upto September, 1978;

(b) whether any firm order for the next year has been placed;

(c) if so, the quantity and with which country; and

(d) the mode of its distribution amongst States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) There is no commercial import of butter oil. The following quantities of butter oil were received as gift from WFP/EEC by the Indian Dairy Corporation:—

	WFP (MT)	IEC (MT)	Total (MT)
(i) 1977-78	8,468	3,000	11,468
(ii) 1978-79 (upto 30th September, 1978).	1,117	..	1,117
	9,585	3,000	12,585

(b) and (c). No order has been placed for commercial import of butter oil. The Indian Dairy Corporation is likely to receive gift supply of 5,900 MT butter oil from WFP and 5,680 MT butter oil from EEC between October, 1978 and March, 1979 and about 8,000 MT during 1979-80 from EEC.

(d) The butter oil was supplied by the Indian Dairy Corporation to 4 metropolitan city dairies at Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi and Madras and other dairies for recombination into milk under operation Flood Programme. Some quantity of butter oil declared unfit for recombination purpose was sold as cooking media.

#### Vocational Education Courses in H.S. Schools in Delhi

2988. SHRI CHATURBHUI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2961 on the 7th August, 1978 regarding vocational Education courses in Higher Secondary Schools, Delhi and state:

(a) whether the requisite information from Delhi Administration has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for such an abnormal delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3032/78].

(c) Does not arise.

### SC and ST Teachers in Delhi

2989. SHRI NATWAR LAL B.

PARMAR:

SHRI MAHI LAL:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5263 on 3rd April, 1978 regarding SC and ST teachers in Delhi and state:

(a) whether the reply given to part (c) of the referred question regarding non-availability of qualified SC/ST candidates in not evading in view of the answer to part (a) of another USQ No. 4900 dated 30th March, 78 according to which 614 SC and 15 ST B.Ed. qualified candidates were on the register of Employment Exchanges during 1975, 1976 and 1977 against which only 30 SC and none of the ST candidates were appointed during this period;

(b) if so, reasons for making appointment against reserved quota and the steps proposed to be taken for fulfilling the reserved quota by implementing the assurance given in reply to part (c) of USQ No. 5263 on the 3rd April, 1978 that 50 per cent of the vacancies will be earmarked for the candidates of these communities; and

(c) what measures are being taken to complete the backlog from the registered SC/ST candidates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) to (c). The informa-

tion is being collected from the Delhi Administration and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

### Reduction in Price of D.D.A. Flats Houses

2900. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that he had stated in Patna on 29th October, 1978 that it has been decided to reduce by 15 per cent the cost of some houses built by D.D.A. and already sold to allottees on the hire purchase basis; and

(b) if so, which are those houses for which cost is to be reduced and by what date the decision is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

### Jagannath Temple at Puri

2991. SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any litigation about the repair work that was in progress in the Lord Jagannath Temple at Puri in Orissa; and

(b) if so, what are the causes for litigation?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). There is a litigation pending in the Orissa High Court about the removal of the accretionary lime plaster applied in the past on the outer surface of the Jagannath Temple. The plaster having developed cracks is allowing seepage of water into the fabric of the masonry. As per recommendations of

the Expert Committee in which officials of the Orissa Government are also included, the Archaeological Survey of India is removing the plaster, with a view to examining the extent of damages to the original carved stones and to repair suitably the damaged ones.

### Setting up of Central University for Sanskrit

2992. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to set up Central Universities for Sanskrit in the Western part of the country in the immediate future and have provided funds for the next year;

(b) if so, details of the proposal under consideration and whether Government would consider establishment of Sanskrit Universities at Ramtek near Nagpur in the name of Kalidasa as suggested by the eminent Sanskrit scholars of the country; and

(c) details regarding schemes formulated, nature of assistance available to the voluntary organisations and other special central sector/centrally sponsored schemes formulated with details of outlay proposed for 1979-80 for propagation on Sanskrit in the country and the details of programme performance during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The outlay in the 1979-80 Budget for development of Sanskrit is under consideration. The details of the schemes likely to be taken up are as follows:—

(i) *Assistance to Voluntary Organisations.*—Registered Voluntary Organisations engaged in the propagation and development of Sans-

krit are sanctioned grant-in-aid to meet the expenditure on Salaries, Scholarships, Research Projects, Library, Furniture and Buildings. These organisations are paid 50 per cent of the cost of buildings, subject to a maximum of Rs. 50,000 and 75 per cent of the approved expenditure on other items. More than 600 institutions are at present receiving assistance under this scheme.

(ii) *Adarsh Pathshalas.*—The scheme visualises assistance to Voluntary Institutions conducting recognised courses of Traditional Sanskrit Education with a view to develop them as Model Sanskrit Institutions. Institutions approved under this scheme are sanctioned 95 per cent of their approved recurring expenditure and 75 per cent of the non-recurring expenditure. Six such institutions have already been recognised.

(iii) *Production of Sanskrit Literature.*—Individuals, organisations, research Institutions, etc. are sanctioned financial assistance for publication of works relating to Sanskrit language and literature, publication of rare manuscripts, journals, etc.

(iv) *Other Central Schemes.*—The Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, which has six constituent Vidya-peethas and 14 affiliated institutions and 2500 students, is a major scheme for propagation of Sanskrit. Under the auspices of the Sansthan, about 1200 scholarships are awarded, free hostel facilities are provided to about 500 students and teacher training facilities for about 250 students. The Sansthan also brings out publications, offers correspondence courses and provides library and laboratory facilities.

(v) *Scholarships.*—Scholarships for the study of Sanskrit are provided to about 1200 students per year. Of these, about 800 are at the B.A., M.A. and Ph.D. levels, about 175 for Research and 150 are for

students of Shastri and Acharya Classes.

(vi) The other schemes include grant-in-aid to Deccan College for production of Sanskrit literature, holding of competitions, conventions, conferences, etc., award of certificate of honour and monetary grants to Sanskrit scholars etc.

(vii) Under Centrally sponsored schemes, financial assistance is provided to about 1000 eminent Sanskrit Pundits in indigent circumstances, scholarships are provided to students of High/Higher Secondary Schools, assistance is provided to introduce Sanskrit in Secondary Schools and for appointment of teachers of other subjects in Sanskrit Pathshalas. 13 States are receiving assistance under this scheme.

#### **Demand for Change in Rules for Discharging of water From Dams**

2993. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:  
SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA:

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to change the rules for discharging water from the dams i.e. the D.V.C. dams should discharge water between May and June to make room in the reservoirs for the excessive work during the monsoon otherwise the floods will recur if the rules regarding release of water are not changed;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). There is no proposal to alter the Reservoir

Regulation Schedule which has been evolved by the Central Water Commission after considerable discussions with the Governments of West Bengal and Bihar, and the D.V.C. authorities. Some storage is maintained during the months of May and June to provide waters for paddy cultivation in case of possible delay in monsoon.

#### **Allotment of Government Accommodation**

2994. SHRI DAYARAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) total number of Central Government Employees who have completed 21 years of service by 30th November, 1978 and are eligible for Type II and Type III but have not been provided Government accommodation at all; and

(b) total number of quarters in Type III which are likely to be handed over to Estate office by December, 1978 for allotment?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Residences in the general pool have been re-classified into Types A,B,C,D and E in place of Types I, II, III, IV and V. Applications received with reference to the new classification in respect of the allotment year beginning from 1st December, 1978 indicate that there are 5,300 (approximately) Government employees eligible for type 'B' and 4,700 (approximately) eligible for Type 'C' who have completed 20 years or more of service as on 1st July, 1978 and are waiting for their entitled type of Government accommodation.

(b) 459 Type 'C' quarters are likely to be handed over to the Directorate of Estate by December 1978 for allotment purposes.

**Price of milk purchased by Mother Dairy**

2995. SHRI BHAGAT RAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mother Dairy is buying only 1 lakh litre fresh milk in this flush season and selling 3 lakh litres a day using milk powder and Butter Oil;

(b) whether 6 per cent fat is being sold by Mother Dairy in Polypacks at Rs. 3.00 per litre;

(c) whether producer farmers are being paid for the same milk in rural area a price of about 1.60 per litre; and if so, the reasons for such a situation and the remedial steps proposed to stop this state of affairs;

(d) whether Mother Dairy is now selling cow milk in polypacks containing only 4 per cent milk fat at 2.80 per litre; and

(e) whether the price paid to producer farmers for this milk is only about 1.40 per litre; and if so, the steps proposed to be taken to stop this unfair policy aimed against rural folks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) In November, 1978 the Mother Dairy on an average bought 1.32 lakh kgs. of fresh milk daily and sold 2.72 lakh litres per day using skim milk powder and butter oil as an extender.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Mother Dairy is not procuring milk directly from the milk producers but through State Cooperative Dairy Federations at an average price of Rs. 2.20 per kg. ex-Mother Dairy

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The Mother Dairy is procuring cow milk from State Cooperative Dairy Federations at an average price

of Rs. 1.70 plus 15 paise per litre as transport charges.

**Water Metres in Ashok Vihar, Delhi**

2996. SHRI RUDOLPH RODRIGUES: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in D.D.A's flats in K.D. Block, Ashok Vihar, Delhi water metre points have been wrongly numbered;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in certain flats water-metre is in the name of one allottee whereas the water from that metre is consumed by another allottee;

(c) whether any representation has been received in the matter; and

(d) if so, what action has been taken on it?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). The Delhi Development Authority has reported that water metre point has been wrongly numbered in the case of two flats. Because of this, water metre was in the name of one allottee whereas the water was being consumed by another.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The numbers have since been corrected. Water charges for the earlier period will now be re-assessed accordingly.

**घोंडा आवास योजना, नई दिल्ली**

2997. श्री सुखेन्द्र सिंह : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण की घोंडा आवास योजना के अर्जन

आवृत्ति सभी प्लाटो का विकास किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो विकास कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा और उसमें विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या उपरोक्त कालोनी के निवासियों के लिये पानी और बिजली की व्यवस्था कर दी गई है ;

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसमें विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं क्योंकि वहाँ के निवासियों को कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है ;

(ङ) क्या अन्य आवास योजनाओं में अनेक घोंडा आवास योजना को बड़ा कम महत्व दिया जा रहा है जिससे परिणामस्वरूप वहाँ पर विकास और निर्माण कार्य बहुत धीमी गति से चल रहा है ; और

(च) क्या उपरोक्त सुविधाएं न होने के कारण प्लाटों के मालिक अपने नानों का निर्माण कार्य आरम्भ नहीं कर सकते हैं ?

**निर्माण और आवास तथापूरति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बलत) :**

(क) और (ख). घोंडा में दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण की सामूहिक आवास की कोई योजना नहीं है। घोंडा रिहायशी योजना में प्लाटों को अभी पूर्णतया विकसित नहीं किया गया है। विकास के कार्य को मार्च, 1980 तक पूरा किये जाने की सम्भावना है। क्षेत्र में भारी संख्या में अतिक्रमण और भूमि के कुछ भाग को अजित करने में अपरिहार्य देरी ही इस विलम्ब के मुख्य कारण है।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

(घ) कारण इस प्रकार हैं :—

**जलपूरति :** इस क्षेत्र में दिल्ली नगर निगम से जल का न मिलना। तथापि, पहले उपलब्ध कराये गये नल कूपों से पेय जल सप्लाई करने के प्रयास किये गये हैं।

**बिजली :**—प्रशासनिक अनमोदन और व्यय की स्वीकृति हाल ही में प्राप्त हुई है और अपेक्षित राशि दिल्ली विद्युत वितरण संस्थान के पास जमा कराने की कार्यवाही की गई है।

(ङ) जी, नहीं।

(च) क्योंकि कई विकास कार्यों पर काम चल रहा है और शेष कार्य को प्राथमिकता के आधार पर आरम्भ करने की कार्यवाही की जा चुकी है, अतः मकानों का निर्माण आरम्भ किया जा सकता है।

#### Master Plan for river basin to control flood

2093. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of recent floods in the country Government propose to formulate a Master Plan for river basin to curb flood; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Considering the recurrent and serious nature of annual floods which affect vast areas of the Indo-Gangetic Basin and the large scale inundation experienced this year, a Working Group has been constituted to draw up an integrated action programme for flood control schemes, comprising engineer-

ing works such as embankments, reservoirs, dams, etc., afforestation, and soil conservation, which could be implemented in the course of 5 to 7 years for controlling and mitigating the effect of floods within the shortest possible period in the Indo-Gangetic basin. The report of this Working Group is expected to be ready in the near future.

As per decision taken in the Central Flood Control Board and in the Conference of Ministers of Irrigation the State Governments have been requested and are continuously being reminded to prepare Master Plans for Flood Control measures. Detailed guidelines for this purpose were issued in 1959 and included in the report of the High Level Committee on flood control. These Master Plans are in various stages of preparation.

The Governments of Assam and West Bengal constituted special Commissions in 1971 to prepare Master Plans for the Brahmaputra basin and rivers of North Bengal. The Ganga Flood Control Commission was set up by the Centre in 1971 to help the constituent States in the formulation of a Master Plan for the Ganga Basin. This Commission prepared an outline plan in 1973, and has prepared six comprehensive plans for tributary basins. Based on these, the State Governments are to prepare State-wise Master Plans.

#### Shifting of Central Government Offices to Gwalior (M.P.)

2999. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to shift some Central Government Offices from New Delhi to Gwalior to ease congestion in the capital;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof;

(c) whether the present Vice-Chairman of the D.D.A. who was earlier

connected with the M.P. Housing Board has asked it to draw up a project for development of land and construction of the buildings required for the Central Government Offices after discussing the matter with the head of the M.P. Housing Board;

(d) if so, the capital outlay involved and whether the entire amount will be invested by the D.D.A. or partly by the D.D.A. and the Central Government; and

(e) how D.D.A. can afford to spare funds for this project when their performance in the capital in the matter of providing built-up houses to various categories of people is already lagging behind?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Vice-Chairman, D. D. A. has intimated that there is no such proposal as on date.

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

#### प्रौढ़ शिक्षा कार्यक्रम के लिए प्रचार का माध्यम

3000. श्री युबराज : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गांवों में प्रौढ़ शिक्षा कार्यक्रम का प्रचार करने वाले पोस्टर अंग्रेजी में हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन पर कितना व्यय किया गया है और इस उद्देश्य के लिए अंग्रेजी का उपयोग प्रचार माध्यम के रूप में करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप कन्न कन्न) : (क) जी, नहीं । विज्ञापन व दृश्य प्रचार

निदेशालय द्वारा प्रीठ शिक्षा के संबंध में तयार किए गए पोस्टर हिन्दी, तेलगू, तमिल, मलयालम, कन्नड़, मराठी, गुजराती, बंगला, अस्तमी, उड़ीया, उर्दू, पञ्जाबी, और अंग्रेजी में है।

(ख) 10 लाख पोस्टरों पर 3,91,897.11 रुपये खर्च किए गए।

### Prostitution

3001. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state that the total number of women involved in prostitution and at what rate their number has been increasing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI-MATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKA-TAKI): No National Survey of prostitutes has been conducted. Figures in this respect are not available.

### I.C.A.R. Plan to save Live-Stock in flood affected States

3002. SHRI KUMARI ANANTHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether an action oriented plan has been formulated by the I.C.A.R. for saving live-stock in flood affected States from starvation and epidemics;

(b) if so, the highlights/salient features of the plan; and

(c) whether a Central scheme or the States also contributed its share financially to implement the plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In September, 1978, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research had

prepared an action plan to save farm animals and to provide additional income and nutrition to the rural poor in the flood affected areas of the States of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Delhi, Haryana and Punjab. The devastating floods had affected, besides human-beings, large livestock population. The floods had destroyed standing agricultural crops including fodder crops and stored food-grains. The action plan provided for an urgent crash programme to mitigate the sufferings of livestock particularly in respect of nutrition and health control so as to ensure the survival and maintenance of the livestock population in the flood affected areas.

The action plan provided for cheap nutrition to the animals in an organised manner. A quick survey of the area was to be undertaken to estimate the magnitude of the assistance programme. The cheap feed proposed to be given included (a) low cost ration comprising straw/begasse, molasses, urea, salt and minerals, (b) urea molasses liquid feed, (c) concentrates wherever available, and (d) fodder as available. The agencies for the supply of raw material for preparing fortified feed were identified. The State Governments concerned were requested to take up the responsibility for starting the centres for distribution of low cost feed with the help of the State Animal Husbandry Department/Livestock Department Staff. Wherever necessary feeding camp were to be organised.

Task Forces comprising Animal Nutrition Scientists from the National Dairy Research Institute, Indian Veterinary Research Institute and State Agricultural Universities were proposed for assisting the State Animal Husbandry staff in the implementation of the Project. The field staff would be given short training in preparation of fortified feeds. The Indian Veterinary Research Institute organised two centres for training of trainers from different states covering a period of one week.

The action plan also provides for carrying out a mycotoxin survey by collecting random samples of grains/oil cakes which might have been stored in the affected villages to examine these for presence of mycotoxins. The action plan also provided for an organised campaign for vaccination of livestock against possible diseases occurring as a result of floods. The Biological Products Centres were asked to reserve the required biological products for supply on high priority basis to flood affected areas. Medication against parasitic infections was recommended.

(c) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has sanctioned a scheme for demonstration-cum-training of cheap livestock nutrition, health-care and genetic improvement for a period of 60 days in West Bengal. The salient features of the scheme are to provide cheap nutrition developed as a result of research at the Indian Veterinary Research Institute and National Dairy Research Institute, using urea molasses liquid feed. In addition, quick diagnostic techniques for the diagnosis of various epidemics including parasitic diseases will be demonstrated for the control of diseases. The third important feature of the Project is to take up genetic improvement of livestock in the affected areas. The scheme will be implemented by the National Dairy Research Institute through its Regional Research Centre, Kalyani, Indian Veterinary Research Institute, State Government of West Bengal and Voluntary organisation—Akhil Bharat Krishi Goseva Sangh, Gopuri, Wardha through its regional office in Calcutta.

The ICAR scheme involves an expenditure of Rs. 10.80 lakhs.

**दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण बनाम  
दिल्ली नगर निगम**

**3003. डा० रामबी सिंह : क्या  
निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और**

**पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे  
कि :**

(क) क्या 27 जुलाई, 1978 के अतिरिक्त प्रश्न संख्या 1181 के संबंध में इस बीच जानकारी एकत्र कर ली गई है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है ; और

(ख) क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण और दिल्ली नगर निगम के बीच विवाद हल हो गया है ; यदि नहीं तो इस बीच किये गये प्रयासों का ब्योरा क्या है ?

**निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और  
पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बल्ल) :**  
(क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) दिल्ली प्रशासन के मुख्य सचिव ने समस्याओं को हल करने का अनुरोध किया गया है ।

#### **Irrigation capacity in Karnataka**

3004. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assesment of the irrigation capacity in Karnataka has been made by the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the percentage of the irrigated area of land in the State; and

(d) the action being taken to meet additional irrigation requirement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). The ultimate irrigation potential of Karnataka has been assessed to be about 41 lakhs hectares—20 lakh hectares from major and medium irrigation schemes and 21 lakh hectares from

minor irrigation works. The irrigation potential created in the State to the end of 1977-78 from major, medium and minor irrigation schemes was 19.59 lakh hectares. This is about 17.56 per cent of the cropped area in the State.

(d) In the Medium Term Plan (1978-83) high priority has been given by the State Government to irrigation development and an additional irrigation potential of 9.56 lakh hectares is envisaged to be created from major, medium and minor irrigation works during this period.

### Changes in Rent Control Laws

3005. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision was taken in regard to Rent Control Law in the Housing Ministers Conference held in New Delhi recently; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). The Conference of State Ministers in charge of Housing, Urban Development and Local Self Government held at New Delhi on the 10th and 11th November, 1978 have recommended that the State Governments and Union Territories should consider measures to eliminate the adverse effects of rent control on the condition of the housing stock and on new construction activity.

### Absorption of Children in Industries in Chandrapur District, Maharashtra

3006. SHRI RAJE VISHVESHWAR RAO: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many children from the rehabilitation camps from Chandrapur

District in Maharashtra have been absorbed in the new industries that have come up in the district; and

(b) if they have been absorbed in any of the industries, please name the industries and at what posts have they all been absorbed?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) It is reported that 46 migrant children from the Rehabilitation Camp in Chandrapur have been absorbed in the industries in the district.

(b) The details are as follows:

#### Ordinance Factory, Bhandak

Labourers	40
Darbans	2
Supervisor	1
Ward Aya	1

#### Electorsment, Chandrapur

Helper  
Driver

गौतमपुरी, शाहदरा, दिल्ली में  
प्राइमरी बेसिक स्कूल

3007. श्री मनोहर सास :  
श्री बीरेन्द्र प्रसाद :

क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गौतमपुरी, शाहदरा, दिल्ली में प्राइमरी बेसिक स्कूल के छात्रों को अपनी पढ़ाई में बड़ी कठिनाइयाँ अनुभव हो रही हैं क्योंकि उनके लिये बेंच और दरियों की उचित व्यवस्था नहीं है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनके लिये दरियों और बेंचों की व्यवस्था कब तक की जायेगी ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रेणुका देवी बरकटकी) : (क) और (ख). दिल्ली नगर निगम, दिल्ली द्वारा उपलब्ध करायी गई सूचना के अनुसार गौतमपुरी, शाहदरा में केवल एक प्राथमिक स्कूल, जो एम०सी० प्राथमिक स्कूल, ब्रह्मपुरी, टी-क्वाक के नाम से प्रसिद्ध है, तम्बुओं में चल रहा है। स्कूल में टाट की पट्टियों की व्यवस्था की हुई है। मरिनसिपल पदाधिकारी सभी बच्चों को टाट-पट्टियों के स्थान पर डेस्क क्रमिक ढंग से प्रदान करने के लिए कदम उठा रहे हैं।

**चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों के लिए आवास**

3008. श्री गोविन्द मुंडा :

श्री श्याम सुन्दर दास :

क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पुति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्याचतुर्थ श्रेणी के सरकारी कर्मचारियों का सेवानिवृत्त होने की तारीख तक सरकारी मकान नहीं मिलता है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप उन्हें भारी कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार एक निश्चित अवधि में इन कर्मचारियों को मकान का आवंटन करने के प्रश्न पर विचार करने के लिए एक समिति नियुक्त करने का है अथवा इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ नियम बनायेगी ताकि उन्हें मकानों का शीघ्र आवंटन हो सके ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब तक ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो सरकार का विचार भविष्य में इन कर्मचारियों की कितनी अवधि के अन्दर मकान देने का है तथा इस संबंध में क्या किया है ?

**निर्माण और आवास तथा पुति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) :**

(क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) हाँ, नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(घ) कोई तिथि बतलाना सम्भव नहीं है। तथापि, सरकार ने अगले तीन बरों में दिल्ली व नई दिल्ली में टाईप "ए" में 1000 व टाईप "बी" में 5000 आवास बनाने का त्वरित कार्यक्रम बनाया है।

#### Imbalance in Milk Supply

3009. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether existing imbalances in the milk supply in the country is on the increase during the last two years;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware that a two days conference on Dairy Co-operatives was held recently at Jaipur to discuss the problems and find out the solution to overcome this situation; and

(c) if so, outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Precise statistical information regarding milk production during the last two years is not available. However available estimates indicate an increase of milk production from 23.2 million tonnes in 1973-74 to 26.40 million tonnes in 1977-78. This rate of increase has however been

lower than the rate of growth of the human population.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Conference mainly discussed the organisational structure of dairy cooperatives in the country.

(c) The recommendations of the Conference have not been received by the Government.

**Adoption of Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 by State Governments**

3010. SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) which States have so far adopted the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and action taken so far to persuade the remaining State Government to adopt the Act;

(b) year-wise and State-wise amount spent by the Centre/Central Agencies in this direction so far; and

(c) amount earned by the Centre towards water consumed by the specified industries in accordance with the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Act, 1977 with names and locations of such Industries?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The following state governments have so far adopted the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974:

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Assam
3. Bihar
4. Gujarat
5. Haryana
6. Himachal Pradesh
7. Jammu and Kashmir
8. Karnataka
9. Kerala
10. Madhya Pradesh

11. Punjab
12. Rajasthan
13. Tripura
14. Uttar Pradesh
15. West Bengal.

The Central Government is vigorously persuading the remaining state governments to adopt the Act. It is understood that the necessary resolution for adoption of the Act by the Government of Orissa is already before the State Legislature. The proposal is also under active consideration of the Government of Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu.

(b) No Central assistance is given to the State governments for water pollution control. The State Boards are entirely financed by the State Governments themselves.

However, the Central Government have so far released the following grants to the Central Board for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution for carrying out its pollution control activities:—

- |                  |                 |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. 1974-75 . . . | Rs. 2.15 lakhs  |
| 2. 1975-76 . . . | Rs. 4.40 lakhs  |
| 3. 1976-77 . . . | Rs. 15.00 lakhs |
| 4. 1977-78 . . . | Rs. 20.00 lakhs |

(c) The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Act, 1977 has come into operation with effect from the 1st April, 1978. So far no cess has been collected. The State Governments and the water pollution control boards are setting up necessary machinery for assessment and collection of cess.

**Regularisation of Ravi Nagar, Delhi**

3011. SHRI RAM KANWAR BERWA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLIES AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4386 on 19th December, 1977 regarding Regularisation of Ravi Nagar, Delhi and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Ravi Nagar included in category 'A' in the

list of unauthorised colonies in West Zone was regularised in 1964; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to provide roads etc. which were earmarked in the lay out plan of the colony as approved by Delhi Development Authority?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

### Views on Sugar Policy

3012. SHRI ANNASAHAB GOT-HKINDE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be

CULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 72 on 20th November, 1978 regarding memo against sugar policy and state the detailed particulars of the concomitant safeguards mentioned by the Chief Minister of Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): A statement showing the safeguards mentioned by the Chief Ministers of Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh is enclosed.

### Statement

*Statement showing the safeguards asked for by the Chief Ministers of Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh after decontrol*

Sl. No.	Safeguards	Name of the State
1	It should be ensured that sugar is made available to all consumers at Rs. 2.30 per kg.	Kerala.
2	To bring about a greater degree of stability in prices a buffer stock of sugar as recommended by Expert Bodies, may be created.	Bihar, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh.
3	For units in high cost zones some relief by way of reduction in excise duty may be given.	Bihar and Uttar Pradesh.
4	Release of sugar from factories should be regulated by the Government so that factories in high cost zones are assured some share of the market.	Bihar, Tamil Nadu, and Uttar Pradesh.
5	In view of the sudden reduction in the value of the stocks a substantial reduction in the bank margin is called for.	Tamil Nadu.
6	Incentives should be given to newly established sugar factories and/or expansion projects established at high cost.	Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh.
7	The Khandsari industry should be completely exempted from the excise duty.	Uttar Pradesh.
8	Incentives should be given to the factories for starting early crushing.	Uttar Pradesh.
9	Vigorous steps should be taken for the export of sugar and gur.	Uttar Pradesh.

### **Approval of appointment of Teachers in Aided Schools in Delhi**

3013. SHRI ROOP NATH SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the stipulated period in which the appointment of teachers and other staff in aided schools in Delhi is required to be approved by the Director of Education;

(b) the number of appointments in aided minority schools in Delhi which have been accorded approval by the Director of Education, Delhi within the stipulated time;

(c) the number of cases of such appointments in such schools which are pending approval of the Director for more than one month; and

(d) action proposed to be taken by the Government to expedite approval of appointments in such schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) to (d). The information is being collected from Delhi Administration and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

### **Wild Life Census in Ladakh**

3014. SHRIMATI PRAVATI DEVI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to take wild life census in Ladakh where it once abounded in plenty; and

(b) schemes being planned for protection and preservation of such wild life and rare species of birds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). According to information furnished by J & K Govt., they propose to carry out a census of wild-life in Ladakh

during 1979-80. The Central Wildlife (Protection) Act has been adopted by the State and enacted under the title 'J & K Wild Life Protection Act 1978-No. VIII of 1978' dated 9th May, 1978. The State Government have intimated that Sanctuaries and Game Reserves are being established in Ladakh during the next Plan period and adequate funds are being provided for the protection and preservation of wildlife in such reserves.

### **Registered Persons with D.D.A. for various Types of Flats**

3015. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persons registered under the D.D.A. for allotment of flats and Janata, Low Income and Middle Income Group Schemes, separately;

(b) the total number of flats allotted by D.D.A. under the above mentioned schemes, scheme-wise;

(c) the number of flats under construction at present, in each scheme, locality-wise; and

(d) the time by which all the registered applicants would get their flats?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

**कृषि मूल्य आयोग द्वारा गेहूं का सिफारिश किया गया समर्थन मूल्य**

3016. श्री राघवजी : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कृषि मूल्य आयोग ने आगामी वर्ष के लिए गेहूं का क्या समर्थन मूल्य सिफारिश किया है ;

(ख) गेहूँ उत्पादक राज्यों और केन्द्र की इस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है; और

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार प्राणामी बच के लिए गेहूँ का समर्थन मूल्य कब तक घोषित कर देगी ?

**कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) :** (क) : बहुमत सिकरिण द्वारा 115 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल ।

(ख) और (ग). अधिकांश गेहूँ उत्पादक राज्यों के प्रतिनिधियों ने गेहूँ के लिए ऊँचे मूल्य की मांग की है लेकिन पश्चिमी बंगाल, जम्मू तथा काश्मीर और बिहार ने मीजूदा स्तर पर वसूली मूल्य को रखने के लिए कहा है । यह मामला केन्द्रीय सरकार के विचाराधीन है और शीघ्र ही इस पर निर्णय लिया जाएगा ।

#### Allotment of Combines

3017. **SHRI GANGADHAR APPA BURANDE:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURAL AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) on what policy and to whom allotment of combines was made which came from foreign countries for the testing purposes; and on what policy the remaining combines will be allotted which have been tested at T.E.&T.S. Budahi (MP);

(b) after the completion of testing report of such combines, why the delay is caused; and

(c) how many combines came in India and from which countries and whether the State or Central Government have already got the amount deposited for the allotment of combines; and if amount taken, then why the combines have not been allotted to such entrepreneurs?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE**

**AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH):** (a). Of the fourteen combines which came from foreign countries from time to time for testing and demonstration. twelve have been allotted to the following—Rajasthan State Agro-Industries Corporation, Haryana State Agro-Industries Corporation, Punjab State Co-operative Marketing Federation, G. B. Pant University of Agriculture & Technology, Young Farmers' Organisation and individual farmers. Thus the policy has been to allot them, as far as possible, to organisations/institutions. The same policy is proposed to be followed in allotting the remaining two combines.

(b) The allotment of these combines taken time because clearances etc. for their retention have to be obtained from the various authorities a suitable allottees have to be found. There is, however, no avoidable delay in processing such cases.

(c) The combines imported and sold in the past number 532 (excluding the 14 which came for testing and demonstration). These were imported from GDR (245 Nos.), USSR (123 Nos.), FRG (102 Nos.), Denmark (25 Nos.), Italy (22 Nos.) and Japan (15 Nos.). With reference to their future import the Punjab State Industrial Development Corporation had asked the prospective applicants to deposit an advance amount of Rs. 10,000 per combine. However, as a decision on their import is yet to be taken, they could not be imported/allotted and the Corporation has advised the applicants to take back their deposits.

**SC/ST Junior Engineers Promoted as Assistant Engineers in C.P.W.D.**

3018. **SHRI R. L. KUREEL:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many Junior Engineers of Central P.W.D. were promoted to the grade of Assistant Engineers from 1975 onwards in general as well as Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes category;

(b) whether due representation has been given to SC/ST officers in promotion as per Government orders, if not what action is being taken for that; and

(c) how many SC/ST Junior Engineers are in the service of Central P.W.D., out of them how many have

completed the eligibility period of ten years required for departmental promotion?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) No. of Jr. Engineers promoted as A.Es. from 1975 onwards:

	General	Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribes
Civil . . . . .	247	31	2
Electrical . . . . .	88	12	..
(b) Yes Sir.			
(c) (i) No. of SC/ST J. Es. in service.			
Civil . . . . .		219	9
Electrical . . . . .		84	3
(ii) out of (i) above the No. of SC/ST Junior Engineers who have completed the eligibility period of ten years for departmental promotion :.			
Civil . . . . .		105	5
Electrical . . . . .		29	2

#### Loss on Excise Revenue to Haryana

3019. SHRI CHITTUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Haryana and many other States are unhappy at the Centre's decision to meet only 50 per cent of the State's loss in excise revenue resulting from the introduction of Prohibition;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) whether any States have written to the centre for raising the quantum;

(d) if so, the name of the States and the details thereof; and

(e) keeping in view the demand made from many quarters; whether the Government propose to increase

the quantum so that the Prohibition policy be implemented speedily?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI DHANNA SINGH GULSHAN): (a) and (b). Some States have asked for compensation higher than the Centre's Offer of 50 per cent of the State's loss of excise revenue. No such reference has been received from the Government of Haryana.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Manipur, Tripura and Meghalaya have written making a plea for full compensation of loss in excise revenue.

(e) No increase beyond 50 per cent is contemplated.

**“केयर केयर्सलैस फार डिस्हाउसड पुअर” शीर्षक का समाचार**

3020. श्री राजकेशर सिंह : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान 28 अक्टूबर, 1978 के ब्रिटिश में “केयर केयर्सलैस फार डिस्हाउसड पुअर” शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत छपे समाचार की ओर दिनाया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

**कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) :** (क) और (ख) . राज्य सरकार से जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर समा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

**महानगरों के फुटपाथों पर सोने वाले व्यक्ति**

3021. श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली, कलकत्ता, बम्बई और मद्रास जैसे महानगरों में अनुमानतः कितने व्यक्ति फुटपाथों पर सोते हैं ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार ने ऐसे व्यक्तियों को अस्थायी अथवा स्थायी आवास देने की कोई योजना बनाई है ?

**निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) :**

(क) पटड़ी पर सोने वाले लोगों की संख्या के अद्यतन आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं ।

(ख) गन्दी बस्ती उन्मूलन/सुधार योजना, जो राज्य क्षेत्र में है के अन्तर्गत राज्य सरकारें और स्थानीय निकाय

निगमित लोगों को होस्टलों, डोरमीटरियों और रैन बसेरों का निर्माण की योजना बना कर वास उपलब्ध कराने के सक्षम हैं ।

**आवास तथा नगरीय विकास निगम का मकान समस्या में योगदान**

3022. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1978-79 के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश, गुजरात और राजस्थान के शहरी और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में आवास सुविधाओं को बढ़ाने के लिए आवास तथा नगरीय विकास निगम ने कितनी राशि लगाई है और इन राज्यों में प्रस्तावित आवास योजनाओं के लिए कितनी राशि दिये जाने का प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ख) क्या इन राज्यों ने अपनी-अपनी योजनाओं को प्रस्तुत किया है ?

**निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) :**

(क) हुडको ने किसी भी राज्य को निर्धियों का अग्रिम आवंटन नहीं किया है । योजनाओं के प्राप्त होने पर हुडको उनकी तकनीकी पक्वता और वित्तीय व्यवहार्यता के आधार पर उन्हें स्वीकृति देता है । वर्ष 1976-77 से 1978-79 तक के दौरान गुजरात, मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान में 30-11-78 को हुडको द्वारा स्वीकृत किये गये ऋण के व्यौरे संलग्न अनुलग्नक में दिये गये हैं ।

(ख) संलग्न विवरण में दर्शाये गये ऋण इन राज्यों के अधिकरणों द्वारा प्रस्तुत की गई योजनाओं पर आधारित है ।

## विवरण

(30-11-1978 तक)

राज्य	1976-77			1977-78		
	(लाख रुपयों में)					
	नगरीय	ग्रामीण	जोड़	नगरीय	ग्रामीण	जोड़
गुजरात	848.957	—	848.957	535.461	45.000	580.461
मध्य प्रदेश	319.320	—	319.320	202.360	—	202.360
राजस्थान	367.890	—	367.890	484.550	—	484.550

(30-11-1978 तक)

			1978-79		
	नगरीय	ग्रामीण	जोड़		
गुजरात	600.407	113.500	803.907		
मध्य प्रदेश	211.070	7.785	218.855		
राजस्थान	560.160	—	560.160		

हुड्डो की ग्रामीण अवास योजना 1978-79 में प्रारम्भ की गई थी ।

**गोल डाक घर नई बिल्ली के निकट  
कोठियां (बंगलों की सुरक्षा)**

30/23. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान :  
का निर्माण और आवास तथा पूति और  
पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे  
कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गोल  
डाक घर के निकट अशोक रोड स्थित  
सात सदस्यों की कोठियों के चारों ओर  
सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से चार दीवारी नहीं  
है।

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि पीछे  
वाली दीवार की ऊंचाई भी कम है और  
इसलिए वह असुरक्षित है तथा पीछे की  
गली का आम रास्ते के रूप में इस्तेमाल  
किया जाता है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि हाल  
ही में पुलिस और अकालियों के बीच  
हुई मुठभेड़ के दौरान वहां रहने वाले संसद  
सदस्यों को कठिनाइयों का सामना करना  
पड़ रहा था; और

(घ) क्या सरकार इन कोठियों को सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से सुरक्षित बनाने के लिए कुछ प्रभावी कार्यवाही करेगी ?

**निर्वाच और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) :**

(क) (ख) और (घ). सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से बंगला के आवासीय भाग सुरक्षित है। शायद माननीय सदस्य महोदय का भाष्य बंगले के चारों ओर की नीची चार दीवारों से है, यह दीवार आवाग जाँचदारों को बंगले में घुसने से रोकने के लिए है।

(ग) कोई भी अशुविधा मेरे मंत्रालय के ध्यान में नहीं लाई गई।

#### **Enquiry into affairs of Delhi Milk Scheme**

3024. SHRIMATI AHILYA P. RANGNEKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that corruption, nepotism and favouritism in the Delhi Milk Scheme is rampant;

(b) if so, whether Government have conducted any enquiry into these matters; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). While there may be individual cases of complaints of this nature, it would be wrong to say that corruption, favouritism and nepotism are rampant in the D.M.S. Wherever specific complaints have been made, suitable enquiries have been instituted and erring officials appropriately punished.

#### **Method for utilisation of urban Wastes into Fertilizers**

3025. SHRI GOUNDER VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of AGRICUL-

TURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether methods have been successfully utilised in U.S.A. for converting urban wastes into fertilizers; and

(b) if so, whether Government have studied the method and made plans for utilisation in India where we have a massive problem of urban garbage disposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Presently, information is not available on specific successful methods developed in the U.S.A. for converting urban wastes into fertilisers.

(b) Conventionally, in most of our urban centres, compost is being prepared in trenches. However, a big programme of setting up of mechanical compost plants for converting the urban wastes into compost manure has already been taken up by the Government in 24 cities, each having a population of 3 lakhs or more.

#### **Panchayat Elections in States**

3026. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALI: SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether in many States election to Panchayats have not been held for the last five years or so;

(b) if so, how far this is true; and

(c) which are the States of where such elections have not been held and for how long?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

### कितानों को गाएं देने के लिए राज्यों को सहायता

3027. श्री सुभाष ब्राह्मण : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या योजना आयोग ने इस तथ्य को ध्यान रखा है कि किसानों को अपने उपयोग के लिए सरकारी संसाधनों से गाएं दी जानी चाहिए ; और

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार राज्य सरकारों को यदि वे अपने राज्यों में इस योजना को लागू करना चाहें, वित्तीय सहायता देने का विचार है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) लघु और सीमान्त कृषकों एवं कृषिश्रमिकों में दुधारु पशुओं के वितरण से संबंधित कार्यक्रम को पहले ही लघु कृषक विकास एजेंसी एवं सूखा-प्रवण क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत लाभोन्मुखी कार्यक्रम में सम्मिलित कर लिया गया है। इस प्रयोजन के लिए लाभभोगियों को आर्थिक सहायता तथा ऋण की सुविधायें दोनों ही उपलब्ध कराई जाती हैं। लघु कृषक विकास एजेंसी और सूखा-प्रवण क्षेत्र कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत वर्तमान प्रखंडों के अतिरिक्त, पंचवर्षीय योजना 1978-83 के दौरान समेकित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत लाये जाने वाले विभिन्न राज्यों के अतिरिक्त प्रखंडों का भी वही सुविधा उपलब्ध होगी

(ख) इस समय लघु कृषक विकास एजेंसी, सूखा-प्रवण क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम और कमान क्षेत्र वितरण कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत, जिसमें दुधारु पशुओं के वितरण का प्रावधान शामिल है, लाभोन्मुखी कार्यक्रमों के कार्यान्वयन के लिए राज्यों को केन्द्र

सरकार द्वारा वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। यह वित्तीय दायित्व केन्द्र सरकार के पास रहेगा या राज्य सरकारों को सुपुर्व किया जाएगा, यह राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद् के निर्णय पर निर्भर करेगा।

### प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को भर पेट भोजन

3028. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :  
श्री चतुर्भुज :

क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 7 मिनम्बर, 1978 के नवभारत टाइम्स में प्रकाशित "देश अनाज में आत्मनिर्भर पर सबको भर पेट रोटी नहीं" शीर्षक समाचार की ओर सरकार का ध्यान गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) और (ख) जी हां। उक्त समाचार में गरीबी पोषाहार और विकास के बारे में बहुत सारे प्रश्न उठाए गए हैं। 1978-83 की पंचवर्षीय योजना के मसौदे में समय सीमा के अन्दर बेरोजगारी दूर करने और गरीब लोगों के जीवन-स्तर को ऊपर उठाने के लिए उपाय सुझाये गए हैं। तथापि ऊँचे मूल्यों से जनसंख्या के कमजोर वर्गों के हिस्से की सुरक्षा करने के लिए राज्य सरकार सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली चला रही है ताकि राशन/उचित दर की दुकानों के व्यापक जाल के माध्यम से उपभोक्ताओं को उचित मूल्यों पर राजसहायता प्राप्त खाद्यान्न उपलब्ध किए जा सकें देश। मैं बहुत ही गरीब लोगों

के पोषाहार संबंधी स्तर को उठाने के लिए "काम के लिए अनाज" कार्यक्रम एक अन्य साधन है।

**Liaison Officers in the Ministry of Supply and Rehabilitation to look after the interests of S.Cs. and S.Ts.**

3029. SHRI B. C. KAMBLE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many Liaison Officers are appointed in each of the departments in his Ministry, relating to representation in service for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as per Government Brochure, Chapter 15, and since when each of them was appointed and the status of each of them; and

(b) what are the reports of each of these Liaison Officers under Para

15.4 of the said Brochure during the last year, submitted to the Secretary/Additional Secretary etc. and what action was directed by the latter and whether said action as directed was taken and with what result?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The information is contained in the enclosed statement.

(b) Under Para 54-A of Chapter XV of the Brochure (Fourth Edition of 1975) cases of negligence or lapses in the matter of following reservation and other orders relating to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are required to be brought to the notice of the Secretary/Additional Secretary/Head of Department. No case of negligence or lapse has been brought to notice by the Liaison Officers.

**Statement**

*Liaison Officers in the Ministry of Supply and Rehabilitation to look after the interests of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes*

Department/Office	No. of Liaison Officers	Status	Date of Appointment
1	2	3	4
<i>Department of Supply (Secretariat)</i>	1	Dy. Secretary .	November, 1975 to August, 1976.
		Director .	August, 1976 to Sept., 1976.
		Dy. Secretary .	November, 1976 to May, 1978.
		Dy. Secretary .	November, 1978 to-date.
D.G.S.&D. New Delhi. (including regional offices)	1	Dy. Secretary .	1973.
Chief Controller of Accounts (Department of Supply) New Delhi.	1	Dy. Controller of Accounts	October, 1976.
Controller of Accounts, Calcutta .	1	Controller of Accounts	October, 1976.

1	2	3	4
Dy. Controller of Accounts, Madras .	1	Dy. Controller of Accounts.	October, 1976.
Dy. Controller of Accounts, Bombay .	1	Dy. Controller of Accounts.	October, 1976.
National Test House, Calcutta .	1	Director .	January, 1975 to March, 1978.
		Assistant Director	April, 1978.
Department of Rehabilitation proper and Subsequent Wing.	1	Director .	4-10-75 to 31-3-76.
		Dy. Secretary .	21-4-76 to 28-7-77.
		Director .	26-8-77 to 1-3-78.
		Under Secretary	12-4-78 to 30-9-78.
		Dy. Secretary .	20-11-78 to-date.
Deputy Controller of Accounts(R), New Delhi.	No Liaison Officer has been nominated as this office came into existence on 1-7-1976.		
Dandakaranya Development Authority, Koraput (Orissa).	1	Labour and Welfare Officer	Upto 14-1-1974
The Financial Adviser & Chief Accounts Officer, Dandakaranya Project, Jagdalpur (M.P.)	1	Do. Assistant Financial Adviser & Chief Accounts Officer	16-1-74 to-date. Prior to 13-3-73.
		Do.	15-3-73 to 26-4-76.
		Accounts Officer	27-4-76 to-date.
Rehabilitation Reclamation Organisation, Mana Camp, Raipur (M.P.)	1	Administrative Officer	12-9-72 to-date.
The Chief Commandant, Mana Group of Transit Centres, Mana, Raipur (M.P.)	1	Commandant	8-11-73.
		Chief Medical Officer.	30-7-74 to 30-12-76.
			Thereafter no Liaison Officer appointed as the camp was in winding up stage.
The Chief Executive Chhamb Displaced Persons Rehabilitation Authority, Jammu.	1	Assistant Secretary	30-4-1977.

सेन्ट्रल ट्यूबर क्राफ्ट रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट  
त्रिवेन्द्रम

3030. श्री हुकमदेव नारायण धाश्वः  
क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की  
कृपा करेंगे कि :

3030 18-4

(क) क्या सेन्ट्रल ट्यूबर क्राफ्ट  
रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट, त्रिवेन्द्रम के कार्यक्रम  
के विरुद्ध लगाये गये आरोपों की एक  
प्रति उन्हें सितम्बर, 1978 के अन्त में  
प्रस्तुत की गई थी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इन आरोपों के सम्बन्ध में जांच की जा रही है ?

**कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) :** (क) केन्द्रीय कंदवर्गीय फसल अनुसंधान संस्थान, त्रिवेन्द्रम के कार्यकलापों के संबंध में एक टिप्पणी, माननीय सदस्य के दिनांक 23 सितम्बर, 1978 के पत्र के साथ प्राप्त हुई थी। इस टिप्पणी में इस संस्थान के निदेशक के विरुद्ध अनेक आरोप थे जिनमें धन का दुरुपयोग, नियुक्तियों में पक्षपात संस्थान की निधि को खर्च करने में फिजूलखर्ची, अपने मातहतों का उत्पीड़न आदि से सम्बन्धित थे।

(ख) केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो ने, निदेशक द्वारा दोरों पर जाना जिनके दौरान निजी काम किया गया, झूठी रसीदें प्रस्तुत करके मकान-किराये का दावा करना और फर्नीचर की खरीददारी में निधि का अपव्यय करना इन तीन आरोपों की पहले ही जांच करली है और निदेशक के विरुद्ध विभागीय कार्यवाही की सिफारिश की है। केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग द्वारा मनोनीत जांच अधिकारी की जांच के आधार पर और आयोग की सिफारिश पर निदेशक के विरुद्ध ये तीनों आरोप समाप्त कर दिये गये हैं। भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद उन शेष आरोपों की भी जांच करेगी जो उत्तर के भाग (क) में उल्लिखित सूची में सम्मिलित हैं और इस मामले में उपयुक्त कार्यवाही करेगी।

#### Setting up of an Indian Meat Board (by an Act of Parliament)

3031. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade has suggested that an Indian Meat Board be set up by an Act of Parliament for developing the

meat industry on economic lines and putting exports of the Commodity on a firm footing; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and action taken thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Indian Institute of Foreign Trade has suggested, in its Report on Survey on Export Potential of Meat and Meat Products, the establishment of a statutory Meat Board. The suggestion is being considered.

#### 'काम के लिए अन्न' योजना के अधीन राजस्थान को छाद्यान्

3032. श्री मोठा लाल पटेल : क्या

**कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार संसद सदस्यों को यह देखने के लिये तैनात करने का है कि क्या उनके अपने-अपने क्षेत्रों में "काम के लिए अन्न" योजना के अधीन उपलब्ध खाद्यान्नों का उचित उपयोग हो रहा है ; यदि हां, तो कब ; और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) क्या राजस्थान को यही समय पर आवश्यकतानुसार उचित मात्रा में खाद्यान्न उपलब्ध नहीं कराया जा रहे हैं जिसके फलस्वरूप वहां भारी कठिनाई हो रही है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और भविष्य में इसका लिये क्या उचित उपाय करने का विचार है ; और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

**कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) :** (क) काम के लिए अन्न कार्यक्रम हेतु संशोधित

संगदर्शक सिद्धान्तों जो जारी किए जा रहे हैं, के अनुसार योजना के अन्तर्गत कार्यों के कार्यान्वयन के लिए राज्य सरकारों द्वारा जिला स्तर पर संचालन समितियाँ, राज्य स्तर पर समरूप समितियों के अतिरिक्त गठित की जानी हैं। इन समितियों में संसद सदस्यों तथा राज्य विधायकों को शामिल करना राज्य सरकारों पर निर्भर है। अन्यथा माननीय सदस्य भी अपने क्षेत्रों में अन्य सभी विकास कार्यक्रमों की तरह काम के लिए अन्न कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन में स्वयं रुचि लेना चाहेंगे।

(ख) जी नहीं। कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन के लिए राज्य सरकार द्वारा अपेक्षित खद्यान्न उन्हें उपलब्ध करा दिए गये हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकार की ओर से अभी तक कोई शिकायत नहीं मिली है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

#### **Loan for Industry and Trade in flood affected West Bengal**

3033. SHRI D. AMAT:  
SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA  
BOSE ALLURI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Chamber of Commerce approached the Union Government to grant easier loan facilities to Industry and Trade in West Bengal to meet present crisis caused by floods and rains; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The Indian Chamber of Commerce made the request to the Central Task Force on flood affected Industries of West Bengal.

(b) The Banking Division of the Department of Economic Affairs have already issued instructions to the Banks to extend liberal credit facilities to industrial units, artisans, weavers, fishermen and other tiny units for adequate and timely help and also to provide them with finance at easy rates of interest and facilities for rescheduling of existing loans where necessary. The Reserve Bank of India has been requested to consider relaxing conditions of price credit authorisation for affected units. The Industrial Development Bank of India has announced special refinance facilities 1978 (FRS 1978) available to financial institutions in respect of the assistance to be given by them to flood affected industrial units.

#### **Insurance facility to poor farmer**

3034. SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN:  
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to extend the insurance facility to the poor farmers to protect their cattle, crops, agricultural accessories against the devastating natural calamities; and

(b) if so, whether the Government are giving any assistance to the societies for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) The General Insurance Corporation of India is already providing the facility of cattle insurance against all natural calamities except famine. Crop Insurance against all climatic risks (except drought) and against pest and plant diseases for H-4 cotton had been taken up on an experimental basis in certain areas of Gujarat and Maharashtra States. The G.I.C. has not yet finalised insurance schemes relating to agricultural accessories.

(b) The Government of India provides subsidies to the small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers under the special programmes like SFDA. This subsidy includes provision for meeting a part of the premium payable in the first year for cattle insurance. No other assistance is provided by the Government of India for crop or cattle insurance.

### महानगरों में गन्दी बस्तियां

3035. श्री गंगामन्त सिंह : का निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि देश के दिल्ली, कलकत्ता, बम्बई तथा कानपुर जैसे महानगरों में तेजी के साथ गन्दी बस्तियां बनती जा रही हैं जिनके कारण लोगों को नागरिक सुविधाएँ प्राप्त करने में बहुत दिक्कतों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त नगरों में 1976-77, 1977-78 और जनवरी, 1978 से अक्टूबर, 1978 के बीच गन्दी बस्तियों में रहने वालों की संख्या कितनी थी ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) :

(क) सरकार को महानगरों को गन्दी बस्ती की समस्या के बारे में जानकारी है । 1978-83 के प्लान प्रारूप में, नगरीय गन्दी बस्ती के पर्यावरणीय सुधार के लिए 190 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय का लक्ष्य रखा गया है ।

(ख) महानगरों में गन्दी बस्तियों में रह रहे व्यक्तियों के सांख्यिकीय आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं । किन्तु 1972 में निपुक्त किए गए योजना आयोग के

कार्यकारी दले ने 5 लाख और इससे अधिक के आब दी वाले कतिपय शहरों में उनके मूल्यांकन के आधार पर गन्दी बस्तियों में रह रही आबादी में शहर की जनसंख्या से 20 से 25 प्रतिशत तक वृद्धि आंकी गई थी ।

### बिहार को उर्वरक की सप्लाई

3036. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उर्वरक का उत्पादन कम होने के कारण इस वर्ष बिहार को कम मात्रा में उर्वरक की सप्लाई की गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो बिहार को प्रत्येक महीने कितनी मात्रा में उर्वरक की सप्लाई की जाती है तथा इसका पिछले एक महीने का व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) इस कमी को पूरा करने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) से (ग) रबी 1978-79 (अगरत 1978—जनवरी 1979) के दौरान बिहार राज्य की उर्वरक मांग की उत्पादकों द्वारा तथा केन्द्रीय उर्वरक पूल द्वारा आयातित सामग्री में से की जाने वाली

सप्लाई के संबंध में स्थिति निम्नवत है :—

(हजार मीटरी टनों में)

	एन०	पी०	के०
(1) निवल मांग . . . . .	100.10	20.90	10.01
(2) उत्पादकों द्वारा की जाने वाली सप्लाई	56.93	10.65	2.80
(3) पुल से की जाने वाली सप्लाई . . . . .	43.17	10.25	7.21

1 अगस्त से 30 नवम्बर, 1978 तक की अवधि के दौरान उत्पादकों द्वारा की जाने वाला सप्लाई की स्थिति इस प्रकार है :—

(1) उत्पादकों द्वारा की जाने वाली आ.पा- तिक सप्लाई	37.95	7.10	1.87
(2) वास्तविक सप्लाई (फक्ट्रियों से नवम्बर माह के लिए सूचना उपलब्ध है; शेष सूचना अभी प्राप्त नहीं हुई है)	37.29	6.88	2.10

1-8-1978 से 30-11-1978 के दौरान पूर में होने वाली सप्लाई की स्थिति निम्न प्रकार से है :—

(1) 1-8-78 से 30-11-78 के दौरान पूर से की जाने वाली सप्लाई	28.78	6.83	4.81
(2) उदाहरण के लिए वास्तविक सप्लाई	40.71	8.19	4.44

(अगस्त से  
सितम्बर तक)

इन प्रकार यह देखा जा सकता है कि स्थिति संतोषजनक है। यदि गोर्दा कर्मचारियों का हड़ताल और बिहार में दंगे न होते तो केन्द्रीय उर्वरक पुल से उपलब्ध और बेहतर होती। तथापि कुछ देशा उत्पादकों और आयातित माल में से बिहार को उर्वरक की अतिरिक्त मात्रा भेजा जा रही है।

**Ban on construction of Rao Tula  
Ram College**

3037. SHRI SHYAM SUNDAR  
GUPTA:

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH  
MALIK:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION,  
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE  
be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rao Tula Ram College,

New Delhi has not fully developed  
as yet because the University has put  
a ban on further construction of  
building by the College Trust; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION,  
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE  
(DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUN-  
DER): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The Uni-  
versity Grants Commission has, how-  
ever, not paid any grants to Rao Tula

Ram College for construction of building as neither the land nor the building of the College has been transferred by the Trust in the name of its Governing Body, as per requirements laid down by the Commission.

#### Archaeological Museum at Cooch Behar Palace

3038. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to establish an Archaeological Museum at Cooch Behar Palace to study North Bengal history and culture?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): There is no proposal at present to establish an archaeological museum at Cooch Behar Palace.

#### National Professorship to Dr. R. C. Mazumdar

3039. PROF SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he made a promise for honouring Dr. R. C. Mazumdar by offering a National Professorship to him; and

(b) if so, why even after a year and-a-half that commitment has not been fulfilled? OqSo

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a). No Sir.

(b) Does not arise. However, the review of the scheme of the National Professorship is not yet over.

#### पशुओं के विकास के लिए भारत-रूस करार

3040. श्री राम सेवक हजारी :  
श्री डी० अनात :

क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पशु विकास योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत भारत-रूस सरकार के बीच कोई करार किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) दोनों देशों का इस करार के परिणामस्वरूप क्या लाभ होगा ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) से (ग). भारत और रूस के बीच 1 दिसम्बर, 1978 को आधिकारिक व्यापारिक, वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी सहयोग का एक दीर्घकालीन कार्यक्रम प्रारम्भ किया गया है। कार्यक्रम में वैज्ञानिक जानकारी, विद्यार्थियों और विशेषज्ञों के आदान-प्रदान और संयुक्त विचार गोष्ठियाँ करने पर विचार किया गया है। इस सम्बन्ध में जिस समझौते पर हस्ताक्षर किये जाते हैं उसके बारे में व्यापार तयार किया जाता है।

#### Milk Production

3041. SHRI DHARAM VIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a National Milk Herd of about 10 million improved cross-bred cows and buffaloes, is to be built up pushing production of milk in next five years by 8 million tonnes a day;

(b) if so, the nature and details of the plan; and

(c) whether the minimum level of 280 grams per capita would be achieved in next ten years; and

(d) if not, by what date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Under Operation Flood II, it has been proposed to enable milk producers to rear a National Milch Herd of 14 million cross bred cows and upgraded buffaloes by mid 1985. 10 million rural milk producers families will participate and will be provided inputs for cross breeding and upgrading. The present milk production of 69 million lit. daily is targeted to increase to 103 million lit. daily by 1984-85; and 137 million lit. daily by 1988-89.

(c) and (d). The per capita availability of milk is expected to increase from the present level of 107 grams per day to 144 grams per day by 1984-85 and 185 per day by 1988-89.

#### Allocation for Supply of drinking water in Kerala

3042. SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any amount has been allotted to Kerala for supply of drinking water; and

(b) if so, the amount allotted in the current years and the names of the schemes?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). During the current financial year an amount of Rs. 265 lakhs (Rs. 260 lakhs for rural water supply Works and Rs. 5 lakhs for Monitoring Cell and Investigation Unit) has been allocated to Kerala for implementation of rural water supply

schemes approved under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme. This is in addition to the provision of funds made for rural water supply under the Minimum Needs Programme of the State Sector.

The names of the rural water supply schemes approved by Central Government during the current year under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme are placed below:

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Sl. No.	Name of the Rural Water Supply Scheme
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#### District Trivandrum

- 1 Cherunniyoor
- 2 Elakamon
- 3 Kalliyoar & Thiruvallom
- 4 Pallichal
- 5 Pullampara
- 6 Vattiyoorkavu
- 7 Vellanad
- 8 Kuttichal
- 9 Marayamuttom
- 10 Muttacaud
- 11 Navaikulam
- 12 Poozhikunnu

#### District Quilon

- 13 Chittumala
  - 14 Ejhukone
  - 15 Karecpa
  - 16 Mallapuzhasser
  - 17 Mynagappally
  - 18 Thodiyoar
  - 19 Thrikkaruva
  - 20 Vettikavala
-

1	2
21	Aravappalam
22	Kadamanthitta
23	Kadampaned
24	Kalakode
25	Kalluvathukkal and Pariappally
26	Koikal
27	Konni and Aruvapalm
28	Koonayil
29	Mayyanad
30	Nadumpana
31	Parippalli (Kalluvathukal)
32	Ranni-Angadi
33	Ranni-Perinad
	<i>District Alleppey</i>
34	Chenneerkara-Mazhaveli
35	Kottamkaitha-Kumarapuram
36	Noornad
37	Pallithode
38	Pandanad
39	Perumpara
40	Mararikulam (North)
41	Mulakuzha
	<i>District Kottayam</i>
42	Kumarakom
43	Lakkattoor
44	Nattakom
45	Thottakkadu
	<i>District Tdukki</i>
46	Vagamon
47	Valiyakandom
48	Vattavada
	<i>District Ernakulam</i>
49	Kumbalam

1	2
50	Peringole, Mangattoor and Thonikkara
	<i>District Trichur</i>
51	Engandiyoor
52	Perinjanam
53	Srocnarayanapuram
54	Thalikulam
55	Vilvattom
	<i>District Palghat</i>
56	Edathanattukara Orphanage
57	Kadampazhipuram
58	Koduvayoor
59	Kozhinjampara
60	Mathur
61	Cherplacherry (Comprehensive)
62	Nalleppilly
63	Thrikkatteri
64	Chelavana
	<i>District Malappuram</i>
65	Aliparamba
66	Anakkayam
67	Ezhuvanthuruthy
68	Nannambra
69	Thuvoo
70	Vazhikkadavu
71	Vettom
72	Edakkara
73	Kavannur
74	Moorkanad
75	Pallikkal
76	Pandikkad
77	Thanaloor

1	2
	<i>District Calicut</i>
78	Cheagattukavu
79	Kalpetta
80	Kaniyampetta
81	Poothadi
82	Thuruthupuram
	<i>District Cannanore</i>
83	Edavaka
84	Muzhakuun
85	Panathody
86	Panoor
87	Payyattom
88	Pinarayi

#### **Dandakaranaya Refugees in Assam**

3043. SHRI PIUS TRIKEY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state;

(a) the total number of refugees who have returned from the Dandakaranaya Project and have entered Assam;

(b) whether they have been settled in that State; and

(c) if so, what steps have been taken by Government for their rehabilitation?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Government have so far no information about any displaced persons from former East Pakistan deserting from Dandakaranaya Project having entered Assam.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

#### **Felling of Sandalwood Trees in Tamil Nadu**

3044. SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received a complaint from the Tamil Nadu Government regarding illicit felling of Sandalwood trees in the major forests of Tamil Nadu, which were being smuggled to Kerala, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal for exports to foreign countries; and

(b) if so, steps the Government of India are taking in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) (a) and (b). The requisite information is being collected from the concerned State Government of Tamil Nadu and will laid on the table of the Sabha in due course.

#### **Escalation in estimates of major Irrigation Projects under construction**

3045. DR. SARAJINI MAHISHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the quantum of escalation in estimates of the major irrigation projects, now under construction due to the delay and inflation; and

(b) what steps Government have taken to cut down the escalation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) There are 36 on-going major irrigation projects in case of which escalation has taken place due to delay and inflation. Their cost estimates have gone up from Rs. 878 crores as originally sanctioned to Rs. 2874. crores.

(b) The Third Conference of State Irrigation Ministers held in November, 1977 had, inter-alia, recommended that adequate outlays should be provided for the on-going schemes to ensure

their completion according to time-bound programme. Care is also taken during the discussions on the Annual Plans of the States that sufficient funds are provided for the on going major and medium irrigation projects for their speedy completion. An advance Plan assistance of Rs. 198.07 crores had been given to the State Governments during the years 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78 for accelerating the progress on certain selected irrigation schemes.

**Joint survey of Irrigation Schemes between India, Bangladesh and Nepal**

3046. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to make a combined survey of irrigation schemes between India, Bangladesh and Nepal as suggested by President Carter and Prime Minister James Callaghan during their recent visits to India; and

(b) what help has been promised by USA and UK in sponsoring such schemes for Rural development and water resources of three nations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). During their visits President Carter and Prime Minister Callaghan evinced interest in offering assistance for joint survey and investigations for water resources development benefiting India, Bangladesh and Nepal if these countries so desired. No specific proposals in this regard are under consideration of the Government at present.

**Implementation Cell to look after SC/ST Employees**

3047. SHRI MAHI LAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Implementation Cells for looking after the interests of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

employees in matters of reservation in recruitments and promotions etc. have been created in his Ministry and Public undertakings under his Ministry, particularly in the National Seeds Corporation headed by a person belonging to SC and ST category;

(b) if so, the constitution of these cells; and

(c) if not the reasons therefor, and when these cells will be created?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**Assistance to I.C.S.S.R.**

3048. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government give any financial grant and/or other assistance to the India Council of Social Science Research;

(b) if so, full details thereof;

(c) whether Government nominate one or more or all members on the governing board of the said Council;

(d) if so, who, how and why;

(e) broad details of the international collaboration programme of the said Council for the five year period, 1974 to 1978;

(f) whether an official appraisal of the said programme was done recently by a Committee of Experts; and

(g) if so, who were in Chairman and Members, what were their findings, what recommendations did they make, and what steps are being taken by the Council and the Government in this regard in tune with the committee's Report?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUN-

DER): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The ICSSR is fully financed by the Government of India through annual grants. During current year, 1978-79, a total grant of Rs. 99.48 lakhs has been approved for payment to the Council.

(c) and (d). In accordance with the Memorandum of Association and Rules of the ICSSR, the Government nominates 25 persons, including the Chairman, on the Council of the I. C. S. S. R. The Member-Secretary is appointed by the ICSSR with the approval of the Central Government.

(e). The Programme includes assistance to Indian Social Scientists for participation in international conferences, invitation to distinguished foreign social scientists to visit India and participation in Cultural Exchange Programmes with foreign countries. During the Period 1974-78, assistance to 100 Indian Social Scientists given and 32 foreign social scientists were invited by the I. C. S. S. R.

(f). A Review Committee, appointed by the ICSSR in August, 1977, has appraised the programmes of the ICSSR, including the International Collaboration programme.

(g) The Committee consisted of: Prof. V. M. Dandekar, Chairman, J. R. Ramkrishna Mukherjee, Dr. Samuel Paul, and Dr. G. Ram Reddy, Members; and Dr. V. S. Pai Panandikar, Member Secretary. The report of Committee is under consideration of the Council.

#### Defective Scientific Instruments

3049. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission has requested all Universities to send a detailed list of defective scientific instruments;

(b) if so, the response thereto; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken to replace such defective instruments?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a). According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission such information is being collected from time to time since 1972 to assess the extent of equipment remaining unused for want of spares or repairs, or because it has become obsolete.

(b). The latest request made by the Commission for this information was in June 1978. Only 38 Universities have sent replies in response to this request.

(c) The Commission has been assisting the Universities to utilise such equipment by providing appropriate grants, including foreign exchange, for obtaining necessary spare parts, components, etc. The Commission also permits universities to utilise a part of the equipment grant for maintenance, repairs, purchase of spares and for service contracts. Further, the Universities are being assisted to establish University Service and Instrumentation Centres, and, where necessary to set up Regional Instrumentation Centres to serve the needs of maintenance of sophisticated equipment in the region.

#### Visits of teams to West Bengal and North Eastern region States

3050. SHRI SACHINDRALAL SINGHA:

SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR:

SHRI M. A. HANNAN ALHAJ:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the teams which visited West Bengal and North Eastern Region States, State-wise, from Agricultural Research Institutes during the last two years; year-wise and the

area the team visited, alongwith the names of the members of the team;

(b) whether any action has been taken upto date regarding the reports submitted by these teams; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the results achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as complete information becomes available.

### शिशु विकास कार्यक्रम

3051. श्री सुरेन्द्र झा सुमन : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्रा यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार वर्ष 1979 में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय शिशु वर्ष मनाने के संदर्भ में भारत में शिशु विकास के लिए सभी कार्यक्रम अपनाने का है ?

(ख) क्या बच्चों के शारीरिक विकास को सुनिश्चित रखने के उद्देश्य से उनके लिए खेल के मैदान आरक्षित रखने का कोई प्रस्ताव है ?

(ग) क्या सरकार प्रत्येक ग्राम पंचायत में एक स्कूल को खेलकूद की गतिविधियों के केन्द्र के रूप में चुनना और वहां खेल के मैदान की व्यवस्था करना बांछीय समझती है ? और

(घ) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा इस बारे में राज्यों को कोई निर्देश जारी किये गये हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रेणुका देवी बरकदस्ती):

(क) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाल वर्ष के लिए बनाई गई कार्य की राष्ट्रीय योजना में 1979 में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाल वर्ष सत्रों के कार्यक्रमों

की रूप रेखा है और वे इन छः क्षेत्रों में हैं :—

(1) स्वास्थ्य और पोषाहार जिसमें परिस्थिति-जन्य सफाई और अच्छे पेय जल का सम्भरण शामिल है।

(2) शिक्षा जिसमें स्कूल पूर्व की प्रारम्भिक एवं समुदाय-शिक्षा शामिल है।

(3) समाज कल्याण।

(4) विधायन।

(5) प्रचार।

(6) धनराशि की व्यवस्था करना

(ख) से (घ) : 2-3 नवम्बर, 1974 को हुई राज्यों के खेल कूद के मंत्रियों, राज्य-खेल-कूद परिषदों के अध्यक्षों तथा अखिल भारतीय खेल-कूद परिषद के अध्यक्ष, सदस्यों की बैठक में यह तय हुआ था कि जहरी और देहाती क्षेत्रों में खेल-कूद के मैदानों के लिए खुला स्थान आरक्षित करने हेतु राज्य सरकारें उपयुक्त कदम उठावेंगी जिसमें कानून बनाना भी शामिल है। शिक्षा विभाग राज्य सरकारों/राज्य खेल कूद परिषदों को ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में खेल कूद केन्द्र स्थापित करने हेतु वित्तीय सहायता प्राप्त कराती है। ये केन्द्र देहाती क्षेत्रों में सामान्यतया स्कूलों में खोले जाते हैं या अन्य ऐसी जगहों पर जहां मैदान प्राप्त हों तथा इनकी देखभाल उस नामांकित स्कूल शिक्षक द्वारा की जाती है जो उस क्षेत्र में रहने वाले सभी युवकों की खेल-कूद गतिविधियों के लिए जिम्मेदार होता है। राज्य सरकारों से कहा गया है कि वे खेल के मैदानों के विकास हेतु केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा समान-आधार पर दी जाने वाली वित्तीय सहायता प्राप्त करें। राज्य सरकारों से यह भी कहा गया है कि वे गैर-विद्यार्थी युवकों को भी शैक्षिक संस्थानों के खेल मैदानों के उपयोग जैसी शारीरिक सुविधाओं की अनुमति दें।

## छठी योजना में लघु सिंचाई

3052. श्री बी० जी० हाडे : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में मध्यम दर्जे की सिंचाई योजनाओं के साथ-साथ लघु सिंचाई योजना को सफल बनाने के लिए सम्बद्ध मंत्रियों का एक सम्मेलन बुलाया गया था और क्या छठी योजना में लघु सिंचाई योजना को शामिल किये जाने की सिफारिश की गई है ;

(ख) क्या इस योजना से देश के सब छोटे और बड़े किसानों को लाभ होगा ;

(ग) क्या लघु सिंचाई योजना को सफल बनाने के उद्देश्य से सरकार का विचार सस्ती दर पर ऋण देने का है ; और

(घ) उक्त योजना महाराष्ट्र के गांवों में कब तक क्रियान्वित की जाएगी और केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा राज्य को कितनी सहायता देने का प्रस्ताव है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) लघु सिंचाई तथा कमांड क्षेत्र विकास के इंचारज राज्य मंत्रियों का एक सम्मेलन सितम्बर, 1978 में हुआ था। यह सम्मेलन लघु सिंचाई तथा कमांड क्षेत्र विकास की समीक्षा करने और इन कार्यक्रमों के क्रियान्वयन में इस समय सामने आने वाली समस्याओं व बाधाओं का पता लगाने एवं उन पर विचार विमर्श करने और छठी योजना के दौरान इन कार्यक्रमों के क्रियान्वयन में सुधार लाने तथा इन्हें तेज करने के विविध उपायों का सुझाव देने के लिए आयोजित किया गया था।

लघु सिंचाई कार्यक्रम को पूर्व की योजनाओं की तरह न केवल छठी योजना में शामिल किया जाएगा बल्कि इस कार्यक्रम को

छठी योजना के दौरान काफी तेज करने का भी प्रस्ताव है।

(ख) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना (1978-83) के प्रारूप के अनुसार छठी योजना के दौरान 90 लाख हेक्टर क्षेत्र की निबल अतिरिक्त सिंचाई की क्षमता सृजित की जाएगी। इसके फलस्वरूप विभिन्न श्रेणियों के उल्लेखनीय संख्या में अतिरिक्त किसानों को अतिरिक्त लाभ प्राप्त होगा। राज-सहायता का विस्तार करके तथा सामूहिक निर्माण कार्यों को प्रोत्साहन देकर इस कार्यक्रम को छोटे किसानों के पक्ष में उन्मुखी बनाने का प्रस्ताव है।

(ग) व्याज की सामान्य दर पर, जो कि लगभग 10½ प्रतिशत प्रति वर्ष है ऋण देने के अलावा सभी क्षेत्रों में लघु तथा सीमांत कृषकों को राज-सहायता देने का प्रस्ताव है।

(घ) महाराष्ट्र में लघु सिंचाई योजनाएं पहले ही क्रियान्वित की जा रही हैं और ये छठी योजना के दौरान भी जारी रहेंगी। वित्तीय सहायता देने की प्रचलित प्रणाली के अन्तर्गत समग्र योजना के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता दी जाती है और इसका सम्बन्ध किसी विशेष स्कीम से नहीं होता है ?

## Purchase of Gunny Bags

3053. SHRI KACHARULAL:  
HEMRAJ JAIN:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of gunny bags purchased by the Department of Supply during the year 1977-78; and the value thereof;

(b) the total quantity of gunny bags purchased by the Department of Supply from 1st April, 1978 to 30th November, 1978 and the value thereof;

(c) the method of purchase;

(d) whether the Government had to pay more in the current year for gunny bags as compared to the previous years; and

(e) what is the programme of the Government for the purchase of gunny bags for the remaining period of year 1978-79?

**THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT):** (a) Quantity in bales: 2,41,269. Total price excluding Excise Duty and Sales Tax: Rs. 27,81,55,345.75.

(b) Quantity in bales: 2,72,285. Total price excluding Excise Duty and Sales Tax: Rs. 33,18,18,332.87

(c) By the recognised method of invitation of Limited Tender from Registered/Approved suppliers.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The programme of purchase will depend on the Indentor's needs and all relevant factors.

#### **Central Assistance for Irrigation Projects in Kerala**

**3054. SHRI GEORGE MATHEW:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state;

(a) which irrigation projects in Kerala that are under construction getting Central aid;

(b) the irrigation projects the Central Government propose to give assistance to Kerala State, that are under the active consideration of the Central Government;

(c) what are the new irrigation schemes proposed by the Kerala Government; and

(d) what is the total outlay for irrigation projects of the Central Government and what is the share of Kerala State?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRA-**

**TAP SINGH):** (a) and (b). No irrigation project is being financed by the Centre, as irrigation is a State subject and irrigation projects are formulated, implemented and financed by the State Government, themselves. Central assistance to the States is given in the form of block loans and grants, which is not related to any individual sector of development or special scheme. However, with a view to accelerate the progress of works on certain selected irrigation projects, an advance Plan assistance of Rs. 2.10 crores, Rs. 2.50 crores and Rs. 5.00 crores was given to Kerala State during the years 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78 respectively. For the year 1978-79 the State Government has requested advance Plan assistance for three irrigation projects, namely, Kallada, Pazhassi and Kuttiadi. The proposal is at present under consideration of the Central Government.

(c) The Government of Kerala have sent project reports of 5 new major (namely, Idamalayar, Kakkadavu, Muvattupuzha, Chimoni, and Banasuragar) and 2 new medium (namely, Attapady and Vamanapuram) irrigation schemes to the Central Water Commission for approval.

(d) As already stated in reply to parts (a) and (b) of the question, there are no irrigation projects financed by the Central Government. The outlay approved for the major and medium irrigation schemes in the State Plan for 1978-79 is Rs. 35 crores.

#### **बूढ़ी गंडक में बाढ़ योजनायें**

**3055. श्री रामधारी शास्त्री :** क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बूढ़ी गंडक में बाढ़ नियंत्रण के लिए संयुक्त योजना तैयार करने हेतु नेपाल सरकार के साथ चल रही बातचीत में क्या प्रगति हुई है ; और

(ख) क्या उक्त योजना इस वर्ष लागू कर दी जायेगी ?

**कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) :** (क) और (ख). नेपाल सरकार ने उन नदी घाटी परियोजनाओं का गहन अध्ययन करने में सहयोग देने का अनुरोध किया गया है, जिनसे दोनों देशों को बाढ़ की समस्या को कम करने में मदद मिलेगी और सिंचाई तथा विद्युत्, वन सम्पदा, भूमि-स्थिरीकरण आदि जैसे अन्य लाभ भी प्राप्त होंगे, बूढ़ी गंडक के बारे में अभी तक किसी संयुक्त प्रस्ताव पर विशेष रूप से विचार नहीं किया गया है।

#### **Request from Kerala for Foodgrains**

3056. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN  
KADANNAPPALLI;

SHRI P. M. SAYEED;

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large quantity of foodgrains and standing crops were damaged in Kerala in recent floods;

(b) if so, whether the State Government has approached the Union Government for help;

(c) if so, what is the total demand made by the Kerala Government; and

(d) how much has been given so far to the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a). Yes, Sir. According to the information given by the State Government to the Central Study Team which visited the State from 4-11-1978 to 17-11-1978, 75,000 ha. of paddy fields have been damaged by the

floods. Besides, 6,000 ha. of land have been sandcast, about 4,00,000 coconut trees in an area of 2,000 ha. have been damaged.

(b). Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). On the basis of the recommendations of the Central Study Team and High Level Committee on Relief, an advance Plan assistance of Rs. 11.00 crores has been allocated. In addition 12,500 tonnes of wheat and 12,500 tonnes of rice are also being released as gratuitous relief.

#### **Indian Museum at Calcutta**

3057. PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that Indian Museum in Calcutta has been in the midst of serious crisis since 1975 and at present it is not treated at par with other national Museums in India;

(b) whether also one director was eased out of office during the Emergency, a second director left in 1976; and

(c) if so, what steps the Central Government are contemplating to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) This is not the correct position.

(b) The facts are: One director was retired pre-maturely by the lawful authority, i.e., Board of Trustees, Indian Museum, in a lawful manner and in accordance with the Service Rules under which the officer was governed; the other officer, who was on deputation to the post of Director, Indian Museum, reverted back from the deputation post on the expiry of the term of deputation.

(c) Does not arise.

### Unauthorised Encroachment on Public Land

3058. SHRI SHIV SAMPATI RAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government propose to make unauthorised encroachments on public land in the Capital a cognizable offence;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof; and

(c) when a notification in this respect is likely to be issued?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The details are being worked out.

### Protection of Monuments at Agra

3059. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that some of Agra's Moghul monuments which had withstood the ravages of time for centuries have now succumbed to the fury of recent floods; and

(b) if so, what immediate steps Government contemplate to protect further devastation of these national monuments?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) Some of the Moghul Monuments (outer wall of Ram Bagh and Chini-ka-Rauza) have been affected by the recent floods.

(b) The fortification-walls of the two monuments on the river side would be structurally strengthened and if necessary the course of the river Jamuna may have to be trained.

### Assistance to Colleges and Universities for making Higher Education Job Oriented

3060. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to give assistance to selected colleges and Universities for making higher education job-oriented in rural areas; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the method adopted for selecting Universities and colleges for the implementation of the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission, a scheme for restructuring first degree courses to make them more relevant to the rural environment and to the development needs of the community, and to link education with work and practical as well as field experience has been formulated by the Commission. The essential features of the scheme include combining the academic component of courses with some applied components suited to real problems and work situations. This would require the introduction of relevant applied disciplines related to basic subjects or subject groups and re-orienting conventional courses in such a manner that students can apply theoretical knowledge to the problems of the region through field work, project work extension, etc. The Commission would provide assistance for purchase of equipment, books and journals, setting up of workshops and laboratories, pilot plants, etc. and for appointment of additional staff. The Commission has, in consultation with the Universities/concerned, and experts, identified so far 186 Colleges for introduction of restructured courses. Twenty of these Colleges are at present participating in this programme.

**Construction of utility houses in Delhi**

3061. SHRI P. S. RAMALINGAM. Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the concept of a socialist approach, a look has been given into the vast number of sprawling bungalows around Secretariat and Rashtrapati Bhawan complex so as to make room for functional and utility structures to house the needy; and

(b) if so, the results of such a study and the time frame by which it is proposed to give content to socialist ideals?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). The Master Plan for Delhi envisages re-densification of the bungalow areas in question. A number of bungalows in the complex on Dr. Rajendra Prasad Road, Sansad Marg, Ashoka Road and Maulana Azad Road have been got demolished and multi-storeyed office buildings constructed such as Shastri Bhavan, Nirman Bhavan and Nirvachan Sadan. The question of re-development of the other bungalow areas to the north and south of Rajpath is under consideration. Since proposals for re-development have not yet taken a final shape and position about availability of funds is also not known, no time frame for undertaking re-development has been prepared. In order to provide residential accommodation for Government employees nearer the Secretariat complex, quarters for the lower and middle income group employees have been constructed and are under construction in the adjoining D.I.Z. and Minto Road areas after demolition of old quarters. Construction of more quarters for such employees is proposed to be taken up shortly in the DIZ and Aram Bagh areas.

3612 LS—5.

**Schemes for Drainage of Water-Logged Areas in Bihar**

3062. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bihar Government have drawn up 1,638 schemes for the drainage of water-logged areas in the State;

(b) if so, the details regarding its cost and whether Central Government have also been approached to meet sanction half the cost of the schemes in the shape of grant; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Central Government and the time by when it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). On the request of the Working Group constituted by the Central Government for drawing up a multi-disciplinary action plan covering engineering works, soil conservation, afforestation, etc., capable of being implemented within a period of 5 to 7 years for obtaining substantial flood control benefits in the Indo-Gangetic basin, the Government of Bihar have in their proposals sent a list of 1649 drainage schemes in the Ghagra, Gandak, Burhi-Gandak, Bagmati, Adhwara, Kamla, Kosi, Mahananda, Sone, Ganga, Karmansa, Punpun, Kiul and Harohar basins, with a total estimated cost of Rs. 234 crores. Of these, 1604 schemes relate to drainage of low-lying depressions (Chauras). The working Group is yet to submit its report.

**Agencies Granting Housing Loans**

3063. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are agencies other than his Ministry which give loan for house building to the Government servants and other workers in the organised sector;

(b) whether this facility is inadequate as at present and the procedure of granting loans is also very cumbersome and complicated; and

(c) whether any steps are contemplated to provide better loan facilities for this purpose, and if so, facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir. Besides this Ministry there are other agencies like LIC and Hindustan Development Finance Corporation Ltd. Some Public Undertakings also give loans, for house building under their own Schemes to their employees.

(b) As regards the loan facilities under this Ministry's Scheme for grant of House Building Advance to Central Government employees, the existing facilities are considered adequate as the Rules have recently been liberalised. This Ministry is not aware about the adequacy of the facilities existing in the other agencies.

(c) Does not arise in view of (b) above.

#### Fish Price in Tamil Nadu

3064. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether fish prices have gone up in domestic markets in the past three years particularly in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the main factors responsible for it; and

(c) how far the mechanised fishing and large scale export of fish from the State responsible for the price rise in the internal markets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The rise in price index of fish is in line with the general increase in

price index during the past three years.

(c) The mechanised fishing accounts for about 20 per cent of the total catches in Tamil Nadu. The mechanised catch consists mainly of prawn which is a high value species and does not have much domestic demand. As prawn constitutes about 90 per cent of exports, the export of fish does not affect the prices of fish consumed in the country.

#### दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय में आपात स्थिति के दौरान बर्खास्त किये गये कर्मचारी

3065. श्री शरद यादव : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय तथा उसमें सम्बद्ध कालेजों के कर्मचारियों को आपात स्थिति के दौरान बड़े पैमाने पर बर्खास्त कर दिया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या तथा अन्य विवरण का विश्वविद्यालय एवम् कानिज-वार ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या इन कर्मचारियों को अभी तक बहाल नहीं किया गया है और क्या अभी तक बहाल न किये गये उन कर्मचारियों का एक सूची सभा पटल पर रखी जायेगी ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डॉ० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) से (ग). सूचना एफ़ड का जा रही है तथा यथा समय सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

#### Aid to advance centre for Teaching and Research in Marine Geology and Geophysics

3066. SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the

reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7787 on 24th April, 1978 regarding Aid to Advance Centre for Teaching and Research in Marine Geology and Geophysics and state:

(a) whether any further proposals have been received from the University of Cochin to establish advanced courses for teaching and research in Marine Geology and Geophysics;

(b) if so, whether they have been approved; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER):**

(a) and (b). The University Grants Commission has not so far received any further proposal from the University of Cochin, beyond what was already considered by the Fifth Plan Visiting Committee. However, the Commission has approved five research projects in Marine Sciences received from the University and has agreed to provide financial assistance for their implementation.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Nationalisation of Sugar Industry by Bihar Government**

3067. **SHRI D. N. TIWARY:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether before nationalisation of Sugar Industry in Bihar any reference was made and consultation held between the Union Government and Bihar Government;

(b) whether Government of India gave clearance for this nationalisation;

(c) whether Government is aware that large number of complications have arisen; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to remove those complications?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP**

**SINGH):** (a) and (b). No reference was received from the Bihar Government for amending the Schedule to the Bihar Sugar Undertakings (Acquisition) Act, 1976 recently and thereby acquiring 16 sugar undertakings in the State. Section 17 of the Act empowers the State Government to amend the Schedule.

(c) and (d). The action of the State Government has been stayed by the Calcutta High Court on Writs filed challenging the validity of the acquisition. The decision of the High Court on the Writ Petitions is awaited.

#### **Cashew production in Kerala**

3068. **SHRI K. A. RAJAN:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala State Government have been implementing a scheme for increasing cashew production by adoption of plant protection measures on non-departmental cashew plantation; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme and assistance extended by the Union Government for the same?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The scheme is to spray the cashew plantations twice with Endosulfan for the control of Tea Mosquito. The current year's (1978-79) target is to cover about 4 lakh trees sored over an area of about 2000 hectares and an amount of Rs. 3.40 lakhs has been provided.

The State Government is collecting 10 paise per tree from the beneficiaries and the rest of the cost of 75 paise is subsidised by the State Government. There is no assistance extended by the Union Government for the scheme which is a State Sector programme.

**Storage Capacity of F.C.I.**

3069. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total grain-storage capacity of the Food Corporation of India;

(b) how much of that capacity is owned by the Food Corporation of India;

(c) Annual rent paid by the Food Corporation of India to the godown owners; and

(d) whether Food Corporation of India propose to built its own godowns to save the heavy amount being paid to the private godown-owners?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). The total grain storage capacity of the Food Corporation of India as on 1-10-78 is 209.83 lakh tonnes of which a capacity of 83.31 lakh tonnes is owned including cover and plinth storage.

(c) The annual rent paid by the Food Corporation of India during 1977-78 is Rs. 914.89 lakhs. This excludes payments to CWC and SWCs on account of keeping FCI stocks under scientific storage.

(d) The Food Corporation of India has a large programme of construction and are augmenting their owned capacity every year.

**रोलर फ्लोर मिल की क्षमता में वृद्धि करने की रोक हटाया जाना**

3070. श्री रामलाल राही : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या देश में ऐसे रोलर फ्लोर मिलों की क्षमता में वृद्धि करने के लिए उन पर लगी प्रशासनिक रोक को शीघ्र हटाया जायेगा जो पिछड़े राज्यों और पड़ोसी जिलों में ऐसे ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में स्थित हैं जहाँ कोई छोटा

अथवा बड़ा रोलर मिल नहीं है और यदि हाँ, तो कब तक ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : नई मिलें लगाने और मौजूदा मिलों का विस्तार करने पर फरवरी, 1973 में जो प्रतिबन्ध लगाया गया था वह अभी भी लागू है। तथापि, रोलर फ्लोर मिलिंग उद्योग के विस्तार के सम्बन्ध में ढाल देने का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है।

**Open Drainage in Baba Kharg Singh Marg, New Delhi**

3071. SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal to have open Drainage just two meters away in front of the newly constructed four storeyed buildings type II Government quarters on Baba Kharg Singh Marg;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware of the fact that many dangers will come up due to the drainage just near the Quarters which may result in causing dangerous diseases and even deaths to the people of the locality; and

(c) if so, the details of the steps to be taken by the Government in advance to protect the public thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir, there is a proposal to have storm water drainage of size 2'x1' at a distance of 4 meters to 5 meters from the blocks of type III quarters on Baba Kharg Singh Marg.

(b) These are small shallow drains provided for discharge of rain water. Such type of drains already exist in the entire D.I.Z. area and other places. This is not likely to cause any danger to health.

(c) Does not arise.

### रासायनिक उर्वरक का वितरण

3072. श्री रामानन्द तिवारी : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान राज्य-वार विभिन्न राज्यों में कितना रासायनिक उर्वरक वितरित किया गया ;

(ख) पिछड़े राज्यों में रासायनिक उर्वरकों के उद्योग में वृद्धि करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) (क) और (ख). गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान विभिन्न राज्यों में खपत हुई उर्वरकों की मात्रा का विवरण संलग्न अनुबन्ध में दिया गया है [ग्रंथालय में रखा गया देखिए । संख्या एल टी — 3033/78]

पिछड़े राज्यों में उर्वरकों का प्रयोग बढ़ाने के लिए निम्नलिखित उपाय किए जा रहे हैं :—

1. सरकार, आयातित उर्वरकों के वितरण के प्रयोजन के लिए रेल शीपों के तौर पर घोषित विशिष्ट सड़क केन्द्रों तक परिवहन की लागत वहन कर के कतिपय दूरस्थ क्षेत्रों तक उर्वरकों की परिवहन लागत पर राज सहायता दे रही है

2. दूर-दराज के क्षेत्रों में अधिक से अधिक खुदरा केन्द्र खोलने पर बल दिया जा रहा है ।

3. भंडारण की इस तरीके से व्यवस्था की जा रही है, ताकि किसानों को उनके घर के निकट उर्वरकों की उपलब्धि सुनिश्चित की जा सके ।

इस समय लगभग 669 भंडारण केन्द्र हैं ।

4. कुछ ऐसे जिलों में जहां उर्वरकों की खपत कम होती है, किन्तु इनकी खपत बढ़ाने की बड़ी क्षमता है गहन उर्वरक सम्बर्द्धन अभियान शुरू किया गया है ।

5. लघु कृषक विकास एजेंसी, सूखा-ग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम, सघन आदिवासी विकास कार्यक्रम, पर्वतीय क्षेत्र विकास परियोजना तथा वारासी विकास परियोजना जैसी परियोजनाओं के अन्तर्गत आने वाले क्षेत्रों में कुछ सीमा तक उर्वरकों पर राज सहायता दी जाती है

### Operational Research Project in Wardha, Maharashtra

3073. SHRI SANTOSHRAO GODE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that one operational research project is operating in Wardha district of Maharashtra;

(b) how many villages have been covered under this project; and

(c) how small holders and marginal cultivators are benefited by this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The Operational Research Project is being implemented by Punjabrao Krishi Vidya-peeth, Akola in Wardha district.

(b) Under this Project 15 villages are being covered. The names of the villages are Sevagram, Paunar, Karanj, Kharangana (Gode), Warud, Seleo, Mohi, Chorad, Surgaon, Sukli, Bhidi, Kolhapur, Rohini, Vijayagopal and Sirpur.

(c) The main objective of the Operation Research Project, taken up by the Punjabrao Krishna Vidsapeeth, in the above mentioned 15 villages, is to bring about an integrated development of the area with active participation of University Scientists, State Department of Agriculture and voluntary agencies. The programmes under the project cover crop production, animal husbandry, plantation crops, rural industry, etc. Special attention is being given to small holders and marginal cultivators. It is estimated that there are over 3,800 marginal, small and landless labourer families in the operational area. By introducing diversified cropping patterns on the farms of small and marginal farmers, additional employment is being created on their farms. Special programmes on rearing of goats and dairy cows have been introduced for landless labourers in the operational area. Over 100 such families were provided with necessary loans to purchase a goat or a cow alongwith necessary guidance on their management, rearing and hygiene cover. While introducing the technology a large number of demonstrations are laid out in the operational area and while selecting the demonstrating farmers emphasis is given to small and marginal farmers. Under the project, there is a built-in preference for paying attention to small and marginal farmers and landless labour. While carrying out assessment and evaluation the principle of 'Social Audit' is being observed, i.e. Social Audit criterion is being used as a measurement of the benefits accruing to the farm families having the annual income less than Rs. 1,000 per family at the initiation of the project. It has been estimated that since the inception of the project, the average income and employment opportunities of such farmers have been increasing steadily.

#### **Alleged Corruption Among Purchasing Inspectors of F.C.I. in Punjab**

3074. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been reported that many purchasing inspectors of F.C.I. cheated the poor and innocent farmers in the Mandis of Punjab while purchasing the paddy and these inspectors purchased paddy for F.C.I. only, after getting some money per quintal from the farmers;

(b) that many purchasing inspectors reduced the prices of paddy on the one pretext or other such as moisture etc. of those farmers who asserted against the loot designs of some inspectors; and

(c) how many cases were checked up and what action taken against such employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Except for complaints of general nature, no specific allegations of the nature referred to have been received. Procurement operations at different purchase centres are supervised by the senior officers of the State Government and the Food Corporation of India. No case of harassment to farmers or under pricing has come to notice.

(b) Paddy has been purchased according to the specifications prescribed by the Government of India and reductions effected in prices were in accordance with the cuts prescribed for moisture content and other impurities exceeding the prescribed standards.

(c) Does not arise.

**शिक्षा के लिए मध्य प्रदेश को रुई राशि**

3075. श्री निजल 'बन्धु जैन : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मध्य प्रदेश में शिक्षा की विभिन्न योजनाओं के लिए कितनी राशि चाहिए और इसमें से कितनी राशि वर्ष 1977-78 में सहायता के रूप में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दी जायेगी ?

**शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) :** मध्य प्रदेश सरकार का वर्ष 1977-78 की अपनी वार्षिक योजना में शिक्षा क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत विभिन्न योजनाओं के लिए 11.21 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है जिसमें से 10.55 करोड़ रुपये योजना आयोग द्वारा स्वीकृत किया गया था योजना के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता विभिन्न क्षेत्रों/योजनाओं के लिए न दी जा कर एक मुश्त सहायता के रूप में दी जाती है।

### **Erosion of Ganga in Murshidabad, West Bengal**

3076. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to reports of very rapid and heavy erosion of the right bank of Ganga in the district of Murshidabad and in West Bengal downstream Farakka Barrage which threaten to wipe out of existence extensive populous areas and several towns on the right bank of the river like Dhuliyan, Aurangabad and Jangipur;

(b) whether the Government has received any scheme for the adoption of anti-erosion protective measures on the Ganga in this area from the Government of West Bengal and request for financial assistance in this regard; and

(c) whether any expert studies have been carried out in regard to this erosion in this area which may soon endanger several central undertakings like the National Highway 34, the B.A.K. Loop line of Eastern Railway and the Jangipur Sub-barrage of the Farakka Barrage, project all of which are very close to the erosion zone?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). The problem of

bank erosion is present on all alluvial rivers. The Ganga has been experiencing bank erosion here and there all along its course in the alluvial plains, and erosion has also taken place since long on the right bank in Murshidabad district. Due to the heavy floods this year, large areas on the banks of the Ganga, including Dhuliyan township were submerged.

The State Government prepared a project report estimated to cost Rs. 63 crores in 1973 to deal with the problem in the entire affected reach along the right bank of Ganga. However, this project report was not based on adequate field data and requisite model studies. Only part of the field data required for the model studies to be carried out at the Central Water and Power Research Station, Pune, has been supplied so far by the West Bengal Government.

During recent discussions, representative of the State Government have indicated that the updated cost of the project prepared earlier is likely to be Rs. 142 crores.

The Government of West Bengal have recently constituted a Committee in consultation with the Government of India under the Chairmanship of Member (Floods), Central Water Commission, to examine the problem of erosion in depth for suggesting suitable remedial measures. e

### **Seminar on Training Youths in New Farm Method**

3077. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

SHRI A. R. BADRI

NARAYAN:

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have been urged by the Experts of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research which had recently held a seminar in New Delhi to undertake massive programme for training youths in new farm methods;

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme;

(c) whether Government have examined them; and

(d) steps are being taken to improve them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) A Seminar entitled "Economic Problems in Transfer of New Technology" was held at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi in November, 1978. One of the recommendations made at the Seminar was regarding involving farm youth in the transfer of the new agricultural technology and training them for this purpose.

(b) This was, as stated above, only a recommendation made at the Seminar and a definite scheme or programme had not been prepared.

(c) The Proceedings as well as the recommendations made at the above mentioned Seminar are being finalised by the organisers of the Seminar. They will receive consideration as soon as they are received by Government.

(d) Government is already engaged in promoting relevant training programmes for rural youths through Krishi Vigyan Kendras, Short-training Programmes in case of Soil Health Care, Farmers' Training Centres, etc. 19 Krishi Vigyan Kendras are already functioning in addition to 150 Farmers' Training Centres and 10 Agricultural Universities are imparting training to rural youths under Soil Health Care Scheme. These training centres will further be strengthened during the 6th Plan period.

### Irrigation Potential

3078. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted any survey regarding the irrigation potential for farming State-wise;

(b) if so, the actual irrigation facilities available State-wise particularly in the State of Orissa; and

(c) what is the extent of actual use in percentage as well as average?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH):(a) to (c).

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Gross cropped area (1975-76) (in '000 ha.)	Ultimate irrigation potential as assessed now.	Potential created to end of 1977-78	Utilisation to the end of 1977-78 (Provisional)	% of Col. 6 to Col. 5
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	12958	10600	4578	4471	97.7
2	Assam	3177	2670	424	383	90.3
3	Bihar	11287	15129	4416	3670	83.1
4	Gujarat	10198	3900	2322	1949	83.9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5	Haryana	5451	3890	2872	2814	98.0
6	Himachal Pradesh	924	300	85	85	100.0
7	Jammu & Kashmir	923	700	411	405	98.5
8	Karnataka	11159	4100	1959	1919	98.0
9	Kerala	2981	2100	750	750	100.0
10	Madhya Pradesh	21356	7850	2700	2475	91.7
11	Maharashtra	19664	7300	2662	2343	88.6
12	Manipur	210	100	21	21	100.0
13	Meghalaya	203	100	12	12	100.0
14	Nagaland	144	80	35	35	100.00
15	Orissa	7733	5900	1884	1884	100.00
16	Punjab	6255	5830	5076	5070	99.9
17	Rajasthan	17164	5550	3121	2954	94.6
18	Sikkim	N.A.	20	10	10	100.0
19	Tamil Nadu	7235	4010	2997	2981	99.5
20	Tripura	374	115	32	32	100.0
21	Uttar Pradesh	23272	24400	13228	12482	94.4
22	West Bengal	7958	6110	2707	2704	99.9
23	Union Territories	564	320	95	95	100.0
TOTAL (All India)		171160	111154	52197	49349	94.5

### U.G.C. Grants to Colleges for various Projects

3079. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the projects for which U.G.C. grants are given to colleges;

(b) whether it is a fact that for U.G.C. grants for library building and books, a minimum strength of students in a college has been fixed;

(c) if so, what is the strength of students fixed for library purposes; and

(d) whether any relaxation in this regard is given to colleges situated in hilly and rural areas; if so, what are the details thereof; if not what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) The University Grants Commission provides development assistance upto Rs. 5.00 lakh to a college during a plan period for construction/extension of buildings (libraries, laboratories, class rooms, hostels and staff quarters), purchase of books and equipment, faculty improvement programmes, appointment of additional staff, etc. The Commission

meets 50 per cent of the approved cost on buildings, 75 per cent on books and equipment, 50 per cent on the appointment of additional staff and the entire cost on faculty improvement.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A college offering three-year degree courses in Arts, Commerce and Science subjects should have 400 students to qualify for the above assistance. If the college is offering two-year courses, the enrolment should be 270.

(d) The enrolment is relaxed to 300 for three-year courses and 200 for two-year courses in respect of colleges situated in backward and rural areas for purpose of assistance upto Rs. 5.00 lakhs including library building and books. In the case of such colleges with enrolments of 200 and 150 respectively, development assistance upto Rs. 3.00 lakhs is provided, without any building element.

### Material for Adult Education Scheme

3080. SHRI KAILASH PRAKASH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some new books and/or subsidiary material has prepared for the new Adult Education Scheme; if so, details thereof; and

(b) whether they are available in the market or are being supplied free to the centres or to the agencies engaged in the work?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Some new books and other subsidiary material have been prepared for the National Adult Education Programme by various agencies, including State Governments, State Resource Centres, Educational Institutions and Voluntary Organisations as well as by the Central Ministry of Education through the Directorate of Adult Education. Details of the publications brought out by the Directorate of Adult Education/ Ministry of Education and Social Welfare are given in the enclosed statement. While the publications mentioned in the enclosed statement are being supplied free of cost to the functionaries/agencies engaged in the implementation of the National Adult Education Programme, the materials produced by State Resource Centres and prominent voluntary organisations are sold by them.

### Statement

*List showing the names of Public relations/Subsidiary Material brought out by the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare/Directorate of Adult Education, New Delhi, for the Promotion of National Adult Education Programme.*

#### *Teaching-Learning materials for the learners :*

1 Naya Kadam Pathya Pustak .	Primer in Hindi
2 Naya Kadam Doosri Pustak .	Reader I in Hindi
3 Naya Kadam Teesri Pustak .	Reader II in Hindi
4 Naya Kadam Abhyas Pustak .	Work book in Hindi
5 Naya Kadam Teachers Guide	Teachers Guide
6 Naya Kadam Charts	Visual Aid in Hindi
7 Flash Cards	Visual Aid in Hindi
8 Suni Shai	Supplementary Reader in Hindi
9 Sitaron Se Aage	Supplementary Reader in Hindi
10 Vatchal Pt. I	Supplementary Reader in Marathi-I

- |                                   |  |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| 11 Vatchal Pt. II                 | Supplementary Reader in Marathi-II           |
| 12 Arohi (Bengala)                | Supplementary Reader in Bengali              |
| 13 Mazdoor Aur Kanooni Suvidhayan | Supplementary Reader in Hindi (on awareness) |
| 14 Kisan Saksharata Yojana        | Revised Edition of the old Primer in Hindi   |
| 15 Padhen aur Likhen              | Primer and reader for women in Urdu          |
| 16 Gaon Bharti                    | Hindi Primer for Experimental Programmes     |
| *17 Bhoot Pareet                  | Supplementary Reader in Urdu                 |
| *18 Urdu Taraqqi Board-Reader     | Supplementary Reader in Urdu                 |

*Publication for the NAEP Functionaries Curriculum and Materials*

1. Developing Curriculum for NAEP.
2. Literacy, Literacy Materials and their Preparation.
3. How to Write Primers for Adults.

*Training*

4. Training of Adult Education Functionaries: A Handbook.
5. Report of National Seminar on Training Strategy.
6. Potential Sources for Training of Adult Education Workers in India.

*Monitoring, Evaluation, Research and Statistics.*

7. Monitoring, Evaluation and Research. (Excerpts from the Report of the Working Group).
8. Preliminary Guidelines on Monitoring.
9. Literacy Statistics at a Glance. (District and State).

*Motivation*

10. Motivational Aspects of Adult Education—An Approach Paper.
11. Motivational Aspects of the NAEP: Preliminary Recommendations

of the Motivation Committee of the NBAE.

*General*

- \*\*12. Policy Statement issued by Education Ministry (Revised).
- \*\*13. Summary of the Report of the Working Group on Adult Education for Medium Term Plan 1978—83, (Education Ministry).

\*\*14. Adult Education Programme for Women, Education Ministry.

15. Fifty Years of Adult Education in India (An Anthology of Case Studies). Some experiences.

16. Linkages Between Adult Education and other Areas of Development.

*Promotional Materials*

17. Alfaz Bolte Bhi Hain (Parallel Text in Poetry in Hindi and Urdu).
18. Newsletter (Vol. 1 No. 1 dated October 2, 1978).
19. Slides on NAEP (120 colour slides with commentary and music).
- †20. Poster (with Quotation of Mahatma Gandhi).
- †21. The other side of the Fence (A Cartoon Brochure).
- †22. Documentary Film on NAEP.

\*Materials prepared in collaboration with Taraqqi-e-Urdu Board.

\*\*Publications of the Ministry of Education on NAEP.

†In collaboration with the Ministry of Information.

### Allotment of Accommodation to the Sons/Daughters of Retiring Employees

3081. SHRI ANANT DAVE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether changes in allotment rules of Government accommodation from September, 1977, to sons/daughters of retiring employees have affected the families of the retiring employees;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to reconsider the decision and allot such accommodations to the sons/daughters of retiring employees who had foregone house-rent allowance for a specified period in order to become entitled for allotment of Government accommodation after retirement of their father; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The concession of *ad hoc* allotments to eligible dependents of retired officers was withdrawn with effect from 1-5-1978.

(b) and (c). This concession was withdrawn on the demand of the staff side in the National Council (JCM). As there is an acute shortage of general pool accommodation and large number of eligible employees are awaiting allotment, Government does not propose to reconsider the decision.

### आवास के बारे में अध्ययन दल

3082. श्री राज भूषण तिवारी : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आवास की समस्याओं का अध्ययन करने के लिए योजना आयोग ने कोई अध्ययन दल नियुक्त किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या अध्ययन दल ने अपना प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत कर दिया है; और

(ग) उनका पूरा ब्यौरा क्या है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) 1978-83 का पंचवर्षीय योजना का तैयारी के बारे में योजना आयोग ने अक्टूबर, 1977 में आवास पर एक कार्यकारी ग्रुप की स्थापना की।

(ख) कार्यकारी ग्रुप ने 1978-83 का पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिए विषय प्रवेश दस्तावेज के रूप में एक अन्तरिम रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की। अन्तरिम रिपोर्ट को अन्तिम रूप देने के लिए मई, 1978 में कार्यकारी दल का पुनर्गठन किया गया पुनर्गठित कार्यकारी दल द्वारा शोध ही अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत किए जाने की सम्भावना है।

(ग) अन्तरिम रिपोर्ट में दो गई महत्वपूर्ण टिप्पणियों और सिफारिशों का एक विवरण संलग्न है

### विवरण

1978-83 की पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिए आवास पर कार्यकारी दल की अन्तरिम रिपोर्ट में दी गई महत्वपूर्ण टिप्पणियां तथा सिफारिशें

1. पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के आरम्भ में अर्थात् 1-4-1974 को 156 लाख मकानों की कमी का अनुमान था (ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 118 लाख और नगरीय क्षेत्रों में 38 लाख), यह मूल्यांकन निम्नतम मान्य आवासीय स्तर की आवश्यकताओं पर आधारित है। इसके अलावा जलपूर्ति, नालियां और पर्यावरणीय स्वास्थ्य सम्बन्धी जैसी अनिवार्य सुविधाओं की स्थिति सन्तोषजनक नहीं है क्योंकि निर्माण की दर जनसंख्या की वृद्धि का तुलना में बहुत कम है अतः मकानों की पिछली कमी वर्ष प्रतिवर्ष बढ़ती जा रही है। 20 वर्ष का एक भावी कार्यक्रम तैयार करने का प्रस्ताव है उस समय तक प्रत्येक परिवार के लिए एक रिहायशी मकान देना सम्भव हो

जाना चाहिए। इसमें जनसंख्या की वृद्धि के कारण अतिरिक्त परिवारों की आवश्यकताओं को पूर्ति के लिए पर्याप्त संख्या में मकानों का निर्माण करना, बेकार हो गए रिहायशी मकानों के स्थान पर नए मकान बनाना और मकानों का मौजूदा पिछली कमी को पूरा करना अपेक्षित होगा।

2. इस लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति का उद्देश्य यह है (1) उपर्युक्त के अनुसार प्रतिवर्ष 47.5 लाख रिहायशी मकान बनाने के कार्यक्रम की आवश्यकता होगी—12.5 लाख रिहायशी मकान नगरीय क्षेत्रों में और 35 लाख मकान ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में। नगरीय क्षेत्रों में 10,000/- रुपये प्रति मकान की लागत की औसत तथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 4000 रुपये प्रति मकान की औसत के अनुमान के अनुसार मकानों के निर्माण पर प्रतिवर्ष कुल पूँजी निवेश 2650 करोड़ रुपये होगी। इसके विपरीत पाँचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान आवास पर पूँजी की दर प्रतिवर्ष 950 करोड़ रुपये थी।

3. आवास के लिए निर्माण कार्यक्रम और साधनों का प्रयोग इस प्रकार से होना चाहिए कि उससे हमारे समाज के आय के ढाँचे की झलक मिले। अतः प्रत्येक आय वर्ग में मकानों का निर्माण उस वर्ग में परिवारों की प्रशिक्षता के अनुपात के अनुसार होना चाहिए।

4. सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र द्वारा प्रवर्तित आवासीय योजनाओं को निम्नलिखित बातों को सुनिश्चित करना चाहिए (क) सामाजिक आवास योजनाएँ समाज के न्यूनतम लाभान्वित वर्गों का पोषण करें—किसी भी हालात में उन व्यक्तियों के लिए जिनकी आय 1000 रुपये प्रतिमास से अधिक नहीं है और (ख) इन योजनाओं को इस प्रकार बनाया जाना चाहिए कि आवास विभिन्न आय वर्गों की अदायगी की क्षमता के भीतर हों।

5. मौजूदा प्लान योजनाएँ जिनमें राज सहायता का अंश है समाप्त कर दी जानी चाहिए।

6. इस बात को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि जीवन बीमा निगम के ऋणों में आर्थिक दृष्टि से कमजोर वर्ग, निम्न तथा मध्यम आय वर्ग के व्यक्तियों को वांछित सीमा तक लाभ पहुँचाने राशि को विवरण के लिए हड़को को दे देना चाहिए।

7. सभी आय वर्गों के लिए स्व निम्न मकानों की धारणा को उपयुक्त महत्व दिए जाने की आवश्यकता है।

8. गरीबों के लिए आवास की समस्या हल करने का सही मार्ग सस्ते मकानों के निर्माण के जरिए होगा। शहर में रह रहे गरीबों की आवासीय स्थिति सुधारने के लिए स्थल तथा सेवा परियोजनाएँ आरम्भ की जानी चाहिए।

9. ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में भूमिहीन मजदूरों को जिस प्रकार स्वामित्व के अधिकार दिए गए हैं उसी प्रकार अनधिवासियों को उचित हकूक दिए जाने की आवश्यकता है ताकि निवासी मौजूदा गन्दी वस्तियों के मुद्धार में रुचि लें।

10. मौजूदा मकानों की मरम्मत तथा नवीकरण के लिए महाराष्ट्र सरकार द्वारा स्थापित बोर्ड के तरीके पर मरम्मत तथा पुर्ननिर्माण बोर्ड की स्थापना की सिफारिश की जाती है।

11. ग्रामीण आवास के स्तर पर विचार करते समय नगरीय आवास की धारणा और मानकों को ग्रामीण आवास के ढाँचे में न ढालने की आवश्यकता पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए। ग्रामीण आवासीय स्तर मुख्यतया पर्यावरणीय मुद्धार तथा स्थल तथा सेवा टाइप की आवासीय योजनाओं की सुविधा प्रदान करने से प्राप्त किया जा सकता है जिसमें श्रमदान के रूप में लाभभोगियों

द्वारा उत्तम शामिल होने पर विचार किया जाना चाहिए। ग्रामीण आवास के लिए भवन के स्तर तथा मानकों में स्थानीय तौर पर उपलब्ध तथा आम प्रयोग में आने वाली भवन सामग्री जिनमें पुनर्निर्माण शामिल है, को मान्यता दी जानी चाहिए। ग्रामीण आवास के लिए कमरे व आकार में सम्बन्धित मानक नागरीय क्षेत्रों में भिन्न होंगे।

12. सरकार से सहायता मुख्यतया तकनीकी सहायता, आदर्श मकान तथा आदर्श ग्रामों का प्रदर्शन सुधरे हुए डिजाइन तथा ले आउट की व्यवस्था, स्थानीय सामग्री के प्रयोग से सम्बन्धित पाइनाट परीक्षण, स्वच्छिन्न श्रम पर आधारित सहकारी ग्रामीण कार्यक्रम का आयोजन और कुछ सीमा तक वित्तिय सहायता की व्यवस्था के रूप में होनी चाहिए।

13. क्योंकि आवास एक आर्थिक गतिविधि है। सहायक क्षेत्रों में आय और रोजगार का सृजन करने में एक व्यापक प्रभाव है। अतः इस गतिविधि को एक उद्योग के रूप में लिया जाना चाहिए और जो प्रोत्साहन इस समय होटल उद्योग को उपलब्ध है वही आवास पर भी लागू किया जाना चाहिए।

14. जीवन बीमा निगम द्वारा अपेक्षित सहकारी आवास वित्त समितियों को साधनों का नियतन धीरे धीरे बढ़ाया जाए।

15. भूमि की कमी के कारण हो रही कठिनाइयों को कम करने के लिए सार्वजनिक अधिकरणों को चाहिए कि वे विकसित भूमि जो सार्वजनिक परिवहन से जुड़ी हुई हो, और सरकारी व्यक्तियों को तथा सहकारी समितियों को उपलब्ध कराये।

16. किराया नियंत्रण कानून के कारण भूस्वामियों द्वारा आवासीय क्षेत्र की उपेक्षा की समस्या को हल करने की दृष्टि से दल यह सुझाव देता है कि किरायेदारों को स्वामित्व

अधिकार दिए जाएं और भूस्वामियों को क्षतिपूर्ति अदा की जाए जिसमें फलस्वरूप किराया/आय जो मरम्मत की लागत से अधिक हो उचित रूप से पंजी में परिचित कर उन्हें दी जाए। यह एक चरणबद्ध कार्यक्रम है जो साधनों की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करेगा।

17. आवास के लिए अतिरिक्त साधनों को जुटाने के उपायों पर विचार करते हुए बोनस अदायगी अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत आने वाले कर्मचारियों से उन्हें अदा किए जाने वाले बोनस का 1/8 अंशदान लेकर कर्मचारी आवास निधि का सृजन करने के बारे में विचार किया जाए। इसमें से कुछ अंश प्रशासनिक व्ययों के लिए छोड़कर शेष राशि ऐसे कर्मचारियों के लिए मकानों के निर्माण हेतु टुकड़ों के मुपुर्द कर दी जाए।

18. आवास में गैर सरकारी निर्माताओं द्वारा पूंजी को बढ़ावा देने की दृष्टि से जो 0.01% सी० का गैर सरकारी निर्माताओं द्वारा किराया खरीद आधार पर मकानों/प्लॉटों को बिक्री के लिए रेहन की इनसॉर्जिंग योजना बनानी चाहिए। बीना योजना में यह व्यवस्था हो कि 0.01% 0.01% किस्तों को एकत्र करने के लिए खरीददारों से सीधे तौर पर सम्पर्क स्थापित करेगी और यह सेवा करने के लिए कुछ राशि वसूल करेगी। इसके साथ आवास वित्त में गौण रेहन मार्केट के सृजन की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए। ऐसे बीमा किए गए रेहननामों पर भारतीय स्टेट बैंक को पुनः वित्त पोषण की सुविधाएं देनी चाहिए।

19. महानगर केन्द्रों के समीप स्थित इस उद्योग को उपयुक्त प्रोत्साहन देकर भवन निर्माण सामग्री को बढ़ावा दिए जाने की आवश्यकता है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में केन्द्रीय स्थानों पर ऐसे उद्योगों को लगाने पर भी विचार किया जाए ताकि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति हो और ग्रामों में आय और रोजगार में वृद्धि हो।

20. निर्माण प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र में अनुसन्धान और विकास तथा सस्ती भवन निर्माण सामग्री के आविष्कार को उच्च प्राथमिकता दिए जाने की आवश्यकता है। निर्माण अभिकरणों द्वारा अनुसन्धान के परिणामों के प्रयोग को बढ़ावा देने के लिए उपाय किए जाने की आवश्यकता है।

21. आवासीय कार्यक्रम के उचित रूप से प्रबोधन तथा मूल्यांकन करने के लिए एक सुदृढ़ मूचना केन्द्र के विकास करने की आवश्यकता है।

**Quota of S.C. and S.T. in Government of India Press, Minto Road, New Delhi**

3083. SHRI RAM PRASAD DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state whether the Reserved quota of S.C. and S.T. has been fulfilled in each grade in the Government Press, Minto Road, if not, why?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): The reserved quota for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes candidates in each grade is filled as per relative points on the communal roster unless it becomes inescapable in a particular case due to non-availability of eligible candidates according to the requirements of the Recruitment Rules. Even in such cases, the vacancies are carried forward to the next recruitment years in accordance with the instructions on the subject.

**Application for opening Adult Education Centres at Night**

3084. SHRI DHIRENDRA NATH BASU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that many Higher Secondary Schools and Primary Schools have applied to

appropriate authorities for opening Adult Education Centres at night at their Schools;

(b) whether the Government have granted their applications and released funds for opening Adult Education Centres; and

(c) what action the present Central Government proposes to take to improve literacy in villages and what amount has so far been released for such purposes?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Central Government has formulated the National Adult Education Programme to educate 100 million people in about five years. An amount of Rs. 200 crores has been earmarked for Adult Education during the medium term plan 1978-83. The Centre has released Rs. 338.73 lakhs so far under the following schemes:

	Rs. lakhs
(i) Farmer's Functional Literacy Programme . . . . .	247.89
(ii) Non-formal Education Programme . . . . .	18.90
(iii) Grants to Voluntary Organisations in the Field of Adult Education . . . . .	50.78
(iv) Grants to State Government for strengthening of Administrative Structures for Adult Education . . . . .	11.16

**Central Subsidy to States for opening Fair Price Shops**

3085. SHRI S. S. SOMANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state what is the Central subsidy given to each State for opening fair price shops during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU

**PRATAP SINGH):** Public distribution of foodgrains through the fair price/ration shops within the State is the responsibility of the State Government concerned. The Central Government are at present meeting fully the demands of the State Governments for wheat and rice stocks required for their public distribution system. The wheat and rice which are being supplied to the State Governments at the Central Issue Price, contain an element of subsidy. Apart from that no financial assistance is given to the State Governments for opening fair price/ration shops during the last three years.

#### **Outstandings against Delhi Milk Scheme**

3086. **SHRI L. L. KAPOOR:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) details of outstandings other than security deposits which are due to the Delhi Milk Scheme till to date indicating the names and addresses of debtors, amount due the amount outstanding against each; and

(b) steps taken to recover the outstandings?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH):** (a) and (b). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

#### **Damage to Paddy Crop due to Pests in Tamil Nadu**

3087. **SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the extensive destruction caused to paddy crops in areas like Sholavandan, Vadipatti, Alagnallur etc. in Madurai District (Tamil Nadu) by a disease called paddy cancer (known as Puhaiyan in Tamil) and the utter

ineffectiveness of the pesticides used so far;

(b) whether Government of Tamil Nadu have requested for effective medicines to counter the menace;

(c) whether Central Government have taken immediate action to arrange for supply of useful and effective medicines from foreign countries; and

(d) if so, particulars of action taken to save the farmers of Tamil Nadu from this scourge?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH):** (a) About 8,000 acres under paddy in these and some other villages of Madurai District were affected by 'pugaiyan' (brown plant hopper). Government have not received any report that the pesticides used were ineffective.

(b) The State Government did not approach the Centre in the matter.

(c) In view of (b) above, the need for their import did not arise.

(d) As a result of treatment of the affected area with the required chemicals, use of light traps and other measures, it was possible to control the pest effectively.

#### **Sukhtankar Committee on Drought Prone Areas in Maharashtra**

3088. **DR. BAPU KALDATE:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1178 replied on 24.7.78 regarding Sukhtankar Committee on drought prone areas in Maharashtra and state:

(a) whether the recommendations of the Sukhtankar Committee have been accepted; and

(b) if so, the details of these recommendations accepted by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). The Committee was set up by the Government of Maharashtra and details regarding recommendations accepted by the State Government are being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

### Cheaper Building Material

3089. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government proposes to develop cheaper building material for low cost housing in collaboration with the Soviet Union;

(b) if so, whether any agreement has been arrived at between the two Governments in this regard; and

(c) if so, details thereof and the period likely to be taken in the development of the building materials industry in the country?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It has been agreed for exchange of information and experience about development of building materials using local materials and industrial and agricultural waste for low cost housing.

(c) In the first instance, co-operation only in exchange of information on low cost building materials is envisaged.

Specific areas and the time limits of implementation of the above mentioned cooperation is proposed to be identified during the visit of an Indian delegation in building materials indus-

try to the Soviet Union in the first half of 1979.

### Amar Colony Delhi

3090. SHRI DAJIBA DESAI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether "Amar Colony" in ward No. 37 has totally been ignored by Municipal Corporation of Delhi with regard to construction of Roads, drains etc. whereas in other colonies of this ward the said works have already been carried out; and

(b) the time by which work will be carried out in Amar Colony?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This Colony was originally considered to fall in the rural area of ward No. 37. But now it has been included in the list of unauthorised colonies. According to the MCD, provision of basic amenities to such unauthorised colonies, including Amar Colony, is being taken up in a phased programme depending on the availability of funds.

### Narmada Water Dispute

3091. SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that all the four States concerned in the sharing of Waters of Narmada river have sought clarifications from the Narmada Waters Dispute Tribunal;

(b) if so, major points of clarifications sought by each of these four States;

(c) is there any time limit prescribed under the relevant Act, for disposing of these clarifications by the Tribunal; and

(d) what is the last date for final publication of the award in the Official Gazette?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Major points on which clarifications have been sought by the States are as below:—

#### I. Madhya Pradesh:

(i) Full Reservoir Level of Sardar Sarovar;

(ii) share of power of Sardar Sarovar and allocation of cost; and

(iii) share of cost of Narmada Sagar.

#### II. Gujarat:

(i) Full Reservoir Level of Sardar Sarovar;

(ii) share of power of Sardar Sarovar and allocation of cost; and

(iii) share of power on Narmada Sagar.

#### III. Maharashtra:

Share of power on Sardar Sarovar and allocation of cost.

#### IV. Rajasthan:

Use of Mahi Water in Gujarat.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The decision of the Tribunal will be published in the Official Gazette after the Further Report of the Tribunal has been received.

#### भूमि सुधारों सम्बन्धी परामर्शदात्री समिति

3092. श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्र सरकार ने 1975 में भूमि सुधारों के संबंध में एक परामर्शदात्री समिति नियुक्त की थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उक्त समिति ने देश में अनेक राज्यों की यात्रा की थी और भूमि की अधिकतम सीमा संबंधी कानूनों के कार्यान्वयन, उन में कमियों, बड़े बड़े जमींदारों द्वारा अपूर्ण हजारों एकड़ जमीनों को अधिकतम सीमा कानूनों से बचाने के लिये धोखाधड़ी पूर्ण गतिविधियों और जमीन के हस्तान्तरण के बारे में तत्कालीन कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री को अपना प्रतिवेदन दिया था; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा अब तक उस प्रतिवेदन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

#### Amount Recoverable from D.G.S.&D.

3093. SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the outstanding amount to be recovered by D.G.S.&D. from various Government companies, Corporations, State Electricity Boards towards procurement of stores on their behalf;

(b) whether penal interest at 12 per cent is strictly charged on all the parties for late payments; and

(c) if so, the amount of penal interest realised from the defaulting parties?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) According to the latest available figures of outstandings on 16.8.1978 in respect of claims raised upto 30.6.78, Rs. 5.69 crores are recoverable from State Electricity Boards and Government Companies/Corporations towards procurement of stores on their behalf.

(b) and (c). Penal interest has been recovered only in a few cases, and no separate record of such recovery has been kept. Doubts have been raised whether, in the light of the provisions of the General Financial Rules, the levy of such penal interest would be legally valid. The question is under examination.

**Representation from Krantikari Kisan Sangh, Dhanbad against F.C.I.**

3094. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the representation of Krantikari Kisan Sangh, Dhanbad, Bihar, dated 21-10-78 on the policy of the local F.C.I. management about the villages has been received; and

(b) if so, facts in details and the steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the representation:

(i) the final payment of compensation should be made to those whose lands have been taken over for construction of godowns by the F.C.I. at Barmesia village;

(ii) the F.C.I. should employ 60 per cent of the staff from the local village in service in the godowns;

(iii) for selection of staff to be recruited, a Board should be constituted which should have 60 per cent of the local representatives;

(iv) those of the 8 ladies whose services have been terminated should be re-instated and made regular; and

(v) the names of the 60 per cent of the local people who have to be taken in service by the FCI should be obtained from the Krantikari Kisan Sangh, Dhanbad,

**STEPS TAKEN THEREON**

(i) Full amount of compensation under the existing rules has already been paid.

(ii) It is not possible to give an assurance that 60 per cent of the staff to be recruited in future in Dhanbad would be from the local village only. However for godown operations requiring manual labour eligible residents from this village will be given due consideration.

(iii) Constitution of Selection Board for recruitment of candidates as proposed is not provided for under the existing rules.

(iv) Service of no regular employee has been terminated at Dhanbad by the Food Corporation of India.

(v) In view of the answer to subpara (ii) and (iii) above, this is not possible.

**Abolition of Private Contractors system by F.C.I.**

3095. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Cover and Plinth (CAP) food storages all over the country have been managed by private contractors for F.C.I.;

(b) if so, on what terms; and

(c) whether Government have a proposal under consideration to abolish the private contractors system from this field?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

### विदिशा जिले में मरम्मत कार्य

3096. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री गुप्त कालीन मन्दिरों के रख-रखाव के बारे में 3 अप्रैल, 1978 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 5305 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में विदिशा जिले में 1975-76, 1976-77 और 1977-78 में मार्च, तक क्रमशः 41,713.95, 84,811.57 और 41,314.83 की राशि पर प्रत्येक ठेकेदार द्वारा किस प्रकार की मरम्मत का कार्य किया गया और क्या ठेका देने से पूर्व टेण्डर मांगे गये थे और यदि हां तो किन किन पार्टियों ने कितनी राशि भरी और क्या कुछ कार्य विभागीय तौर पर भी किया गया था और यदि हां, तो किस प्रकार का और क्या सामान की खरीद भी विभाग द्वारा की गई थी और यदि हां तो किस प्रकार का तथा कितने मूल्य का और क्या विभाग द्वारा उस प्रयोजन के लिये टेण्डर मांगे गये थे; और

(ख) क्या गुप्तकालीन मन्दिरों तथा ऐतिहासिक स्मारकों पर इतना भारी व्यय कभी नहीं किया गया और स्थानीय अधिका-रियों द्वारा उसे बहुत बढ़ा-चढ़ा कर दिखाया गया और यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार सारे मामलों की जांच करने का है और यदि नहीं, तो उस के क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र खन्ना) : (क) 1975-76, 1976-77 और 1977-78 के दौरान ठेकेदारों को ऐजसी के माध्यम से कोई संरचनात्मक मरम्मत का कार्य नहीं कराया गया। निदिष्ट व्यय, विभागीय स्तर पर की गई संरचनात्मक मरम्मत और स्मारकों के वार्षिक संरक्षण तथा रख-

रखाव पर किया गया था। मरम्मत के कार्यों में जालीदार लोहे के दरवाजों, लोहे के शटरों, बाढ़ लगाना, आर० सी० सी० का द्वार मंडप चबूतरे का जीर्णोद्धार, स्थल से मलवा हटाने आदि की व्यवस्था सम्मिलित है। इन मरम्मत कार्यों के लिये अपेक्षित विभिन्न प्रकार का सामान जैसे :- ईंटें, रोड़ी, पत्थर, लोहा, रेती, चूना, सीमेंट, लोहे की छड़ें, लोहे के शटर, पत्थर के शहतीर आदि, वर्ष 1975-76, 1976-77 और 1977-78 के दौरान क्रमशः रु० 4,758, रु० 28,581 और रु० 11,595 की कुल लागत राशि में सामान्य क्रय नियमों को ध्यान में रखते हुए विभागीय स्तर पर खरीदा गया था। इन नियमों के अन्तर्गत जब किसी एक वस्तु का मूल्य रु० 5000 से अधिक हो जाता है तब टेण्डर आमन्त्रित करना अपेक्षित होता है।

(ख) जी, नहीं। प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

### केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण बोर्ड द्वारा महाराष्ट्र को सहायता

3097. श्री हरि शंकर महाले : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्र सरकार ने केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण बोर्ड को वर्ष 1976 से 1978 के दौरान कितनी निधियां दी और क्या उन का उचित उपयोग हुआ; और

(ख) इस बोर्ड ने इस अवधि में महाराष्ट्र को कितनी सहायता दी और कौन से कार्यक्रम शुरू किये अथवा शुरू किये जाने हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रेणुका देवी बरकटकी) : (क) 1976-77 और 1977-78 के दौरान केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण बोर्ड को

को दी गई और उनके द्वारा उपयोग की गई धनराशि निम्नलिखित है :—

1976-77		रुपये लाखों में	1977-78	
दी गई राशि	उपयोग की गई राशि	दी गई राशि	उपयोग की गई राशि	
472.58	462.68	574.96	*583.97	

\*इसमें अग्रणीत और उपयोग की गई 1977-78 में 9.23 लाख रुपये की उपयोग न की गई वकाया राशि शामिल है।

(ख) जानकारी संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है।

### विवरण

क्र० सं० महाराष्ट्र द्वारा 1976-77 और 1977-78 केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण बोर्ड द्वारा दी गई राशि में क्रियान्वित कार्यक्रम

	1976-77 (रुपए लाखों में)	1977-78
<b>i. सामान्य सहायक अनुदान</b>		
1—योजना अधि अनुदान	3.31	4.00
2—एक वर्षीय अनुदान	3.56	4.58
3—अवकाश शिविर	0.83	0.96
4—महिला मंडल	2.80	2.60
5—डब्ल्यू. ई०पी० (सी०डी०)	4.06	3.03
6—समेकित स्कूल पूर्व परियोजनाएं (यु०एन) फोस्टर-कयर	2.28	2.28
प्रदर्शन परियोजनाएं (बालवाडियां)		
7—डब्ल्यू. ई० पी० (शहरी)	0.13	0.10
8—अमजीवी महिलायों के लिए होस्टल	0.23	0.23
ii परिवार एवं बाल कल्याण परियोजनाएं	0.50	—
iii संक्षिप्त पाठ्यक्रम	2.22	2.90
iv सामाजिक-आर्थिक कार्यक्रम	1.45	7.79
	21.37	28.49
<b>अन्य कार्यक्रम</b>		
<b>समाज कल्याण विभाग का बजट</b>		
1. पोषाहार कार्यक्रम	24.80	24.00
2. शिशु केन्द्र	—	0.12

### **Guidelines and Central Aid for Land Reforms**

3098. **SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry issued guidelines and asked the States to implement the Land Reform;

(b) if so, the guidelines thereof and the States who implemented so far the laws to get surplus lands for distribution;

(c) money provided for land Reform by the Centre and the States for the year 1978-79, State-wise; and

(d) the objectives of Land Reform achieved?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH):** (a) The National Guidelines formulated in 1972 contain the principles of ceiling legislation. As far as tenancy is concerned, the policy is that (i) rent should not exceed one-fourth to one-fifth of the gross produce, (ii) the right of re-sumption except by land owners suffering from specified disabilities should be terminated and (iii) the actual tiller should be made the owner of the land. State Governments are being urged from time to time to take measures for quicker realisation of land reform objectives.

(b) The Guidelines on land ceilings suggest, among other things, that

(i) the holding should not consist of more than 10—18 acres of the best category of land, viz. land with assured irrigation and capable of yielding at least two crops a year;

(ii) the ceiling for land of inferior quality may be higher but it should in no case exceed 54 acres;

(iii) the ceiling should apply to a family unit of five members and where the size of the family is larger, additional land may be allowed

for each member of the family in excess of five so however that the total area held by the family does not exceed twice the ceiling limit;

(iv) 'family', for purposes of the ceiling law, may be defined to include the husband, the wife, and minor children;

(v) land under tea, coffee, rubber, cardamam and coca should not be subject to ceilings;

(vi) private trusts should not be allowed to hold land in excess of the ceiling; and

(vii) priority in the allotment of ceiling-surplus land should be given to landless agricultural workers, particularly to those belonging to the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes.

Most of the States have enacted laws broadly in conformity with the National Guidelines.

(c) The State Governments make Plan and non-Plan provisions in their budgets for administration of land reform programmes. So far as the Government of India is concerned, it provides assistance to State Governments in the shape of grants and loans for enabling the allottees of ceiling-surplus land to take to productive agriculture, meeting essential consumption expenditure, and developing the allotted land. The current year's budget provision for the purpose is Rs. 15 crores.

(d) So far an area of 15.7 lakh acres of ceiling-surplus land has been distributed among 10.55 lakh landless families.

### **Godowns for Fertilizers**

3099. **SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether we are having separate godowns in the country for placing fertilizers; and

(b) if so, the capacity of these godowns?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BANU PRATAP SINGH):** (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The storage capacity for stocking of Fertilisers varies from time to time. The capacity at the disposal of Food Corporation of India for imported fertilisers in various States ending September, 1978 was 19.78 lakh tonnes approximately.

The godown capacity for imported fertilisers reserved/hired by I.P.L. was 2.10 lakh tonnes approximately as on 1.11.78.

Domestic industry as on 1.4.78 had a total storage capacity for indigenous fertilisers to the extent of 15.08 lakh tonnes including silos at the plants.

#### **Reservation for Handicapped Persons**

3100. SHRI AGHAN SINGH

THAKUR:

SHRI CHATURBHUI:

SHRI NATVERLAL B.

PARMAR:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION,

**SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that S.C./S.T. and physically handicapped persons are provided reservations of posts in Government jobs;

(b) if so, the details of the reservations provided to SC/ST and physically handicapped persons in all categories of posts;

(c) the reasons for not providing any reservations quota to handicapped persons in Class I and II posts; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that physically handicapped persons are not given any reservation quota in promotion if so, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement giving the requisite information is attached.

(c) and (d). The Government proposes to experiment with reservations for physically handicapped people in groups 'C' and 'D' posts before considering the question of extending their scope.

#### **Statement**

*Reservations for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and the Physically Handicapped.*

<i>Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes</i>	<i>Percentage of reservations</i>	
	<i>Scheduled Caste</i>	<i>Scheduled Tribes</i>
(1) In direct recruitment on an all India basis by open competition (i.e. through the U.P.S.C. or by means of competitive test held by any other community).	15%	7½%
(2) In direct recruitment on all India Basis otherwise than at (1) above.	16½%	7½%
(3) In direct recruitment to class III & IV posts which normally attract candidates from a locality or region.	According to the proportion of population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the respective States according to 1971 Census.	
<i>Physically Handicapped</i>	Three per cent in groups 'C' and 'D' posts/ services and comparable posts in centrally controlled public sector undertakings.	

### Central Subsidy given to Tamilnadu for opening Fair Price Shops

3101. SHRI A. ASOKARAJ: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the Central subsidy given to Tamil Nadu for opening Fair Price Shops during the last three years; and

(b) what steps have been taken by the Central Government to expand the Public Distribution system in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) The distribution of foodgrains through the fair price/ration shops within a State is the responsibility of the State Government concerned. The Central Government are at present meeting fully the demands of the State Governments for wheat and rice stocks required for their public distribution system. Wheat and rice which are being supplied to the State Governments at the Central Issue Price contain an element of subsidy. Apart from that, no financial assistance has been given to the Government of Tamil Nadu for opening fair price/ration shops during the last three years.

(b) The State Governments, including the Govt. of Tamil Nadu, have been requested to open more fair price/ration shops so as to make foodgrains available closer to the doors of the consumers. The Government of Tamil Nadu have reported that they

have taken a policy decision to open fair price shops in each revenue village and to convert existing retail outlets into multi-purpose shops.

### दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना में घाटा

3102. श्री गंगा भगत सिंह : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दूध के मूल्य में वृद्धि के किये जाने के उपरान्त भी दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना घाटे में चल रही है और यदि हाँ, तो वर्ष 1976-77, 1977-78 तथा 1-4-1978 से 30-9-78 तक दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना को कुल कितना घाटा हुआ है

(ख) इस निरन्तर हो रहे घाटे के क्या कारण हैं और इसे कम करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

(ग) क्या दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के प्रशासनिक ढाँचे में कोई परिवर्तन करने का प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो यह परिवर्तन कब तक किये जाने की आशा है

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) वर्ष 1976-77, 1977-78 तथा 1-4-78 से 30-9-78 तक की अवधि के दौरान दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना को हुई हानि की राशि नीचे दी गई है :—

वर्ष	हानि की राशि (लाख रुपयों में)
1976-77 .	636.48
1977-78 .	683.24 (इसमें व्याज, मूल्यवृद्धि तथा लेखा परीक्षा के मूल्य शामिल नहीं हैं। —अनुमानित)

वर्ष

हानि की राशि (लाख रुपयों में)

1-4-78 से 30-9-78 तक

66.94 (इसमें ब्वाज, मूल्यव्हास तथा लेखा परीक्षा के मूल्य शामिल नहीं हैं) अनुमानित। मूल्यों में वृद्धि 2-5-78 से लागू की गई थी। इससे दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना को अपने हानि के स्तर को घटाने में सहायता मिली।

(ख) इस हानि से जारी रहने का मुख्य कारण यह है कि दुग्धोत्पादन पर आने वाली लागत की तुलना में विक्रय मूल्य अब भी कम है।

दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना की पुनर्गठित प्रबंध समिति कई ऐसे कदम उठा रही है जिन का लक्ष्य क्षमता में सुधार लाना तथा हानि और प्रचालन व्यय को कम से कम करना है। इन उपायों में केन्द्रीय डेरी का बड़े पैमाने पर नवीकरण करना भी शामिल है जिस का कार्य राष्ट्रीय डेरी विकास बोर्ड द्वारा किये जाने की आशा है।

(ग) और (ब). दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना को एक निगम में बदलने का प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है और आशा है कि इस संबंध में एक विधेयक शीघ्र ही संसद् में पेश किया जाएगा।

### Refugees in India

3103. SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING & SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the approximate number of refugees that are now living here and there in the State of West Bengal; and

(b) whether the Ministry have any scheme to resettle them (refugees) either in the Dandakaranya resettlement area or elsewhere?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). The total number of displaced persons from former East Pakistan who came over to India after partition is as follows:

(i) Old migrants (upto 31.3.1958) —41.17 lakhs.

(ii) New migrants (1.1.1964 to 25.3.1971)—11.14 lakhs.

Out of 41.17 lakh old migrants (8.23 lakh families) about 31.32 lakh persons (6.28 lakh families) stayed on in West Bengal. About 5.23 lakh families got rehabilitation assistance, as eligible, upto March, 1975. About 0.94 lakh families did not seek any rehabilitation assistance. About 0.11 lakh families remained in P.L. Homes and Squatters' colonies in West Bengal. The remaining 1.95 lakh families were rehabilitated in States other than West Bengal under several schemes in agriculture, small trade, business, employment etc.

Out of 11.14 lakh new migrants, 6 lakh persons stayed on in West Bengal and were not eligible for rehabilitation since it was decided by Government that only those families who moved outside West Bengal will be given such benefit. Some families did not register themselves in Relief/Transit Camps or left Camps on their own and were thus not eligible for rehabilitation. The number of families that ultimately sought rehabilitation was 78,368. Of these 62,319 families have

been rehabilitated in different States.

There are about 9,198 families in Karmi Shibirs and work-site camps in Dandakaranya and in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh (on the assumption that all deserters will return) who are yet to be rehabilitated. All these families are programmed for rehabilitation mostly in Dandakaranya or in the other States in which they were to be settled.

**Dilapidated condition of old mosque at village Dabhol in Ratnagiri District**

3104. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1077 on 21st November, 1977 re: dilapidated condition of old mosque at village Dabhol in Ratnagiri, District and state:

(a) the details of special repairs made to the mosque by the end of March, 1977 and the amount spent on the repairs;

(b) if repairs are not made, the reasons for the same; and

(c) whether Government propose to spend any amount for special repairs of the Mosque at Dabhol in Ratnagiri district in Maharashtra by the end of March, 1979 and if so, what amount?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE

(DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (c). No work by way of special repairs to this mosque was done upto March 1977. Subsequent to that an amount of Rs. 3058/- has been spent on repairs and maintenance and a further programme of repairs estimated to cost Rs. 10,000/- is in progress.

**Presentation of Indian Art Objects Abroad**

3105. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Indian Art objects were presented abroad in last 17 months;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons for the same; and

(d) whether Government propose to present Indian Art objects abroad in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (d). Objects of Indian art are presented to institutions in foreign countries as a part of our international cultural relations programme. A statement showing objects given during the last 17 months is enclosed. Such presents are made on suitable occasions.

**Statement**

Sl.No.	Country	Institution	Items of art objects	Amount Rs.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Chile	For Exhibitions & Presentation	One set of Dolls	287.83
2	Iraq	Institute of Fine Arts in Baghdad	A set of records of Indian Classical, folk and Children Music.	1600.00

1	2	3	4	5
3	Jamaica	Radha Krishna Temple	Idols of Lord Krishna and Radha.	2400.00
4	Peru	For Exhibition	One set of dolls	131.72
5	Rome	School of Choral Singing for Children at Bolagra.	L. P. Records	46.50
6	Spain	Murican Museum in Madrid	One set of Indian dolls	2200.00
7	Sri Lanka	Hindu Ladies College	One set of Musical Instruments.	5500.00
8	Surinam	Gandhi Youth Organisations	One set of Musical Instruments.	2500.00
9	Syria	(a) For presentation to Institution.	One set of Musical Instruments.	1736.61
		(b) For Presentation to Schools & Cultural Organisation in Syria.	Dolls	519.12
		(c) For presentation to dignitaries	12 L. P. Records	519.50
10	U.A.E.	For presentation to a famous artist in Local Radio & T.V.	A set of Tabla	294.25
11	U.K.	Glassgow art Centre	Musical Instruments	1605.00

#### Out of turn allotment of Government accommodation

3106. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) total number of Government servants who applied for Government accommodation out of turn on the grounds that their houses have been damaged in the recent floods either by themselves or by their family members;

(b) how many of these have been provided accommodation on *ad-hoc* basis;

(c) number of such applications which were received through M.P.s; and

(d) how many of them have been sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) 10.

(b) Nil.

(c) 5.

(d) Nil.

#### मेरठ में गन्ने का मूल्य

3107. श्री बयाराम शास्त्री : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के मेरठ जिले में किसानों को ऋसर पर अपने गन्ने के लिए केवल 4 रुपये से 5 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल मूल्य मिल रहा है जो यहां तक कि उत्पादन लागत से भी कम है; और

(ख) यदिहां, तो सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) और (ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने गन्ने का सांविधिक न्यूनतम मूल्य 8.5 प्रतिशत की वसूली पर

10 रु० प्रति क्विंटल निर्धारित किया है और किसी भी निर्वतिपात्र चीनी फैक्टरी को इस मूल्य से कम मूल्य पर गन्ने बेचने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता। जहाँ तक छोटे पैमाने और असंगठित क्षेत्र के निजी क्रूरों का संबंध है, केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा गन्ने के मूल्य पर कोई नियंत्रण नहीं रखा जाता है।

#### **Legislation regarding Sandal Wood possession and Transit Rules**

3108. SHRI A. ASOKARAJ: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tamil Nadu Government have urged the Central Government to prevail upon the concerned State Governments to enact suitable legislation regarding sandalwood possession and transit rules; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of India have drafted a revised Indian Forest Act to replace the Indian Forest Act of 1927, in which a special chapter has been included entitled 'Of Special Provisions relating to Sandalwood'. The draft has been forwarded to the States for comments. The Central Board of Forestry in its recent meeting held on 10th and 11th November, 1978, have recommended that a Sub-Committee be formed to scrutinise the comments received from various States and given it a final shape.

#### **Housing Plans**

3109. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many new houses have been constructed in the country during the last three years;

(b) what are the future plans of the Central Government to increase housing in the country and at what expenditure; and

(c) will the Government follow the policy of bigger buildings on lesser lands or smaller buildings on more land?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDER BAKHT): (a) Housing is a State subject. The Central Government do not have information regarding the number of houses constructed by the State Governments during the last three years.

(b) According to our estimates, it will be necessary to construct 4.75 million dwelling units annually to provide a house to each household in a time frame of 20 years. The highlights or the proposed future programme in the field of housing are:—

1. Adoption of housing programme aimed at clearing the backlog and meeting the additional demand due to population growth and replacement of unusable houses.

2. Restricting utilisation of public funds to lower income households so that large number of dwelling units are constructed with resources allocated to this sector.

3. Provision of incentives to the private sector for taking up housing on a large scale.

An outlay of Rs. 1538 crores, including Rs. 500 crores exclusively for rural housing, has been earmarked in the draft Five Year Plan (1978—83). This is two and half (2½) times more than the allocation made in the last Plan.

(c) The policy of bigger building on lesser lands or smaller buildings on more land depends on the location and the availability of land.

### Justification in fixing minimum Sugarcane Price

3110. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the justification in fixing the minimum sugarcane price at Rs. 10 per quintal;

(b) will the sugarcane growers not suffer heavily while selling sugarcane at this price; and

(c) if sugarcane is to fetch this un-remunerative price then in future the farmers may refrain from producing sugarcane; whether Government have considered this aspect while fixing minimum price of sugarcane?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). The Central Government fixes the statutory minimum price of sugarcane payable by sugar factories during the sugar season under Clause 3 of the Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966. Clause 3 stipulates that the Central Government may after consultation with the State Authorities, bodies or associations as it may deem fit by notification in the Official Gazette from time to time fixing the minimum price of sugarcane to be paid by producers of sugar or their agents for the sugarcane purchased by them having regard to:

(a) cost of production of sugarcane.

(b) the return to the growers from alternative crops and general trend of price of agricultural commodities;

(c) the availability of sugar to the consumers at fair price;

(d) the price at which sugar produced from sugarcane is sold by producers of sugar; and

(e) recovery of sugar from sugarcane.

The statutory minimum cane price at Rs. 10 per qtl. for 8.5 per cent recovery has been fixed for the sugar year 1978-79 after taking into consideration all the factors enumerated above. This was the cane price recommended by Agricultural Prices Commission also and was considered reasonable and remunerative and has been evolved to ensure that while the cultivator would be getting a reasonable price for his cane, it will also be within the capacity of the sugar mills to pay off the cane dues expeditiously. This measure by itself should not adversely affect either the cane cultivation or the sugar industry. On the contrary it should bring about a better balance between the supply and demand for sugarcane. In addition to this 50 per cent of the excess realisation is also payable by the factories under Clause 5A of the Sugarcane (Control) Order to the growers.

### Opening of new Universities

3111. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering opening of new Universities in certain parts of the country;

(b) if so, which are those new Universities and at what places; and

(c) how much total expenditure is likely to be sanctioned for opening new Universities in the country?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (c). There is no proposal under consideration of the Central Government for establishing a new University in any part of the country. The question of sanctioning any expenditure for the purpose by the Central Government does not, therefore, arise.

The State Governments are competent to establish new Universities. According to information available,

the Government of Andhra Pradesh is considering the establishment of a new University at Anantapur and the Government of Uttar Pradesh is considering a new University for Varanasi Division. Similarly, the Union Territory Administrations of Goa and Pondicherry have suggested the establishment of new Universities in their territories, but these proposals have not so far been finalised.

**Pending cases of Government Employed D.P.s, pending in Maharashtra for want of Settlement of Claims**

3112. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) number of cases pending as on 31st October, 1978 from State of Maharashtra of displaced persons from former West Pakistan now Pakistan who were Government servants and servants in local bodies there regarding the payment of claims with respect of pension, provident fund, leave salary and security deposits;

(b) what is the break up of pending cases of more than fifteen years, more than ten years, more than five years, more than three years and others;

(c) the general and social reasons of delay; and

(d) what measures are being adopted and proposed to be taken in near future for verification and payment of the claims?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Separate State-wise statistics of such cases are not maintained. However, the total number of such claims pending as on 31-10-1978 was 9,382.

(b) All the pending cases are more than fifteen years old as the last date

for registration of such claims was 30-9-1956.

(c) These claims are pending for want of verification by the Government of Pakistan.

(d) After resumption of diplomatic relations between India and Pakistan in 1976, efforts are being made to have these claims verified.

**Proposal for writing History of Struggle to fight Emergency**

3113. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal under their consideration to write the History of the struggle to fight the Emergency of 1975; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Benefits and Facilities to Employees of State Social Welfare Boards**

3114. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government have written to State Governments to assess the amount of money they will have to pay if the benefits and facilities like pension, gratuity, provident fund, medical facilities etc. are extended to the employees of the State Social Welfare Boards;

(b) if so, when and what is the response, especially from the States of Maharashtra and Gujarat; and

(c) if there is no response, whether Central Government have brought it to the notice of concerned States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) Yes, Sir. As a result of numerous representations received, the Central Government have decided to meet 50 per cent expenditure which might be incurred on extension of pension/gratuity benefits to the employees of the State Boards and the State Governments have been requested also to examine urgently and agree to extend pension/retirement benefits etc. to the State Boards employees.

(b) Most of the State Governments have informed that the matter is under their consideration. No replies have been received from the Governments of Maharashtra and Gujarat.

(c) The matter is being pursued.

#### **Irrigation Schemes Sanctioned for Karnataka**

3115. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

CULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Irrigation Schemes sanctioned by the Central Water Commission in Karnataka during the last five years;

(b) the details of the work done upto date on these irrigation schemes; and

(c) total area that will be irrigated by these irrigation schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). One major and 13 medium Irrigation Schemes were approved by the Planning Commission during the last five years (1974—78) in Karnataka. Details are given in the attached statement.

(c) These Schemes, on their completion, will provide irrigation to an area of 2.55 lakh hectares.

#### **Statement**

##### *Details of Irrigation Schemes*

Name of Scheme	Estimated cost. (Rs. crores)	Area benefited ('000' ha).	Expenditure incurred upto March, 1978 (Rs. crores).	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
<b>Major :</b>				
1. Ghattaprabha Stage-III.	90.54	197.00	4.46	Works on the construction of 'Ghattaprabha right bank canal and Chikodi Branch Canal have been taken up in the initial reaches. The tunnel works and construction of aqueducts are in progress.
<b>Medium :</b>				
1. Chitwadgi .	0.40	1.00	0.40	Project completed.
2. Teetha Reservoir.	1.80	1.10	0.26	Preliminary works are in progress.

1	2	3	4	5
3. Chulkinala. .	3.80	4.00	0.60	Preliminary works are in progress.
4. Amarja	5.70	8.90	0.50	Preliminary works are in progress.
5. Saudagar Tank. .	1.49	1.40	0.64	Works are in progress.
6. Upper Mallamari	3.00	3.30	0.50	Preliminary works are in progress.
7. Maskinala .	3.14	2.14	0.55	Preliminary works are in progress.
8. Hirehalla Tank. .	6.35	8.00		Preliminary works since taken in hand.
9. Improvements to RB HLC of Tungabhadra Project. . . . .	1.59	6.00		Preliminary works since taken in hand.
10. Improvements to RB power canal and low level canal of Tungabhadra Project. . . . .	4.16	8.00		Preliminary works since taken in hand.
11. Upper Hirehalla.	1.91	1.90		Work yet to start.
12. Gandorinala.	7.71	8.10		Work yet to start.
13. Veerapur Tank. .	3.85	4.40	..	Work yet to start.

**Compensation to the Dependents of Labourers killed in Collapse of Building in Delhi**

3116. SHRI YUVRAJ: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a sum of Rs. 1,000/- each was paid by way of compensation to the dependents of the labourers killed when the building of Anand Hotel in Chunamandi, Paharganj, which was under construction, had collapsed;

(b) whether large scale unauthorised constructions are going on now a days, the live example of which is the construction of Anand Hotel;

(c) whether it is necessary to demolish immediately the remaining portion of the above Hotel because it is unauthorised and dangerous;

(d) whether reasonable amount of compensation will be paid soon to the dependents of the labourers killed; and

(e) if so, how much and when?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Rs. 1,000 were sanctioned to the dependents of each deceased but so far only one person has claims this amount.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The remaining portion of the Anand Hotel has been got inspected and has not been found in a dangerous condition at present. The portion found un-authorised will be demolished as per decision of the Court. The case regarding the aforesaid construction is pending in the Court.

(d) and (e). As at (a) above. The Corporation is not under any legal obligation to pay compensation to the private labourers but Rs. 1000 were sanctioned as a compassionate relief to the dependents of the deceased.

#### **Dandakaranya Refugees**

3117. SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of refugees who were taken to the Dandakaranya Refugee-rehabilitation Project till the year 1970 for settling them there;

(b) the number of refugees that have been taken to the Dandakaranya after 1970 and till the current year for resettling them there; and

(c) the whereabouts of the deserter refugees, if any?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (c). The necessary information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

#### **M.I.G. Flats on Cash Down Basis by Delhi Development Authority**

3118. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3594 dated the 14th August, 1978 regarding allotment of MIG Flats on Cash Down Basis by the Delhi Development Authority and state:

(a) whether the information called for has since been collected; if so, whether he would not lay it on the Table of the House; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and the place from where the information was to be collected and the difficulties which lay in the way of Government in doing the needful and when it is likely to be laid on the Table?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND RE-

HABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir. 9 flats were allotted in Pankha Road Residential Scheme. Of these 4 each were allotted on cash down and hire-purchase basis. The 9th flat was allotted on out of turn basis to the father of a person who died in an air crash, while on duty. This was initially allotted on hire-purchase basis. However, the person to whom it was allotted requested for converting the mode of payment to cash down from hire-purchase. This was acceded to by the DDA. The allottee paid the required amount and also submitted the required documents. He collected the possession letter of this flat from DDA on 12-10-1978.

(b) Does not arise

#### **Resignation by Teachers of Ramlal Anand College from Governing Body**

3119. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that three teachers of Ram Lal Anand College, Delhi have resigned from the Governing body of the college;

(b) if so, whether they have resigned in protest against the arbitrary functioning of the Chairman, Principal and Vice Principal in charge of evening classes; and

(c) if so, the details and action taken, if any, thereon?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the information furnished by the Delhi University, the three representatives of teachers on the Governing Body of the Ram Lal Anand College had submitted their resignation to the Chairman of the Governing Body of the College on 7th October 1973, alleging that the Governing Body Meeting was called after a gap of 8 months and that the notice and Agenda which included items like termination of services of an employee on probation

and which ran into 92 pages, were circulated only 16 hours before the meeting. They had further alleged that they were not allowed to discuss the matter in the meeting.

(c) According to the information furnished by the Delhi University, the allegations are not correct. Meetings of the Governing Body in the College have regularly been held as per Ordinances of the University, i.e. once in a term. The Agenda both for the morning and evening sessions for the meeting of 7th October, 1978 consisted of only 8 papers, excluding Annexures, and the items were of routine nature. The decisions at the meeting were taken on the basis of consensus/majority.

The Director, South Delhi Campus had written to the three teachers on 28th October, 1978 requesting them not to press for acceptance of their resignations. The term of the teacher representatives expires by the middle of December, 1978.

**Memorandum from Punjabi Language Teachers Association, Delhi**

3120. SHRI BHAGAT RAM: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Punjabi Language Teachers Association, Delhi submitted a memorandum containing the demands of the said Association on 9th January, 1978;

(b) if so, what has been done to post the Punjabi Language Teachers in the schools, numbering 67, the list of which had been appended with the said memorandum; and

(c) the number of schools where the Punjabi language teachers are still not appointed and the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) to (c). The informa-

tion is being collected from the Delhi Administration and will be laid on The table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

**मध्य प्रदेश के विदिशा में भूमिगत जल**

3121. श्री राघवजी : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में बेतवा और इन के निकटवर्ती क्षेत्रों में भूमिगत जल का पता लगाने के लिए किन किन स्थानों का सर्वेक्षण कार्य अब तक पूरा हुआ है और अन्य स्थानों पर सर्वेक्षण कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जाएगा;

(ख) इस प्रकार अब तक किए गए सर्वेक्षण के क्या परिणाम निकले; और

(ग) विदिशा रायसेन जिले के उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ पर्याप्त मात्रा में भूमिगत जल का पता लगा है और यह सिंचाई प्रयोजन के लिये कब तक उपलब्ध होगा ?

**कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) :** (क) मध्य प्रदेश में बेतवा तथा इस की सहायक नदियों के ईश-गिर्द वाले क्षेत्रों में भोपाल, गुना, रायसेन, नागर, होर, शिवपुरी तथा विदिशा जिलों के हिस्से आते हैं, जिन के संबंध में भूमिगत जल के समन्वयन का सर्वेक्षण पूरा कर लिया गया है। मध्य प्रदेश में बेतवा तथा इस की सहायक नदियों के अंतर्गत कुल 15,000 किलोमीटर क्षेत्र आता है, जिस में से केन्द्रीय भूमिगत जल डल न अभी तक 13,704 वर्ग किलोमीटर क्षेत्र का भू-जल विज्ञान सम्बन्धी सर्वेक्षण किया है। शेष क्षेत्रों का सर्वेक्षण 1980 से पहले किया जाएगा।

(ख) अभी तक किए गए सर्वेक्षणों में खुदे कुओं, खुदे एवं बेधन कुओं तथा नलकूपों के जगह भूमिगत जल के विकास की क्षमता का पता चलता है।

विकास के लिए उपलब्ध भूमिगत जल की मात्रा का जायजा लिया जा रहा है।

(ग) विदिशा जिले में विदिशा, हिरनई मनोरा तथा जैतपुर में चार बेधन कूपों का छिद्रण किया गया है, जिन में प्रति घंटे 44000 से 49000 लिटर पानी मिला है। रायदीप जिले में डेहगांव तथा गैबेरातगंज में समन्वैषी बेधन किया गया है, जहाँ प्रति घंटे 20,000 से 30,000 लिटर पानी प्राप्त हुआ है।

म क्षेत्र में भौमिकीय वनावट को देखते हुए, सभी छिद्रित बेधन कूप सफल माने जाते हैं, क्योंकि ये पर्याप्त मात्रा में पानी दे रहे हैं। सफल नलकूपों के संबंध में 'ज्ञानिक अध्ययन पूरी होतें ही इन्हें राज्य सरकार को सौंपने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जाएगा।

#### Agreement between Indian Dairy Corporation and Tetrapak, Switzerland

3122. SHRI BHAGAT RAM:  
SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement has been signed between Tetrapak, a Swiss multinational and the IDC, in February, 1978 without the knowledge and approval of the various Ministries of the Government of India; and

(b) if so, whether Government have taken or propose to take corrective and deterrent action in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) An agreement was signed between M/s Tetrapak Development Ltd., Switzerland and the IDC in February, 1978 subject to approval of the Government of India. The Government have since communicated to the IDC their preparedness, subject to certain conditions to approve the terms of collaboration

between IDC and M/s. Tetrapak Development Ltd.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

मद्यनिषेध के कारण हुई राजस्व की हानि

3123. श्री अनन्तराम जायसवाल : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मध्य निषेध योजना को लागू करने से वर्ष 1977-78 में प्रत्येक राज्य को अलग अलग कितने राजस्व की हानि हुई और इस के मुआवजे के रूप में केन्द्र द्वारा प्रत्येक राज्य को कितनी कितनी सहायता दी गई और उक्त वित्तीय हानि पूरी करने के लिये उन राज्यों ने क्या उपाय किये हैं।

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री

(डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : मध्य निषेध लागू करने के कारण राज्यों को दी जाने वाली प्रतिपूर्ति की राशि 1978-79 से शुरू होगी जो मद्यनिषेध नीति लागू करने का पहला वर्ष होगा और इस की गणना 1977-78 तथा 1978-79 के दौरान वास्तविक आबकारी आय प्राप्त होने के बाद वास्तविक हानि के आधार पर अंतिम रूप से की जाएगी। मार्च, 1979 के पश्चात् ही हानि के आंकड़े प्राप्त होने पर प्रतिपूर्ति राशि के भुगतान पर विचार किया जा सकता है।

राज्य अपने अधिकारों की सीमा में अपनी आय बढ़ाने के लिये समुचित उपाय करने के सक्षम हैं।

#### Persons Rendered Jobless on Enforcement of Prohibition

3124. SHRI ANANT RAM JAISWAL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States in the country in which prohibition programme has been implemented during

the period from 1st April, 1977 to 1st October, 1978 and in what form and the number of persons rendered jobless in each of these States as a result thereof; and

(b) whether Government have formulated any scheme to provide employment to unemployed persons and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) The measures taken by each State for the Prohibition programme are described in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3034/78].

It is premature to estimate the exact number of persons rendered jobless.

(b) The States have been asked to formulate plans for re-employment.

#### Subsidy to Adivasis Through Cooperatives

3125. SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the present system of routing the subsidy granted to tribals by Government of India;

(b) whether it is routed through Cooperative Institutions; and

(c) whether Government are considering for routing all kinds of subsidy through cooperatives so as to make them more strong and viable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). The subsidy granted to tribals by the Government of India is routed through Cooperative or Commercial banks or official field level agencies.

(c) wherever Cooperatives are functioning and are capable of handling a programme, these are preferred for routing subsidy to tribals.

#### Decline in Prices of Gur in Uttar Pradesh

3126. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gur prices in Uttar Pradesh did not go up beyond Re. 1/- per kilogram during 1973 as a result of which Gur producing farmers had to incur considerable loss; and

(b) the measures being adopted by Government to ensure that such farmers get higher price for their produce?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). The wholesale prices of gur have generally ruled lower during the last one year. Prices of gur in January and February were ruling at Rs. 85 to Rs. 115 per quintal. From March to September, the prices remained slightly below Rs. 100 per quintal. Then again in September-November, gur prices rose from Rs. 95 to Rs. 150 per quintal. The decline in gur prices is attributable mainly to easier availability of sugar and larger arrival of gur into the markets due to higher production. In order to assist gur producers, measures were taken like purchase of gur by Government Institutions, permitting free exports etc. Recently it has also been decided to permit forward trading in gur.

#### पंजाब को उर्वरक की सप्लाई

3127. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई पंजी तद्वताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पंजाब में आलू और गेहूं होने के समय पंजाब के किसानों को उर्वरक विशेषकर यूरिया उर्वरक बिल्कुल सप्लाई नहीं किया गया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या कुछ संसद् सदस्यों ने भी इस बारे में शिकायत की थी; और

(ग) पंजाब को अधिक उबरक सप्लाई करने में सरकार द्वारा संकोच दिखाए जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

**कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमानुप्रतापसिंह) :** (क) जुलाई-अगस्त 1978 के दौरान राज्य सरकार की मलाह से आयोजित क्षेत्रीय सम्मेलन में रबी 1978-79 के लिए पंजाब के निम्नित्त उर्वरकों की आवश्यकताओं का किया गया मूल्यांकन और 31-10-78 को इन आवश्यकताओं के लिए की गई आपूर्ति की स्थिति निम्न प्रकार है :—

रबी 1978-79 के लिए निम्न आवश्यकताएँ

(अगस्त-जनवरी, 1979)

एन पी के

मीटरी टन

2,31,000 88,000 17,600

अगस्त-अक्तूबर, 1978 के दौरान देय आनुपातिक आपूर्ति

1,15,500 44,000 8,800

अगस्त-अक्तूबर, 1978 के दौरान पूल और गैर-पूल स्रोतों से वास्तविक आपूर्ति/कुल उपलब्धता

1,12,537 53,139 6,291

इसलिए, यह कहना सही नहीं है कि आलू और गेहूं की बुआई के समय पंजाब में कृषकों को यूरिया की बिल्कुल सप्लाई नहीं की गयी।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) नाइट्रोजन (यूरिया) की आपूर्ति आवश्यकता से कुछ ही कम थी जिस का कारण पूल और गैर-पूल दोनों स्रोतों से की जाने वाली आपूर्ति में निम्नलिखित बाधाएँ थीं :—

1. पत्तन श्रमिकों की कम उत्पादकता
2. रेलवे वैननों की कम उपलब्धि व
3. उत्पादन समस्याएँ जैसे—नये संयंत्रों के कार्य आरम्भ में विलम्ब का होना तथा बिजली की कमी आदि। फिर भी, सरकार इस बात की सुनिश्चिता के लिये उपरोक्त बाधाओं के बावजूद भी पंजाब को अधिकतम मात्रा में यूरिया दी जाए—कड़ी नजर रख रही है। राज्य सरकार के परामर्श से हर महीने इस राज्य को दी जाने वाली यूरिया और दूसरे उर्वरकों की आपूर्ति की समीक्षा की जा रही है।

### Sale of J.J. Plots and Slum Tenements to the Occupants

3128. SHRI UGRASEN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state with reference to a news item published in Hindustan Times of 26th May, 1978 under the heading "M.C.D. seeks permission to sell JJ plots cheap";

(a) whether Government have received a Resolution from Municipal Corporation of Delhi requesting that civic body be permitted to sell at concessional rates the slum tenements and J.J plots to their occupants;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government have given the permission to M.C.D. to sell the slum tenements and J.J plots and if so, when;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor in view of the fact that Union Government have already decided on 2nd, 3rd August, 1963 to permit the sale of tenements built under the slum clearance scheme; and

(d) the time by which slum tenements particularly in Ranjit Nagar, New Delhi will be sold to their occupants?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir. Municipal

Corporation of Delhi had sent it to Delhi Administration.

(b) and (c). The slum tenements will be sold to allottees in accordance with the orders contained in Ministry's letter dated 2nd/3rd August, 1963. As regards J.J. Plots, it has been decided to review the matter.

(d) No time limit can be laid down as this would depend upon the finalisation of documents of lease-cum-sale agreement and calculation of the details of cost of these tenements.

### राजघाट बांध के माध्यम से भूमि की सिंचाई

3129. श्री लक्ष्मोनारायण नायक :

क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या यह सच है कि प्रस्तावित योजना के अनुसार टीकमगढ़ जिले की 65,000 एकड़ भूमि की राजघाट बांध में सिंचाई की जानी थी जब कि इन समय केवल 60,000 एकड़ भूमि की सिंचाई की जा रही है और जिले के लोगों में असंतोष है।

**कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) :** राजघाट नहर से मध्य प्रदेश के विभिन्न जिलों में सिंचाई की सुविधा प्रदान किए जाने वाले क्षेत्रों का निर्धारण करने के लिए 1974 में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा मंडल समिति न 2.4 लाख एकड़ क्षेत्र की सिंचाई की सिफारिश की थी जिस में से 65,000 एकड़ क्षेत्र टीकमगढ़ जिले में था। उपर्युक्त सिफारिशों के आधार पर राज्य सरकार द्वारा किए गए छानबीनों के अनुसार इस सिंचाई-योजना पर 50.59 करोड़ रुपये लागत आने का अनुमान लगाया गया था जो कि बहुत अधिक था। मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा तैयार की गई राजघाट नहर परियोजना में जिस पर 29.67 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है,

2.40 लाख एकड़ क्षेत्र की सिंचाई की गानी परिकल्पित है जिस में से 6900 एकड़ क्षेत्र टीकमगढ़ जिले में होगा।

राज्य सरकार टीकमगढ़ जिले में यथा-संभव अधिक से अधिक सिंचाई की सुनिश्चित व्यवस्था करने की कोशिश कर रही है। इस बीच बेतवा नदी पर 66.82 करोड़ की अनुमानित लागत वाली ओरछा परियोजना नववर्षण कर के तैयार की जा चुकी है। जिससे टीकमगढ़ जिले की सिंचाई तहसील में 29,150 हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र की सिंचाई होने की संभावना है।

### Unemployment due to Low Education Standard

3130. SHRI A. ASOKARAJ:  
SHRI D. AMAT:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Governments' attention has been drawn to the reported statement of the Chairman, UPSC and published in the *Hindustan Times* of 19th October, 1978 entitled 'Unemployment due to low education standard'; and

(b), if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). The Government is aware of the statement made by the Chairman, UPSC regarding unemployment due to low standard. The issues raised by the Chairman are receiving the attention of the Government. It is true that not only access but also success in education must be democratised. Improvement of quality of education at all levels is one of objectives of this Government. A revision of the content at all levels has been undertaken mainly with a view to make education useful and relevant.

**Demand for Pay Parity by Jawaharlal Nehru & Delhi Universities Officers**

3131. SHIR C. K. CHANDRAPPA:  
SHRI VASANT SATHE:  
SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N.  
PATIL:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the officers of Jawaharlal Nehru University and Delhi University held a silent demonstration in front of U.G.C. on 17th November, 1978 in support of their demand for pay parity; and

(b) if so, the details and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER):

(a) and (b). According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission, a meeting of the Working Group appointed by the Commission to consider the question of linking the scales of pay of Registrars, Deputy Registrars and Assistant Registrars etc., in terms of their responsibilities and functions was held on 17th November, 1978, in the UGC office. The Group had agreed to meet representatives of the University Officers' Associations who wanted to express their views on this question. While the representatives were meeting the Working Group, some other members of the Officers' Association of Delhi University and Jawaharlal Nehru University sat in the lawns of the U.G.C. The matter is still under consideration of the Commission.

**Post of Additional Animal Husbandry Commissioner**

3132. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA:  
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had recently created a new position of Additional Animal Husbandry Commis-

sioner for Dairy Development in the Department of Agriculture;

(b) whether this post was created on the recommendations of Council of Ministers, ARC & NCA;

(c) whether this position was filled recently and has now been lying vacant; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) The post of Additional Animal Husbandry Commissioner was created on 7-5-1976.

(b) The post was created in pursuance of the recommendations of the sub-group on Agricultural Development which was accepted by the Group of Ministers on Administration.

(c) The post was filled on 30-6-1977 on an *ad hoc* deputation basis for a period of one year and is vacant since 1-7-1978.

(d) A post of Joint Secretary (Dairy Development) has been created in view of the massive proposed investment in this sector under the Operation Flood II Project. In these circumstances, the post of Additional Animal Husbandry Commissioner is not immediately required.

**Leavees to Sugar Industry**

3133. SHRI K. MALLANNA:

SHRI BALASAMBA VINKE  
PATIL:

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

SRI P. M. SAYEED:

SHRI RAMACHANDRAN  
KADANNAPALLI:

SHRI HARI SHANKAR  
MAHALE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to devise quick measures to ensure the

the losses of the sugar industry are minimised;

(b) whether Government realise that if the sugar industry continues to suffer losses it will in due course, lead to closure of units and damage in the interests of cane cultivators; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the clear policy of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) With the removal of all controls on prices, distribution and movement of sugar with effect from 16th August, 1978, the industry has to function under competitive conditions. For the sugar factories and expansion projects set-up at high capital cost, for which an incentive scheme was in force a new scheme is being formulated by an inter-Ministerial Group, in the light of a changed circumstances.

(b) and (c). The policy of the Government has always been to harmonise the interests of consumers, the cane growers and the industry. To avoid the closure of sugar units and protect the interests of cultivators, an Ordinance has been promulgated providing for the take-over of the management of sugar factories which do not start crushing operations in time and/or which fail to make prompt payment of sugarcane dues to the farmers. The fact that as by 30th November, 1978, 190 factories had started crushing as against 185 on 30th November last year, shows that there is no threat regarding the closure of units. However, the Govt. is fully alive to the need to ensure that the viable working of the industry should be secured and is examining whether the experience of the market conditions since decontrol of sugar would justify at this stage some measures to improve the realisations on sugar sales.

### Sugarcane Left Over Uncrushed

3134. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION be pleased to state State-wise position of the quantity of sugarcane left over uncrushed from 1977-78 season and also the steps taken to ensure proper crushing thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): A statement indicating the State-wise position of sugar left over uncrushed by the sugar factories during the season 1977-78 is annexed. The work of determining and allocating cane to be crushed by the factories comes within the purview of the State Government concerned. Hence, the State Governments would be taking necessary action regarding left over cane of the last season. As regards the State of U.P., in which the problem is more acute, it is ascertained from the State Government that during the present season's crushing priority is being given to the left over cane from the last season.

#### Statement

Statement showing the State-wise position of sugarcane left over uncrushed by the sugar factories during the season 1977-78.

Name of State	Quantity uncrushed
Gujarat	25,000 M.T.
Haryana	1,70,000 M.T.
Madhya Pradesh	8 tonnes
Maharashtra	66,000 M.T.
U. P.	1,99,000 tonnes

No sugarcane was left uncrushed in the remaining sugar producing States/ Union Territories. Information from Government of Andhra Pradesh has not so far been received.

### Waiting List for Govt. Accommodation

3135. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHF PATIL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Government employees eligible for Government accommodation who are still on the waiting list in each category, despite construction of a huge number of Government flats;

(b) is it a fact that a number of newly constructed flats are not being allotted in spite of the fact that their construction had been completed long back; and

(c) if so, the reason thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Applications for allotment of accommodation for the allotment year commencing on 1st December, 1978 were invited in two batches. In the first batch, 42,019 employees applied for allotment as per details given below:—

Type of accommodation	Number of applicants
'A'	5,948
'B'	15,737
'C'	14,278
'D'	3,648
'E'	1,551
'E1'	652
'E2'	130
'E3'	75

14141 applications were received in second batch and those are being sorted out.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

### प्रौढ़ शिक्षा कार्यक्रम के लिए बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों की नियुक्ति

3136. श्री उग्रसेन : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार का विचार प्रौढ़ शिक्षा योजना को क्रियान्वित करने में बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों को नियुक्त करने और एक नया विभाग बना कर इस कार्य को स्वयं पूरा करने का है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) राष्ट्रीय प्रौढ़ शिक्षा कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत, अनुदेशात्मक जिम्मेदारी सौंपते वक़्त मुख्य ध्यान कार्यक्रम आयोजित करने में व्यक्तियों की उपयुक्तता पर दिया जाता है। बेरोजगार और कम रोजगार वाले वर्गों में युवा, कुल अध्यापक, छात्र विकास प्राधिकारियों और सेवा निवृत्ति व्यक्तियों जैसे व्यक्तियों के वर्गों को अनुदेशात्मक जिम्मेदारियाँ सौंपने की आशा है। इस प्रयोजन के लिये केन्द्र सरकार में अलग से कोई विभाग खोलने का प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

### Research in Costing and Designing of Houses

3137. SHRI UGRASEN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study or research has been done in the field of costs and designs of housing;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the agency set up for making the latest research benefits available to the prospective beneficiaries; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to mobilise voluntary agencies and organised groups to remove housing shortage?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Research and studies for cost reduction in housing and improvement of house design are being carried out by institutions like Central Building Research Institute, Structural Engineering Research Centre, National Buildings Organisation, Housing and Urban Development Corporation, etc

(c) The National Buildings Organisation as well as Research Institutions are making the latest research benefits available to prospective beneficiaries.

(d) Various incentives are under consideration with the Government. Further, the matter was discussed in the State Housing Ministers' Conference held last month.

### Water Pollution Boards

3138. SHRI B. P. MANDAL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States which have formed water Pollution Boards;

(b) the Central grant given if any State-wise; and

(c) the works done by the State Water Pollution Boards as also by the Central Water Pollution Board?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) As per Section 4 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, the State Boards for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution have been set up by the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The Government of Maharashtra has also set up a Board under their own Act.

(b) No central assistance is given to the State Boards, which are financed by the concerned State Governments.

(c) Function of the Central and State Water Pollution Control Boards

are provided in Section 16 and 17 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. Under Section 39 of the Act, the Central Board and the State Boards have to prepare annual reports giving the full account of their activities during the previous financial years. These reports are laid before the Houses of Parliament and State Legislatures respectively. The annual report of the Central Board for the year 1977-78 has already been laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on 4-12-1978.

### Dairy Equipment Manufacturing Co. near Anand, Gujarat

3139. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had some 2 years back cleared the setting up of Dairy Equipment Manufacturing Co. by the Indian Dairy Corporation near Anand in Gujarat;

(b) whether Government had advanced as equity about Rs. 1.50 crores for the purpose;

(c) whether this company has now been closed down by Indian Dairy Corporation and money returned to Government;

(d) whether the closing down has been done with the knowledge and prior approval of the Ministry and the Cabinet; and

(e) if so, the action the Government has taken or propose to take against this illegal action by the Chairman, Indian Dairy Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) The proposal was cleared by the Central Government in November, 1977.

(b) The Central Government had advanced Rs. 1.50 crores of which 50 per cent was to be long term loan and 50 per cent to be equity.

(c) and (d). The Indian Dairy Corporation decided with the concurrence of the Ministry not to proceed further with the proposal to set up a unit for manufacturing dairy machinery. The reasons for this were principally as follows:

(i) The Hindustan Machine Tools which is the more appropriate organisation for undertaking this work indicated its inclination to diversify its manufacturing activities to include stainless steel equipment.

(ii) The Committee on Public Undertakings (1975-76) in its 83rd Report had also expressed the view that before setting up a new unit in the public sector for manufacture of dairy equipment, the possibility of existing public sector unit like H.M.T. manufacturing dairy equipment may be explored.

The Indian Dairy Corporation has since refunded the entire amount of Rs. 1.50 crores to the Government of India.

(e) Does not arise in view of (c) and (d) above.

### बिहार में बाढ़ नियंत्रण योजनाओं पर हुआ व्यय

3140. श्री बरेन्द्र प्रसाद : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बतावे कि कृषा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान बाढ़ नियंत्रण योजनाओं पर कितना व्यय हुआ; और

(ख) बिहार में बाढ़ से हुए नुकसान को देखते हुए चालू वर्ष के दौरान राज्य में बाढ़ नियंत्रण योजनाओं पर कितना धन व्यय किया जाएगा और केन्द्रीय सरकार के विचारार्थान योजनाओं का नाम क्या है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री बालू प्रताप सिंह) : (क) पिछले तीन वर्षों में समूचे देश और बिहार में बाढ़ नियंत्रण उपायों पर किया गया व्यय इस प्रकार है :—

समूचे देश में		बिहार में
		(लाख रुपयों में)
1975-76	58 00	1.38 0
1976-77	8.300	2.001
1977-78	10,000	1.760
(सम्भावित)		

(ख) बिहार के लिए 1978-79 के लिए अनुमोदित योजना परियोजना 1,900 लाख रुपये है। इस के अतिरिक्त चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान बिहार सरकार को आवंटित 4,492 लाख रुपये की अभिम योजना सहायता में से 5.30 लाख रुपये की राशि मरम्मत और अनुमोदित बा नियंत्रण स्कीमों में तेजी लाने के लिये है।

इस समय यथा बाढ़ नियंत्रण आयोग में बिहार को जिन बाढ़ नियंत्रण स्कीमों की जांच की जा रही है, उन के नाम ये हैं :—

1. मनेर सैदाबाद तटबंध स्कीम
2. झांसी जल-निकास (खेड़ा से मनेर)
3. छपरा सोनपुर तटबंध स्कीम
4. कलक श्रृंगिस्त जल-विकास स्कीम
5. कोसी पूर्वी बाढ़ तटबंध 0 से 40 किलोमीटर तक और 40 से 125 किलोमीटर तक
6. कुतुहा सुरक्षा स्कीम
7. गंगा मानी बाढ़ तटबंध स्कीम
8. लोअर महानंदा तटबंध स्कीम (बरसाई ब्रांच) (सक्रिय ब्रांच)
9. नन्दर तटबंध स्कीम

10. बागमती रिचार्ज स्कीम (नदी के ऊपरी भागों में बाढ़ नियंत्रण सहित)
11. बागमती बाढ़ नियंत्रण स्कीम (नदी के निम्न भाग)
12. अहिरीलो में मझारिया तक सुरक्षा कार्य
13. घाघरा जल-निकास स्कीम

### **Transfer of Affiliated College Building**

3141. SHRI SHYAM SUNDAR GUPTA :

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:  
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state the names of private affiliated colleges in Delhi whose Governing bodies have been registered and the lands and buildings transferred in the name of Governing bodies?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): On the basis of information furnished by Delhi University, a statement showing the names of private affiliated/constituent colleges whose Trusts are registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 and the names of the colleges in whose case the land has been transferred in the name of the Governing Bodies, are given in the statement attached.

### **Statement**

(i) Private affiliated/constituent Colleges of Delhi University whose Trusts are registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860:—

1. Daulat Ram College.
2. Gyan Devi Salwan College.
3. Hamdard College of Pharmacy.
4. Hamdard Tibbi College.

5. Hans Raj College.
6. Hindu College.
7. Indraprastha College for Women.
8. Janki Devi Mahavidyalaya.
9. Kirori Mal College.
10. Lady Irwin College.
11. Mata Sundri College.
12. Ramjas College.
13. S.G.T.B. Khalsa College.
14. Shri Ram College of Commerce.
15. Shyam Lal College.
16. St. Stephen's College.
17. Zakir Husain College.
18. Atma Ram Sanatan Dharma College.
19. Lady Shri Ram College for Women.
20. P.G.D.A.V. College.
21. Institute of Home Economics.

(ii) Names of Colleges in whose case the land has been transferred in the names of the Governing Bodies of the respective colleges:—

1. Hans Raj College.
2. Hindu College.
3. Indraprastha College for Women.
4. Janki Devi Mahavidyalaya.
5. Kirori Mal College.
6. Lady Irwin College.
7. Ramjas College.
8. S.G.T.B. Khalsa College.
9. Shri Ram College of Commerce.
10. St. Stephens' College.
11. Atma Ram Sanatan Dharma College.
12. Lady Shri Ram College for Women.
13. P.G.D.V.A. College.
14. Institute of Home Economics.

### Students Association in Delhi Colleges

3142. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER GUPTA :

SHRI G. M. BANATWALJA :

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state the names of colleges under University of Delhi in which students Associations have been formed and elections have been held for the current year?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) :

#### Statement

Names of affiliated/constituent colleges of the Delhi University, in which students associations exist and elections have been held for the current year.

1. A.R.S.D. College
2. Ayurvedic & Unani Tibbia College
3. Bhagat Singh College
4. Bhagat Singh College (Evening Classes)
5. College of Vocational Studies
6. Delhi College of Engineering
7. Deshbandhu College (Evening Classes)
8. Deshbandhu College
9. Dyal Singh College
10. Dyal Singh College (Evening Classes)
11. Delhi School of Social Work
12. Gian Devi Salwan College
13. Hans Raj College
14. Hindu College
15. Hamdard Tibbi College
16. Kirori Mal College
17. Miranda House
18. Moti Lal Nehru College
19. Moti Lal Nehru College (Evening Classes)

20. P.G.D.A.V. College
21. P.G.D.A.V. College (Evening Classes)
22. Rajdhani College
23. Ramjas College
24. Ram Lal Anand College
25. Ram Lal Anand College (Evening Classes)
26. S.G.T.B. Khalsa College
27. S.G.T.B. Khalsa College (Evening Classes)
28. Shivaji College
29. Shri Ram College of Commerce
30. Sri Venkateshwara College
31. Shyam Lal College
32. Shyam Lal College (Evening Classes)
33. Swami Shardhanand College
34. Satyawati College.
35. Satyawati College (Evening Classes)
36. Shri Aurobindo College
37. Zakir Hussain College
38. Zakir Hussain College (Evening Classes)
39. Daulat Ram College for Women
40. Institute of Home Economics
41. Indraprastha College for Women
42. Gargi College
43. Janki Devi Mahavidyalaya College
44. Jesus & Mary College
45. Kamla Nehru College
46. Kalindi College
47. Lakshmibai College
48. Maitreyi College
49. Mata Sundri College
50. Lady Irwin College
51. S. P. Mukherjee College
52. St. Stephen's College
53. Bharti Mahila College
54. University College of Medical Sciences
55. Vivekanand Mahila College
56. Central Institute of Education.

**Payment of Salary to Teachers of Rao Tula Ram College, New Delhi**

3143. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER GUPTA :

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the teachers of Rao Tula Ram College, New Delhi have not been paid their salary for the last 3 months;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The teachers have not been paid salaries because of non-payment of their share of deficit by the management of the college which has accumulated over the years.

(c) The college has since been re-opened with effect from 4th December, 1978 and the University Grants Commission is releasing the grants already sanctioned by it towards the salaries of the teachers. The University of Delhi has intimated that the management has assured them that the teachers will be paid their salaries regularly.

**Statutory Scheme for Rural Credit**

3144. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to frame a comprehensive statutory scheme for rural credit; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the scheme and when the scheme would be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). There is no proposal under the consideration of the Government of India to frame a comprehensive statutory scheme for rural credit. The Draft Five-Year Plan 1978-83 contemplates a considerable expansion of institutional credit particularly for rural development schemes for the weaker sections.

**Closure of Pallishiksha Sadan, Deptt. of Social Work and Srineketan of University of Visva Bharati**

3145. PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University of Visva Bharati has closed down Pallishiksha Sadan and the Department of Social Work and Srineketan for an indefinite period; and

(b) if so, the facts thereabout and the reasons for the closure of the said Institutions and the demand of the students of the said Institutions of Visva Bharati and the reaction of the Government thereabout?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) According to the information furnished by Visva-Bharati, Pallisiksha Sadan (College of Agriculture) and the Department of Social Work at Srineketan, which were closed with effect from 1st August, 1978, have been re-opened with effect from 19th November, 1978.

(b) The students of the Pallisiksha Sadan had been agitating for the introduction of Farm Training Programme for the agricultural graduates of the University and payment of an allowance of Rs. 300 p.m. to each, and for raising the intake capacity of the B.Sc. Agriculture (Hons.) Course from 25 to 40. The students of the

Department of Social Work had also joined the agitation and put their Head of Department under 'Gherao' to press for their own set of demands.

At its meeting held on 31st July, 1978, the Executive Council of the University expressed intense indignation at the general breakdown of discipline in Sriniketan Campus which was disrupting life in Santiniketan as well. It expressed displeasure about the indecent conduct of the agitators and requested the Vice-Chancellor to close the Pallisiksha Sadan and the Department of Social Work with the hostels and refectories immediately and to deal firmly with indiscipline in the Campus. Accordingly, the Vice-Chancellor issued an order about closure of the aforesaid institutions etc. indefinitely with effect from 1st August, 1978, for a thorough review of their work in the interest of the entire student community.

#### Self Rehabilitation by Refugees in Sunderbans Area

3146. PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to a report published in Calcutta 'Statesman' during the second week of November, 1978 regarding the effort of refugees for their self-rehabilitation in Maschdhabi Island in Sunderbans area;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government therabout; and

(c) whether Government will help these refugees in having themselves rehabilitated by their own efforts?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The report has been brought to the notice of the West Bengal Government for their appropriate action.

(c) Government can only render necessary assistance to the returning deserters.

राजस्थान में रेगिस्तान के विस्तार पर रोक

3147. श्री मोठा लाल पटेल : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या राजस्थान में रेगिस्तान का और आगे विस्तार रोकने और रेगिस्तान का सुधार करने के लिए कोई योजना सरकार के विचारार्थ है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी क्या क्या है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) इस समय कोई नई योजना विचारार्थ नहीं है। राज्य के चुने क्षेत्रों में मरु विनाश कार्यक्रम तथा सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम पहले ही कार्यान्वित किए जा रहे हैं।

(ख) सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम तथा मरु विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत मरु क्षेत्रों की विकास योजनाओं में मृदा विज्ञान, आर्क-गेड प्रवर्धन, चरगाह विकास, वनरोपण, भेड़, पशु तथा डेरी विकास शामिल हैं।

#### Hydrogeological Survey during VI Plan

3148. SHRI DHARM VIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) had planned a Hydrogeological survey of India within sixth plan period; and

(b) if so, the details of the same together with the financial aspect involved?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Excluding the hilly and mountainous regions, a total area of about 28 lakh Sq. Km. is considered coverable under the hydrogeological surveys. Out of this, an area of 14.4 lakhs Sq. Kms. had been covered under hydrogeological surveys till 31st March 1978. It is proposed to cover the bulk of the remaining area during the remaining period of VI Plan by accelerating the tempo of survey work. An outlay of Rs. 45 Crores is proposed for hydrogeological surveys and drilling during the Plan.

#### **Time Capsule**

3149. **SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the statement on Independence Silver Jubilee Time Capsule laid on the Table of the House on 10th April, 1978 and state:

(a) the place where the contents of the Time Capsule are kept now; and

(b) whether Government propose to have corrections or alterations made therein or to destroy the same?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER):** (a) All the articles taken out of the Time Capsule as well as inner and outer shells of the Capsule have been handed over to the National Museum in New Delhi. These were thrown open to the public from September 13 to October 18, 1978 in the National Museum. These are now kept in the National Museum for safe custody.

(b) Government do not propose to make any corrections or alterations

in the text of the Time Capsule or to destroy it and would like to leave these documents for the judgment of the Parliament, our people and posterity.

#### **Wheat Flour to Shri Lanka**

3150. **SHRI S. R. DAMANI:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to supply wheat flour to Sri Lanka on a long-term basis;

(b) whether it would be canalised through S.T.C.; or through private trade channels; and

(c) whether Government would invite tenders from the millers or get its own wheat milled according to the Sri Lanka Government's specifications?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

#### **Foreign Trawlers Fishing in Indian Waters**

3151. **SHRI S. R. DAMANI:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether hundreds of foreign trawlers are illegally fishing in the Indian waters;

(b) if so, whether any punitive action by way of confiscation of the vessels or otherwise has been taken by the Government and if so, nature of action taken and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) long-term measures proposed to check such illegal catch worth several thousand dollars by foreign deep-sea fishing trawlers;

(d) whether some of the industrial houses which had entered the deep-sea fishing operations have failed to exploit the huge potential available on the east and west coasts; and

(e) if so, the steps which Government propose to take to set matters right?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. Reports indicate that some foreign trawlers are illegally fishing in Indian Waters have been received.

(b) Foreign fishing vessels engaged in illegal fishing within our Exclusive Economic Zone are chased out and also warned to keep out of our Waters.

(c) "The Territorial Water,—Continental Shelf, exclusive Economic Zone and other Maritime Zones Act 1976", has been enacted to provide legal framework for matters relating to Exclusive Economic Zone and other Maritime Zones of India. The Coast Guard Organisation has been formed and its duties include protecting the marine resources in our Exclusive Economic Zone. Measures have also been initiated for augmentation of deep sea fishing fleet by introduction of fishing vessels by private parties, State Corporations and Cooperative Societies.

(d) No Sir. Deep sea fishing has started only recently and it will take time before the potential is optimally exploited.

(e) Question does not arise.

#### Shortage of Wheat Seed

3152. SHRI S. R. DAMANI:  
SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether acute shortage of certified wheat seeds is likely to hit rabi sowing;

(b) the reasons for the shortage of wheat seeds;

(c) whether any attention is also being paid to the production of quality seeds; and

(d) the steps which have been taken by Government to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) While there is some shortage of certified wheat seed, the shortage is not acute and steps have been taken to meet the requirement by supply of good quality grain available with the Food Corporation of India and showing satisfactory germination. The State Governments of Bihar, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh have been authorised to lift 20,000 quintals, 50,000 quintals and 5,00,000 quintals respectively from the godowns of the Food Corporation.

(b) The reasons for shortage are as follows:

- (i) Sharp increase in the demand for wheat seed due to the unprecedented floods in wheat-growing States which damaged the seeds stocked by farmers.
- (ii) Large-scale rejection of seed crop due to heavy incidence of Karnal Bunt in the producing States of Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh.
- (iii) Heavy damage to the seed in rabi 1973 on the threshing floor itself because of untimely rain in April/May 1978.

(c) Yes, Sir. Nine State Seed Corporations have been set up in the country for the production of quality seeds. The seed produced in the Corporations is certified by the State Seed Certification Agencies to ensure the quality of seed. Besides, the National Seeds Corporation is also distributing certified seeds which are certified by the

State Seed Certification Agencies. In addition, there is a system of internal quality control checks by National Seeds Corporation.

(d) In order to meet the situation created by natural calamities like floods, droughts, etc. which create a sudden spurt in the demand for seeds, a Reserve Stock Scheme for foundation and certified seeds has been chalked out at a cost of Rs. 258 lakhs. Under this scheme, 3,000 quintals of foundation seed and 37,200 quintals of certified seeds will be kept in reserve.

**Measures to restore rural economy of Flood affected Himachal Pradesh and West Bengal**

3153. SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the recent devastating floods have caused immense hardship and damages of paddies and grains in West Bengal or not;

(b) whether Government are taking effective action to supply seeds of high breed paddy and wheat and also potato seeds to Himachal Pradesh or to re-energize the collapsed rural economy; and

(c) if not, what alternative measures have been adopted by the Government to re-establish the rural economy of West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Thirteen out of Seventeen agricultural districts of West Bengal have been affected covering a cropped area of about 13.28 lakh hectares. The loss to 'Aman' paddy, which covers about 75 per cent of the total area under paddy, was estimated to be about 15—18 lakh tonnes. According to the latest report received from the State Government 152.55 lakh people have been affected and 1031 human lives lost in the floods.

(b) and (c). Himachal Pradesh did not place any demand for paddy seeds or potato seeds. Their entire requirement of wheat seeds is being met from supplies within the State.

Meetings were held with the officers of West Bengal to consider the various proposals for supply of agricultural inputs and intensification of Rabi operations to re-energize the rural economy of West Bengal. As a follow up measure National Seeds Corporation has supplied 15,000 quintals of paddy seeds to West Bengal. As regards wheat seeds, West Bengal Government have been advised to utilise the good quality wheat seed which was available with the F.C.I. as is being done in case of U.P. and Bihar. The Deptt. of Food has directed the F.C.I. to make available such seeds to West Bengal. Further the West Bengal Agro-Industries Corporation has also procured more than 5,000 quintals of certified wheat seeds from private producers of Delhi and Haryana. The National Seeds Corporation has supplied 10,000 quintals of wheat seeds to their dealers and the figure is likely to go up to 10,500 quintals. The seed was, truthfully labelled after laboratory tests.

Apart from making arrangements for supply of high-yielding varieties of seeds of paddy and wheat, Government of India has sanctioned short-term loan of Rs. 15.00 crores for Rabi operations. The State Government has drawn up an ambitious Rabi production programme over an area of about 60 lakh acres as against 40 lakh acres last year to recoup part of the loss to kharif crops.

One lakh M.T. of foodgrains (87,500 M.T. wheat and 12,500 M.T. rice) have been allocated under the Food for Work Programme to build durable community assets and generate employment in rural areas.

The Government of India have allocated Rs. 33.93 crores as advance

Plan assistance. Bulk of it will go into the rural areas for repair and reconstruction of houses, subsidy for agricultural inputs to small and marginal farmers and share-croppers, repair of minor irrigation installations, subsidy to rural artisans and fishermen, drinking water supply arrangement, fodder supply and veterinary health cover, assistance to handloom, handicrafts and sericulture, repair of damaged public utilities maintained by Zilla Parishads and Panchayats etc.

### Polytechnics in Collaboration with Industries

3154. SHRI JANARADHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to start new polytechnics in collaboration with the industries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) No, Sir. However, the All India Council for Technical Education has recommended that the concept of adoption of existing Polytechnics by Industry should be pursued and promoted.

(b) Does not arise.

वर्ष में तीन फसलें उगाने की योजना

3155. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार योजना आयोग के वर्ष में तीन फसलें उठाने सम्बन्धी मुझाओं पर विचार कर रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस दिशा में सरकार द्वारा क्या अपेक्षित कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) जहां कहीं व्यवहार्य है, वहां 3 फसलें उगाने की पद्धति अपनाई जा रही है।

(ख) (1) सिंचित क्षेत्रों में दालों, तिलहनों तथा रुई की बुवाई पर बल देते हुए उपयुक्त फसल के प्रतिमान अपनाना, ताकि 3 फसलें प्राप्त की जा सकें।

(2) वर्षा से मिचित क्षेत्रों में मिश्रित बुवाई।

(3) ग्रीष्म/रबी मौसम के दौरान नकदी फसलों को लोकप्रिय बनाना।

(4) गन्ना, ई. अरहर आदि की पंक्तियों में दालों की अन्तर्वर्ती बुवाई।

(5) गेहूं/आलू की उपज प्राप्त करने के बाद ग्रीष्मकालीन मूंग की बुवाई करने के लिए गत ग्रीष्म मौसम से एक विशेष अभियान चलाना।

(6) वर्ष में 3 फसलें उगाने के लिए किसानों के खेतों में राष्ट्रीय प्रदर्शन करना।

दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय में एम० ए० इकनामिक्स के लिए परीक्षा का माध्यम

3156. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय से बी० ए० के लिए अनेक विषयों के सम्बन्ध में परीक्षा के माध्यम के बारे में विकल्प है ;

(ख) क्या एम० ए० इकनामिक्स की परीक्षा के लिए अंग्रेजी का माध्यम अनिवार्य है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का यह निनिश्चित करने का विचार है कि ऐसे छात्रों की जिन्होंने बी० ए० के उक्त विषय हिन्दी के माध्यम से पास किये हैं, एम० की परीक्षा अंग्रेजी भाषा के माध्यम से देने पर मजबूर न किया जाये ?

**शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) :** (क) और (ख) जी, हां।

(ग) और (घ) दिल्ली विश्व-विद्यालय द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार इसका अर्थशास्त्र विभाग देश में अर्थशास्त्र के उच्च अध्ययन के तीन केन्द्रों में से एक है। इसी कारण से तथा इन बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि इन विभाग द्वारा दी जाने वाली छात्रवृत्तियों में न के कम से कम आधी छात्रवृत्तियाँ दिल्ली से बाहर के स्थानों में जाने वाली/वाले छात्रों के लिए आरक्षित हैं, इस विभाग को देश के अन्य भागों के छात्रों को बड़ी संख्या में दाखिल करना पड़ता है।

संसार भर में अर्थशास्त्र में अनुसंधान बड़े भारी अनुपात में अंग्रेजी में किया जा रहा है और फ्रांस, पश्चिम जर्मनी, जापान, सोवियत रूस आदि जैसे अधिकांश गैर अंग्रेजी भाषी देशों ने उच्च स्तरों पर अर्थशास्त्रियों के प्रशिक्षण के लिए अंग्रेजी के ज्ञान को एक आवश्यकता के रूप में लागू कर दिया है। तदनुसार विश्वविद्यालय का यह विचार है कि उच्च अर्थशास्त्र के स्नातकोत्तर पाठ्यक्रम स्तरों के हित में अंग्रेजी में ही संचालित किए जाने चाहिए।

विश्वविद्यालय के अनुसार, जो छात्र अवर स्नातक परीक्षाएँ हिन्दी के माध्यम से पास करते हैं उन्हें स्नातकोत्तर प्रशिक्षण

अंग्रेजी के माध्यम से प्राप्त करने में कोई कमी नहीं होती है क्योंकि उन्हें अंग्रेजी का ज्ञान ही होता है और जब अर्थशास्त्र में उच्च प्रशिक्षण पाना चाहते हैं तो अपने ही हित में अंग्रेजी में प्रवीणता अर्जित करने की प्रेरणा मिलती है।

#### Under Utilisation of Irrigation Potential

3157. DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI:  
SHRI K. PRADHANI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the factors in respect of various projects responsible for the under utilisation of irrigation potential; and

(b) what steps are being taken to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) The various factors which are responsible for the under utilisation of irrigation potential are:—

(i) construction of field channels not keeping pace with the water availability facility;

(ii) inadequate drainage facility which hampers development of irrigation;

(iii) Inadequate preparation of land for irrigated agriculture including land levelling and land shaping;

(iv) anticipated crop pattern and water allowances under the projects not being realised;

(v) lack of adequate agricultural experimental and demonstration farms and training and extension facilities;

(vi) Mal-distribution of available supplies of water and problems of tail-end-cultivators; and

(vii) lack of inputs and infrastructure facilities.

(b) The command area development programme taken up in the Fifth Plan and being continued in the current Plan is a major step to remedy the situation. Broadly, the programme covers on-farm development works comprising field channels, field drains, land levelling and shaping operations. The programme also envisages strengthening of existing training and demonstration organisation; ground water development in the command areas, adoption of suitable cropping pattern and rostering system or irrigation; provision of adequate drainage net-work in the command areas and modernisation of the existing irrigation systems etc. A command area development authority to discharge these functions effectively and speedily has been envisaged for each command area. At present 38 command area development authorities are function-

ing covering 50 irrigation commands falling in 13 States.

#### Escalations in Original Estimates of Incomplete Major First Plan Irrigation Project

3158. DR. SARAJINI MAHISHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) which are the incomplete major first plan irrigation project in the country;

(b) what are the escalation in their original estimates; and

(c) how the Government analyse the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). 4 major First Plan irrigation projects are yet to be completed. Project-wise details of the original estimated cost and the latest revised cost are given below:

(Rs. crores.)

Sl. No.	Project	Original estimated cost	Latest revised cost
1.	Koshi Barrage & Eastern Kosi Canal	24.81	127.05
2.	Chambal Stage I	34.48	98.46
3.	Mahanadi Delta	14.92	62.69
4.	D.V.C. Irrigation	25.07	30.00*

\*This figures would need further revision.

(c) The main reasons for the delay have been (i) inadequate financial outlay till the end of the Fourth Plan (ii) changes in scope of the projects (iii) land acquisition difficulties (iv) non-availability of construction materials like cement, steel & explosive and (v) continuing rise in costs of labour and materials.

बिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के पास दूध के टोकनों के लिए विचाराधीन पड़े प्रावदन-पत्र ।

3159. श्री मंगा प्रबत सिंह : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली और नई दिल्ली में ऐसे व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्होंने

दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के दूध के टोकन के लिए आवेदन पत्र भेजे हैं; और उनके नाम कब से प्रतीक्षा सूची में विचाराधीन हैं;

(ख) 31 अक्टूबर, 1978 को शिक्षा सूची में उनकी संख्या कितनी थी और वर्ष 1976 और 1977 में इसी अवधि में उनकी संख्या अलग-अलग, कितनी थी; और

(ग) 31 अक्टूबर, 1978 तक पंजीकृत व्यक्तियों को दूध के टोकन कब तक मिल जायेंगे?

**कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह):** (क) दिल्ली और नई दिल्ली में जिन लोगों ने दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के दूध के टोकन के लिए आवेदन पत्र दिये थे उनमें से किसी का नाम भी अब प्रतीक्षा सूची में नहीं है।

(ख) 31 अक्टूबर, 1976, 31 अक्टूबर, 1977 और 31 अक्टूबर, 1978 को जो लोग प्रतीक्षा सूची में थे उनकी संख्या निम्न प्रकार है : —

31-10-1976— 1,22,773

31-10-1977— 73506

31-10-1978— शून्य

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

#### **Research on Basic and Applied Nature of Grass, Grass-land and Fodder Crops**

3160. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Grass Land and Fodder Research Institute in Jhansi was established in 1972 to carry out research in basic and applied nature of grass, grass-land and fodder crops in the country;

(b) whether the institute has submitted any report, if so, the recommendations and action taken thereupon;

(c) whether the institute have after research established any variety of forage crops; and whether the much publicised Chandela and Bundela variety have been tested and proved successful and profitable in agricultural operations; and

(d) whether the above varieties have been tested by the All India projects and what is the assessment of Government with regard to the research done by the above institute, its utility and result?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The Indian Grassland and Fodder Research Institute, Jhansi was established in 1962 to carry out researches of Basic, Applied and problem oriented nature on different aspects of grassland and fodder crops.

(b) The research results of the Institute are compiled and reported in the Annual Reports of the Institute and the ICAR. In addition periodical scientific and extension information write ups are put out by the Institute for the use of the farmers and extension workers.

Several recommendations including improved varieties with superior performance, improved management in production and conservation of forage, forages in crop rotations, and the low cost labour saving agricultural implements designed and fabricated at Indian Grassland and Fodder Research Institute are being popularised through Institute and other extension media in the country.

(c) Institute has developed several new varieties of grasses, legumes and fodder crops which include; Cow-pea varieties IGFR I S-450, S-457, Berseem S-99-1, B-1, B-3; Lucerne: S-24, S-54; Oats S-2688, S-3-10, S-77-32; Anjan

Grass S-3108; *Dichanthium annulatum* S-495; Dina Nath Grass S-3808 and S-866; Thin Napier S-15; Buffel Grass S-3108, S-3133, etc. etc. In addition several forage trees like Kobabool selections have been developed to suit the need of Indian cattle.

The Institute has not released any variety under the names of Chandeia and Bundela. However, some of the recently developed bajra-napier hybrids like IGFR-3 and IGFR-2 developed in Bundelkhand environment have shown superiority in quality and productivity in different locations under All India Coordinated Project on Forage Crops. While IGFR-3 is amicable for mixed cropping with legumes, IGFR-2 is good as grazing type.

(d) The above mentioned varieties are already being tested under All India Coordinated Project for research on forage crops at different locations.

The Institute is doing very useful work on forage crop, pasture management, fodder trees and shrubs and developing silvi pastoral systems which have great relevance to the development of animal husbandry in the country and generating more employment. The work of the Institute is assessed to be very satisfactory by the Government.

**वर्ष 1977-78 में केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग में सेवानिवृत्त सरकारी कर्मचारी**

**3161. श्री महोत्तल :**

**श्री नटवर लाल बी० परमार :**

क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 1 मई, 1977 से 30 अप्रैल, 1978 तक की अवधि में केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग के इलैक्ट्रिकल डिवाजन संख्या 11 में से कितने कर्मचारी, श्रेणीवार,

(ख) क्या इन सभी सेवानिवृत्त व्यक्तियों को पेंशन मिल रही है और क्या उनकी भविष्य निधि की राशि तथा अन्य जमा राशियों का भुगतान उनको कर दिया गया है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इन मामलों की श्रेणीवार, संख्या वितर्नी है और बकाया राशि का भुगतान करने और पेंशन का हिस्सा लगाने में असाधारण विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं और उनको बकाया राशि का भुगतान कब तक कर दिया जाएगा ?

**निर्माण और आवास तथा पूति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) :** (क) केवल एक खलामी 30 अप्रैल, 1978 को रिटायर हुआ था।

(ख) और (ग). निम्नलिखित भुगतान किए गए हैं —

- (i) अनुमेय उपादान का 3/4 भाग
- (ii) अन्तिम पेंशन
- (iii) बर्चा हुई अर्जित छुट्टी के बदले नकद भुगतान।
- (iv) केन्द्रीय सरकार बीमा अंशदान।

सामान्य भविष्य निधि और अन्तिम पेंशन तथा शेष उपादान अदा करने पर कार्यवाही पहले की ही जा चुकी है।

**Flood Measures in Trans-Yamuna Colonies**

**3162. SHRI MAHI LAL:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether taking account of the devastating fury of the recent floods in the river Yamuna in Delhi any special steps have been initiated to ensure safety from the flood havoc to the thickly populated trans-Yamuna colonies; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Schemes costing a total of Rs. 170 lakhs for raising, strengthening and making improvements in embankments on Yamuna river both upstream and downstream of Wazirabad barrage wherever necessary have been prepared by the Delhi Administration for the protection of trans-Yamuna colonies.

#### Import of Machinery for Narmada Project

3163. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR:  
SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Gujarat have represented to the Central Government about the import of special machinery for use in the implementation of the Narmada Project in Gujarat;

(b) if so, broad details thereof; and

(c) Government's response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. the details are as under:-

S. No.	Name of the equipment	Number
1	2	3
1.	300 HP Crawler Tractor with attachments.	26
2.	Scrapers 16 M <sup>3</sup> Twin Engine.	64
3.	Single Engine Scrapers 23 M <sup>3</sup>	32
4.	Vibratory Compactors.	3

1	2	3
5.	(A) Front-and-loader 6-7 cu. yds. cap.	15
5.	(B) Front-and-loader 5 cu. yd. cap.	15
6.	Truck Mounted Crane.	4 (50% to be fully hydraulic).
7.	Batching Plant.	1 (340 cu. yds. cap.)
8.	Truck Tractors.	1+1 (60+100T).
9.	Transit Mixers.	10 (30-40 cu. yds. cap.)
10.	Mobile Batching and Mixing Plants.	4

(c) Equipment required for Narmada Project could be considered after scope and size of project in Gujarat is decided in accordance with Tribunal's decision.

#### Financial Assistance to Voluntary Social Associations for and run by women

3164. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have granted financial assistance to voluntary social associations for, and run by, women throughout the country, during the last 5 years—1974 to 1978;

(b) if so, broad details thereto State-wise; and

(c) details of such assistance given to the said institutions in the State of Gujarat during the above-mentioned period for projects, buildings, activities, etc., to which institutions and what amounts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Programme of Text Book Production in Collaboration with Foreign Countries**

3165. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government are directly or indirectly helping any programme of text-books production in India at low cost and with high quality with the collaboration of some major countries like U.K., U.S.S.R., Germany, etc.;

(b) if so, full facts thereof;

(c) whether Government are planning to help promote such a programme with the wholly indigenous resources and academic talent and expertise available for the college and University students; and

(d) if so, how and when; and

(e) if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) and (b). With the objective of making available to our university students, low priced editions of standard university text books and reference material of foreign origin, three programmes are being operated in collaboration with the Governments of U. K. (English Language Book Society Series, since 1960), U. S. A. (Joint-Indo-American Standard Works Programme, since 1961) and the U.S.S.R. (Joint Indo-Soviet Text book Programme, since 1965). The books brought out under all three programmes are approved by the Government of India in consultation with expert agencies such as the University Grants Commission, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, the Directorate General of Health Services, etc. Titles are normally evaluated from the point of view of their suitability and usefulness to the students.

As a general rule, if equally good books by Indian authors are available, the foreign titles are not recommended for publication under these programmes. Efforts are also made to ensure that only the latest editions of the approved titles are republished under these programmes. Under the UK and USSR programmes the books are published in the respective countries and imported into and marketed in India through the normal trade channels. Under the Indo-American programme, the selected books are published in low priced editions by Indian publishers with a suitable subsidy from the USIS, and marketed through the normal trade channels. So far about 650 British, 1460 American and 300 Soviet books have been brought out in low priced editions under these programmes.

(c) to (e). A number of schemes are already being implemented to encourage production of university level text-books by Indian authors. The National Book Trust is implementing a Scheme of Subsidised Publication of University Level Books in English by Indian Authors, under which suitable subsidies are given to encourage Indian authorship, and to make available suitable university level books in English at low prices and make them economically competitive with foreign subsidised books. The State Governments are also being given financial assistance in the production of university level books in Hindi and regional languages. Further the University Grants Commission is implementing a Scheme for the preparation of university level books by Indian authors, under which financial assistance is given to outstanding teachers, researchers and scholars in the universities, colleges and other institutions of higher learning and research for the preparation of high quality books, monographs and reference material for use in universities and colleges, etc. In addition, a scheme for the production of core books is also being implemented. Further, a scheme for giving awards to Indian authors writing

original works of university level in Indian languages in different subjects is also in vogue. Besides, the Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology is implementing, on behalf of five Hindi-speaking States, a scheme for production of books in Hindi in the fields of Agriculture, Medicine and Engineering.

#### **Amendment to Fertiliser Control order**

3166. SHRI VASANT SATHE:  
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering a proposal to amend the Fertilizer Control Order which is reported to be out dated requiring drastic amendments;

(b) if so, details thereof and nature of the amendments proposed and reasons therefor;

(c) whether the comments of the State Governments have been sought on the proposed amendments; and

(d) if so, State-wise reaction received so far and whether the proposal is expected to be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) At present there is no proposal to amend Fertiliser Control Order, 1957. However, it has been amended from time to time on the basis of experience gained and suggestions of the State Governments.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) and (d). The Government have set up a Committee to make an overall review of the Fertiliser Control Order. The Committee consist of the representatives of some of the State Governments, Industry and Government of India. It has called for comments of the State Governments on the various provisions of the Fertiliser Control Order and has also been discussing with them about the neces-

sity of any amendment. Its report is expected to be submitted shortly. On receipt of the report, the question of amendments will be examined by the Government of India.

#### **Allocation under Community Development Rural Scheme to West Bengal and North Eastern States**

3167. SHRI SACHINDRALAL SINGHA:

SHRI M. A. HANNAN ALHAJ:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the allocation made to West Bengal and North Eastern Region States, State-wise, under community development schemes during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the details of the area benefited by the scheme in these State-wise; and

(c) the area likely to be benefited under this scheme State-wise, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). Community Development Programme is in the State Sector and therefore information is being collected from the concerned State Governments. It will be laid on the Table of House as soon as possible.

#### **Shifting Cultivation in Tripura and North Eastern State Region**

3168. SHRI SACHINDRALAL SINGHA:

SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR:

SHRI M. A. HANNAN ALHAJ:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the forest area affected by the shifting cultivation in Tripura and other North Eastern State region;

(b) the total number of Tribal families affected and provided lands for cultivation, in each region; and

(c) the details of the funds provided by the Centre and North Eastern Regional Council up-to-date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: (a) to (c). The Statewise estimated forest area affected by shifting cultivation, estimated number of families involved and the number of families provided with land and funds under Central Sector/ NEC Plan upto 1977-78 are given in the Statement attached.

## Statement

State/U.T.	Area affected; No. of families (ha.) affected	No. of families provided land.		Funds provided Rs. in lakhs.	
		State Plan	Central Sector** (1977-78)	State Plan	Central Sector (1977-78)
	2	3	4	5	7
Arunachal Pradesh	248,580*	75,244	18,000@	100	115.60
Assam	498,300*	58,000*	Information awaited.	200	10.98
Manipur	183,000	50,000*	N.A.	450	N.A.
Meghalaya	400,000	70,000	2,382	60	300.63
Mizoram	500,000	40,000	5,421	100	5.35
Nagaland	608,000*	80,000*	Information awaited.	100	44.9
Tripura.	220,790	43,000	N.A.	600	4.033
					2.40
					15.60
					60.60

N.A. = Information not available.

\* = Figures taken from the Report of the National Commission on Agri. (Part IX- Forestry).

@ — Figures relate to Third, Fourth and Fifth Plans.

\*\* = Being settled.

N. B. In Tripura, the decision for 1978-79 was that one-third of the amount provided for Agriculture and allied Sectors in the Tribal Sub-Plan would be utilised for shifting cultivation. In Tripura, about Rs. 115 crores will be met out of State Plan and Rs. 70 lakhs from the Special Central Assistance.

**'Food for Work' Scheme in Flood Affected States**

3169. SHRI SACHINDRALAL SINGHA:

SHRI M. A. HANNAN ALHAJ:

SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether "the food for work" scheme is now being utilised to rehabilitate the flood affected areas;

(b) if so, the details of the work done upto date in the flood affected States, State-wise, with special reference to West Bengal, district-wise, with the number of the persons benefited; and

(c) the details of the public works like flood embankments, canals, irrigation tanks and village roads which have been undertaken in flood affected areas State-wise and particularly in West Bengal, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a). Yes Sir.

(b) and (c). The floods have receded only very recently. Obviously, the information asked for will be available only after sometime.

**Irrigation Projects in West Bengal and North Eastern Region States**

3170. SHRI SAQHINDRALAL SINGHA:

SHRI M. A. HANNAN ALHAJ:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the irrigation projects completed and continuing in West Bengal and North Eastern Region States State-wise, district wise, and the average of land benefited and going to be benefited by that;

(b) whether it is a fact that the percentage of cultivable land under irrigation in these States is less than the average in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the steps taken by Centre to improve position?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) The information is given in the attached statement.

(b) and (c). Percentage of irrigation potential created to the end of 1977-78 to gross cropped area is less than the all India average in all these States except West Bengal and Nagaland. Details are given in the attached statement. During the Mid-Term Plan 1978-83, various steps taken for accelerating the pace of development of irrigation are as under:-

(i) Higher outlays for early completion of major/medium and minor irrigation sector;

(ii) Taking up of new schemes under major/medium on-going schemes;

(iii) Maximum priority in the allocation of funds within the State Government's resources, mobilising institutional investment from banks with the support of the ARDC and the World Bank to the maximum extent possible;

(iv) Systematic renovation and modernisation of existing irrigation systems;

(v) Conjunctive use of surface and ground waters and accelerated irrigation development in drought areas; and

(vi) Setting up of Command Area Development Authorities and Monitoring Organisation.

Special emphasis is being laid on implementation of irrigation projects in the drought prone, tribal and

backward areas and funds would be earmarked separately for these areas both for investigation and execution of the projects.

Survey and investigation work will be stepped up, especially in the

North Eastern Region during the next few years so that projects are formulated for implementation immediately. These investigations would also help the States to put ground water exploitation on a more systematic and rational basis.

## Statement

State	Major and Medium Irrigation Schemes.				Minor Irrigation.			Percentage of irrigation created to the end of 1977-78 to gross cropped area.
	Number of completed Schemes.	Districts benefited	Ultimate benefits (in thousand ha.)	Number of continuing Schemes.	Districts benefited.	Ultimate benefits (in thousand ha.)	Net total irrigation potential created upto 1977-78 (in thousand ha. Tentative).	Target for additional irrigation potential to be created during 1978-79 (Gross).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
West Bengal	3	Bankura Jalpaiguri	13·27	20	Birbhum, Burdwan, Murshidabad, Hooghly, Bankura, Midnapur, Howrah, West Dinajpur, Malda, Purulia, Jalpaiguri.	1431·73	1300	159
Assam ]	3	Miku Hills Nowgong.	39·40	13	Darang, Nowgong, Kamrup, Goalpara Miku Hills.	251·84	350	39
Manipur	Nil.	—	—	5	Imphal, Bishanpur Tamenglong.	60·00	20	22
Meghalaya	Nil.	—	—	Nil.	—	—	12	5
Nagaland	Nil.	—	—	Nil.	—	—	35	6
Tripura	Nil.	—	—	Nil.	—	—	32	3
Arunachal Pradesh	Nil.	—	—	Nil.	—	—	—	—
Mizoram	Nil.	—	—	Nil.	—	—	—	—
					Union Territories as a whole**			10
					85			16·84**
					All India average.			30·61

\* Union Territories.

\*\* The figures for Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram are included in the Union Territories.

**प्राथमिक शिक्षा पर व्यय**

**3171. श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर :**  
क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति  
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस सत्र के आरम्भ होने  
के समय 14 वर्ष की आयु से छोटे कितने  
बच्चे थे, जो अनपढ़ थे ;

(ख) ऐसे सभी बच्चों को प्राथमिक  
शिक्षा देने पर कितना व्यय  
आने का अनुमान है ; और

(ग) यदि प्रौढ़ शिक्षा कार्यक्रम पर  
खर्च की जाने वाली राशि अनपढ़ बच्चों  
को शिक्षा देने पर खर्च की जाये तो कितने  
बच्चों को प्राथमिक स्तर पर शिक्षा दी  
जा सकेगी ?

**शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति  
मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) :** (क)  
वर्ष 1978 के दौरान 6-14 आयु वर्ग के  
13.70 करोड़ बच्चों की परिकल्पित  
जनसंख्या में से 33 प्रतिशत बच्चे स्कूल के  
बाहर हैं ।

(ख) 33 प्रतिशत गैर-दाखिल बच्चों  
को प्राथमिक शिक्षा प्रदान करने का अनु-  
मानित खर्च 520 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक  
होगा ।

(ग) यह एक काल्पनिक प्रश्न प्रतीत  
होता है। प्रौढ़ शिक्षा कार्यक्रम प्राथमिक  
शिक्षा को सर्वमुलक्ष बनाने के कार्यक्रम  
का प्रारंभ है। अन्य उद्देश्यों के साथ साथ  
इस कार्यक्रम से साक्षर प्रौढ़ों में अपने  
बच्चों को स्कूलों में भेजने तथा उन्हें वहाँ  
कक्षा VIII तक रखने के लिए काफी  
जागरूकता उत्पन्न होगी। ऐसे परिणामों  
की संख्या निर्धारित नहीं की जा सकती।  
प्रौढ़ शिक्षा कार्यक्रम में 1978-83  
माध्यमिक योजना के लिए 200 करोड़  
रुपये का प्रावधान रखा गया है।

**राजस्थान में पुरातत्विक महत्व  
के स्थान**

**3172. श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर :**  
क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति  
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में केन्द्रीय सरकार  
के अधीन पुरातत्विक महत्व के कितने  
स्थान हैं और उनके रख रखाव पर कितना  
वार्षिक खर्च किया जा रहा है ; और

(ख) क्या इन ऐतिहासिक महत्व के  
सब स्थानों का कोई सर्वेक्षण किया गया है  
और यदि हाँ, तो कब ?

**शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति  
मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) :** (क)  
राजस्थान में पुरातत्विक महत्व के 148  
स्मारक/स्थल केन्द्रीय सरकार के निरन्तर  
में हैं। अतः तीन वर्षों में इन स्मारकों/स्थलों के  
रख रखाव पर निम्नलिखित व्यय किया  
गया है —

1976-77	० 59,590.00
1977-78	० 3,80,685.00
1978-79	० 1,06,003.00

(नवम्बर, 1978 तक)

(ख) भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण  
ने पहले ही से पुरातत्व विषयक अवशेषों/  
स्मारकों के लिए ग्रामीण सर्वेक्षण प्रारम्भ  
कर दिया है और इसके फलस्वरूप 500  
से अधिक स्थल प्रकाश में आये हैं।  
यह कार्य प्रगति पर है।

**Scarcity-Hit Tehsils in Maharashtra**

**3173. SHRI V. G. HANDE:** Will  
the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND  
IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware  
that there are seventy-eight Tehsils in  
Maharashtra which are always affect-  
ed by scarcity;

(b) the special measures undertaken by the Government; and

(c) special programmes for such areas and the total grant allocated to the said area in Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) The Government of Maharashtra have identified 87 Tehsil, in 12 districts which are drought-prone.

(b) The Government of India have selected 42 Tehsil, in 6 of these districts for implementation of Drought Prone Areas Programme. Central assistance equal to 50 per cent of the expenditure is provided for this programme.

(c) Special programmes include schemes under the following sectors:—

(i) Soil survey (ii) soil and water conservation (iii) Minor Irrigation (iv) ground water development (v) Dry land farming (vi) Forestry and Pasture Development (vii) Cattle and Dairy Development and (viii) sheep development.

The main thrust of the programme is restoration of ecological balances and conservation and optimum development of the land, water, live-stock and human resources. During the 5th Plan an outlay of Rs. 32.98 crores had been approved under the programme, and of these an expenditure of Rs. 15.61 crores was incurred during 1974—1978. For 1978-79, an outlay of Rs. 11.39 crores has been approved and an expenditure of Rs. 2.56 crores, has been reported till September, 1978.

#### Procurement of Foodgrains

3174. SHRI KACHARULAL HEM-RAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the present foodgrains situation with the Government;

(b) the total quantity of foodgrains procured this year and the quantity which is yet to be procured; and

(c) what arrangements have been made for keeping safe the procured foodgrains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) The Food situation in the country is comfortable at present. As on 1st November, 1978, total stock of foodgrains with the public agencies were of the order of about 16.4 million tonnes.

(b) Out of 1977-78 kharif and 1978-79 rabi marketing seasons a quantity of about 4.8 million tonnes of rice and 5.5 million tonnes of wheat respectively has been procured. The new kharif marketing season 1978-79 has begun on 1st November, 1978 and a quantity of about 2.1 million tonnes of Kharif cereals has been procured upto the 7th December, 1978. The procurement of wheat, paddy and kharif coarse grains is done under the price support operation and rice under levy on millers/traders. As such, it is not possible to estimate as to how much quantity of foodgrains would be procured in the remaining part of the year.

(c) The total storage capacity (including CAP) available with the Food Corporation of India as on 1st November 1978 was 21.13 million tonnes made up of 14.44 million tonnes covered and 6.69 million tonnes CAP. Further construction of godowns/silos has been taken up in a big way to eliminate 'CAP' storage. The safe preservation of foodgrains procured has been given the highest priority and no stock has been allowed to remain unprotected.

### Production and Export of Basmati Rice

3175. SHRI KACHARULAL HEM-RAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5238 on the 3rd April, 1978 regarding Production and export of Basmati Rice and state:

(a) the places in the country where basmati rice is produced and the quality and the quantity produced;

(b) the names of countries to which rice is exported, the quality and quantity of rice, which has been exported to each such country and the rates at which the rice is exported; and

(c) the agency through which rice is exported to foreign countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Basmati rice is produced mainly in Punjab, Har-

iana and Uttar Pradesh. The production is estimated as under:—

Punjab . . . 15 to 16,000 tonnes;

Uttar Pradesh . . . 9 to 11,000 tonnes.

Information in regard to Haryana is not available.

(b) The major importing countries for Indian rice are Arab Emirates, Kuwait, Bahrain, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Indonesia, U.K. etc. A statement showing details of export of rice is attached. Since the rate varies from consignment to consignment, it is not possible to indicate the rate. However, average rate has been indicated.

(c) The export of Basmati rice which was taking place through State Trading Corporation has been de-channelised w.e.f. 13th February 1978 and exports are now permitted under Open General Licence. The exports of other varieties on Government account are done through State Trading Corporation on a commercial basis.

Statement showing the export of rice during the period from April 1977 to February 1978

Rice.	Qty. in tonnes	Value in Rupees	Average rate per MT
<i>Rice in Husk or Husked</i>			
Belgium . . . . .	3	9794	
German F. R. P. . . . .	4	14448	
U. K. . . . .	127	368657	
TOTAL . . . . .	134	3,92,899	Rs. 2932
<i>Rice Semi or wholly milled (Rice excluding parboiled)</i>			
Canada . . . . .	45	1,71,576	
German FRP . . . . .	4	17,197	
Hongkong . . . . .	5	18,755	
Indonesia . . . . .	27841	564,47,069	
Iraq . . . . .	4563	121,79,868	
Italy . . . . .		1575	

*Rice Semi or wholly milled (Rice excluding Parboiled)*

Japan . . . . .	1	3725	
Kuwait . . . . .	230	6,82,139	
Mauritius . . . . .	100	293927	
Oman . . . . .	50	147421	
Philippines . . . . .	16	91960	
Saudi Arabia . . . . .	2498	7442861	
Seychelles . . . . .	50	158862	
Singapore . . . . .	200	597889	
U. K. . . . .	2014	6037843	
U.S.A. . . . .	143	472140	
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>37760</b>	<b>847,64,797</b>	<b>Rs. 2245/-</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>37894</b>	<b>8,51,57,696</b>	

**Deserters from Resettlement Camps**

3176. SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that a good number of refugees living in the Dandakaranya in camps (villages) of the Koraput District, Orissa, and Mana Camp in M.P. State have left the resettlement areas i.e. the villages where they had been resettled with Land for cultivation and house to live in;

(b) if so, where have they gone and how they are managing their livelihood; and

(c) if the answer to (a) above is in affirmative, what are the reasons for their abandoning the resettled villages;

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir. They left from Dandakaranya and not from Mana Camp.

(b) A majority of the deserters had gone to West Bengal, and have

since returned to Dandakaranya Project. They have been put to their lands and houses as well as Karmi Shibirs from which they had left and are being given assistance on a prescribed scale to manage their livelihood.

(c) The desertions took place mainly due to motivated and false propaganda by interested elements luring the displaced persons to seek their resettlement in Sunderbans area in West Bengal. The other reasons could be:

(i) the desire to fulfil their emotional craving for surroundings and climes to which they were accustomed.

(ii) the greater interest of younger elements in jobs of drivers, teachers, clerks etc., in urban areas and their not being interested in agricultural occupations involving labour; and

(iii) the prospects of escaping obligation of repayment of loans taken by them as rehabilitation assistance from the Government.

**Forest Policy**

3177. SHRI RAJKESHAR SINGH:

SHRI RAMACHANDRAN  
KADANNAPPALLI:SHRI A. R. BADRI  
NARAYAN:

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO:

SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to frame uniform forest policy and enact uniform law for the whole country; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposal and its likely impact on checking the indiscriminate felling of the trees in the name of forest contracts leading to soil erosion and floods in the hilly areas of Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) The revised Draft National Forest Policy incorporating a clause to enact uniform law for the whole country has been finalised and approved by the Central Board of Forestry in its XVII meeting held at New Delhi on 10th and 11th Nov., 1978. The draft is being processed further for final adoption.

(b) The salient features of the proposal from the point of view on the checking of indiscriminate felling of trees in the country as incorporated in the revised Draft National Forest Policy are as under:

(1) To increase the area under forests and tree lands and accelerate the pace of reforestation and afforestation and check deforestation and degradation.

The draft has included a clause that the diversification of forest areas to non-forestry use would not be allowed without the approval of the State legislatures/Central Authority in the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, Government of India. Another provision has also been made for compensating the forest lands submerged in dams and reservoirs or used for rehabilitating the displaced population by alternate adequate land wherever possible in exchange so that total forest area does not diminish.

In areas leased out for quarrying and mining etc. which results in depletion of forest wealth and accelerating soil erosion it is essential that adequate provision for preparing the land and carrying out afforestation over such areas is made during the currency and expiry of such leases.

(2) To strengthen existing legislation to implement the National Forest Policy:

It is necessary to adopt a uniform Forest Act throughout the country and legal provisions and machinery should be strengthened for enforcement of the provisions of this Act. As a follow up action of this measure, a revised Forest Act to suggest suitable amendments to the Indian Forest Act, 1927 was submitted. A Small Informal Working Group under the Chairmanship of Shri K. A. Bhojashetty, Chief Conservator of Forests, Tamil Nadu was constituted to prepare the above draft. The draft has been circulated to the States for comments and suggestions. A Sub-Committee to scrutinise the comments received from the various States on the Draft Forest Act is being constituted in the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation to give it a final shape.

# अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाल वर्ष के लिए व्यवस्था की जाने वाली धनराशि

3178. डा० राजजी सिंह : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने का कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार द्वारा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाल वर्ष के लिए नियत की गई कुल राशि में से गोष्ठियों, सम्मेलनों के आयोजनों, दीरों, प्रसार और सीधे बच्चों पर कितनी राशि खर्च करने का विचार है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार 10 वर्ष से बड़े बच्चों को अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाल वर्ष में केवल तीन कार्यक्रम अर्थात् दीपहर का भोजन, दो जोड़ी ड्रेस और अनिवार्य अर्द्धवार्षिक चिकित्सा जांच आरम्भ करेंगी ;

(ग) क्या अन्य विश्व संगठनों से प्राप्त सहायता को सरकार का विचार केवल इन्हीं तीनों कार्यक्रमों के लिए उपयोग करने का है ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाल वर्ष के दौरान बच्चों को शारीरिक दंड देना गैर कानूनी घोषित करेंगी और देशपर्यन्त बच्चों के अपहरण के लिए आजीवन कारावास के दंड की व्यवस्था करने का है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (जी० भैरवराव) : (क) से (ग) बाल वर्ष के लिए बनाई गई की राष्ट्रीय योजना में 1979 में बाल वर्ष मनाने के कार्यक्रमों की रूपरेखा है और वे इन छः क्षेत्रों में है :—

(1) स्वास्थ्य और पोषाहार जिसमें परिस्थितिजन्य और अच्छे पेय जल सम्भरण

(2) शिक्षा जिसमें स्कूल पूर्व की प्रारम्भिक एवं सामुदायिक शिक्षा शामिल है ।

(3) समाज कल्याण ।

(4) विधायन ।

(5) प्रसार ।

(6) धनराशि की व्यवस्था करना ।

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाल वर्ष के लिए कार्य योजना में जिन कार्यक्रमों की रूपरेखा है उनके विभिन्न अंशों के लिए राशियों का विशिष्ट नियतन अभी नहीं हुआ है । कार्य की राष्ट्रीय योजना में जिन कार्यक्रमों को रखा गया है उनके लिए वित्तीय व्यवस्था मुख्यतः राष्ट्रीय संसाधनों से ही की जाएगी ।

(घ) जानकारी एकाग्रित की जा रही है और प्राप्त होते ही सदन के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

## Subsidy to States for Imparting Free Education

3179. SHRI GEORGE MATHÉW: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government consider giving full subsidy to the States for free education to the children upto matriculate; and

(b) what are the amounts being spent by the various States for free education to its citizens and what is the per capita of such expenses of each State?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE CHANDRA CHUN-

(a) No, Sir. as the Government of is concerned for school education are available to the State Governments under the State Sector of the Five Year Plan as block grants for the plan as a whole.

is awaited from Governments.

**Low Cost Technique for Supply of Clean water in Rural Areas**

3180. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN  
KADANNAPPALLI;

SHRI P. M. SAYEED;

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN;

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a low cost technique for providing clean water in rural areas has been developed by the Asian Institute of Technology in Bangkok, Thailand;

(b) if so, whether this scheme has been examined by the Indian Government; and

(c) if so, what are the main features of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The Asian Institute of Technology in Bangkok has studied certain treatment systems for purification of surface water, appropriate to the local conditions in Thailand.

(b) and (c). National Environmental Engineering Research Institute, Nagpur has studied this process in detail and come out with recommendations for design, construction and operation of slow sand filters for the treatment of raw water, suitable for small community water supply systems. Demonstration plants are being constructed by the Institute for further evaluation under prevailing field conditions.

**Pay scales in Government of India Presses**

3181. SHRI T. S. NEGI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the pay scales of different categories like

proof-readers, binders etc. in the Government of India Presses are much lower than the corresponding categories of posts in other Departments of Government of India;

(b) whether it is under consideration of the Government to bring the Pay scales of these categories in GOI Presses at par with their corresponding posts in other Government Departments;

(c) if so, by what time the decision in this regard would be taken; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**राज्यों में आपरेशन प्लड-2 के अन्तर्गत डेरी विकास परियोजना**

3182. श्री युव राज : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 155 जिलों और 148 कस्बों में आपरेशन प्लड-2 नाम से राष्ट्रीय डेरी विकास परियोजना लागू करने का विचार है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके राज्यवार प्रांकड़े क्या हैं; और

(ग) क्या उत्तरी बिहार के कटिहार जिले में भी ऐसी परियोजना आरम्भ करने का विचार है, यदि हाँ, तो कब और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) एक विवरण संलग्न है । जिससे परियोजना के अन्तर्गत लागू जाने वाले

अनुमानित क्षेत्र का पता चलता है। परि-  
योजना प्राधिकरण एवं संबद्ध राज्य सर-  
कारों के बीच विचार विमर्श होने के बाद  
आवश्यकता के अनुसार इनमें संशोधन हो  
सकता है।

(ग) इसका निर्णय परियोजना  
प्राधिकरण एवं बिहार राज्य सरकार के  
बीच विस्तृत विचार-विमर्श के परिणाम  
पर निर्भर होगा।

### विवरण

उन जिलों और शहरों का राज्य-वार ग्योरा जिन्हें आपरेशन फ्लड-2 के अन्तर्गत लाने  
का प्रस्ताव है।

क्रम सं०	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	जिलों की संख्या	शहरों की संख्या
1	2	3	4
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	10	16
2.	बिहार	16	12
3.	असम	6	2
4.	गुजरात	16	8
5.	हरियाणा	11	2
6.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	7	2
7.	केरल	—	5
8.	महाराष्ट्र	7	16
9.	कर्नाटक	12	11
10.	उड़ीसा	—	8
11.	मध्य प्रदेश	6	8
12.	पंजाब	11	4
13.	राजस्थान	15	8
14.	तमिलनाडु	2	13
15.	उत्तर प्रदेश	21	23
16.	पश्चिम बंगाल	8	3
17.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	7	1
18.	दिल्ली		1
19.	चण्डीगढ़		1
20.	पाण्डिचेरी		1
21.	मघालय		1
22.	मणिपुर		1
23.	त्रिपुरा		1
		155	148

## दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के प्लेटों का निर्माण

3183. श्री गंगा प्रसन्न सिंह : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा वर्ष 1976-77 तथा 1977-78 में बनाये गए प्लेटों की संख्या की तुलना में वर्ष 1978-79 में कितने प्लेट बनाए जा रहे हैं और उनमें जनता टाइप, मध्य आय वर्ग और निम्न आय वर्ग के कितने प्लेट हैं और ये प्लेट कितने कालोनियों में बनाए जा रहे हैं अथवा बनाने का विचार किया जा रहा है; और

(ख) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में ऐसे प्लेटों के निर्माण में दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा कितना व्यय किया जाएगा और का प्लेटों का मांग को ध्यान में रखते हुए इन प्लेटों का निर्माण इस योजना में पूरा हो जाएगा ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) :

(क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

SHRI S. NANJESHA GOWDA (Hassan): Sir, I have given a notice regarding selling of the agricultural products by the farmers....(Interruptions) It is a very important issue.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, I have seen it and I have told you also.

12 hrs.

### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATION UNDER BETWA RIVER BOARD ACT AND ANNUAL REPORTS OF RAJASTHAN STATE DAIRY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD., JAIPUR FOR THE YEARS 1975-76 AND 1976-77 TOGETHER WITH AUDITED ACCOUNTS AND CAG'S COMMENTS AND TWO STATEMENTS

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): On behalf of Shri Surjit Singh Barnala, I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of the Betwa River Board Regulations, 1978 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 28(18)/78-GB in Gazette of India dated the 2nd December, 1978 under section 24 of the Betwa River Board Act, 1976. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3013/78].

(2) A copy of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) under section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Annual Report of the Rajasthan State Dairy Development Corporation Limited Jaipur, for the year 1975-76 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(ii) Annual Report of the Rajasthan State Dairy Development Corporation Limited, Jaipur, for the year 1976-77 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(3) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the reports mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3014/78].

ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF DELHI DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY FOR 1977-78 AND STATEMENTS re. IMPLEMENTATION OF URBAN LAND (CEILING AND REGULATION) ACT

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Annual Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Delhi Development Authority, for the year 1977-78

under section 26 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3015/78].

(2) A copy each of three statements (Hindi and English versions) containing data regarding implementation (vide Sections 6, 20 and 21) of the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976 in various State and Union Territories together with an explanatory memorandum, in pursuance of the assurance given by him during Half-an-Hour discussion on the 27th November, 1978. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3016/78].

ANNUAL REPORTS OF AND REVIEW ON THE WORKING OF INDIAN INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT, BANGALORE AND AHMEDABAD FOR 1977-78

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore, for the year 1977-78 together with the Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore, for the year 1977-78. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3017/78].

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad, for the year 1977-78 together with the Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad, for the year 1977-78. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3018/78].

ANNUAL REPORTS OF AND REVIEW ON NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FOUNDRY AND FORGE TECHNOLOGY, RANCHI, SCHOOL OF PLANNING AND ARCHITECTURE, NEW

DELHI, AND NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR TRAINING IN INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING, BOMBAY, FOR 1977-78

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: On behalf of Shrimati Renuka Devi Barakatski, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Foundry and Forge Technology, Ranchi, for the year 1977-78 together with the Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Institute of Foundry and Forge Technology, Ranchi for the year 1977-78. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3019/78].

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi, for the year 1977-78 together with the statement of Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi, for the year 1977-78. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3020/78].

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute for Training in Industrial Engineering, Bombay, for the year 1977-78.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Institute for Training in Industrial Engineering, Bombay, for the year 1977-78. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3021/78].

12.02 hrs.

**STATEMENT BY LEADER OF THE  
OPPOSITION RE. INFORMATION  
GIVEN TO THE HOUSE ABOUT  
COMMUNICATION RECEIVED ON  
THE ALLEGED THREAT TO THE  
LIFE OF THE PRIME MINISTER**

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Stephen.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the announcement made by you from the Chair on Friday regarding the communication from the Commissioner of Police alleging a plot to murder the Prime Minister, has triggered off....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): On a point of order, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed him to make a statement.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Under what rule have you allowed him to raise this, because the Speaker has an inherent power to make an observation. I will quote from Kaul and Shakdher.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order. I have an inherent right to allow him to make a statement.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You cannot take the time of the House like this.... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have a right to allow him to make a statement.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Whenever he wishes to raise anything, you will allow him to make a statement... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Stephen.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: This has triggered off reactions and has raised issues of far reaching implications. The first reaction came from the Commissioner of Police. He told the newsmen that he had never sent any communication to the Speaker about

the plot. It is reported that he was 'so categorical in his denial....'

(Interruptions)

**श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव (मधुबनी):**

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। आप के द्वारा उस दिन जो कहा गया उस के ऊपर आप स्टीफन साहब को सफाई देने का मौका दे रहे हैं। लेकिन स्टीफन साहब ने उसी दिन बिहार सरकार के एक मंत्री के खिलाफ जो आरोप लगाया था उस के संबंध में सफाई देने का मौका किस को दिया जाएगा? क्योंकि आप ने कहा कि आपको सूचना मिली प्रधान मंत्री जी की हत्या के बारे में स्टीफन साहब अपनी ओर से उसकी सफाई देगे लेकिन उन्होंने आरोप लगाया था कि बिहार के मंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिर गांधी की हत्या करने का षडयंत्र कर रहे थे। समस्तीपुर में तो बिहार सरकार के ऊपर जो आरोप इन्होंने लगाया है उस संबंध में बिहार सरकार के मुख्य मंत्री को आप बुलायेंगे कि वह इस सदन में आकर सफाई दें?... (व्यवधान)... उनकी ओर से कौन सफाई देगा? इसलिये उनकी सफाई की व्यवस्था भी आप करवायेंगे? यह मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।... (व्यवधान) ..

SHRI B. P. MANDAL (Madhepura): Shri Stephen is challenging your observations.... (Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What you are doing is highly irregular. You are establishing all sorts of controversial standards.

MR. SPEAKER: Do not record.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER: The other day I announcement that until we decided about the privileges of the Leader of the Opposition after consulting the leaders of the various Parties in the House, I am allowing the same facilities which I am allowing to other Ministers. I am allowing the Ministers to make a statement in the House

when they give me a copy of the statement. So also I am allowing the Leader of the Opposition to make a statement. That is all.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Why is it not in the list of business.....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have heard your point of order.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Sir, you have allowed Shri Stephen to make a statement under Rule 372, as he enjoys the status of a Minister. I think, he will deal with the subject that has already come up on the floor of the House. In case Shri Stephen makes some charges or states some facts before this House, is it permissible for the concerned Minister on that side to reply?.....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: After the statement is made, if necessary, it will be allowed.

SHRI B. P. MANDAL: On a point of order. Just now, my hon. friend Shri Hukmdeo Narain Yadav raised a very pertinent question.

Mr. Stephen on that day said that some Minister from Bihar, of this place, had gone into a conspiracy with the under-world in Bihar to assassinate Shrimati Indira Gandhi. Now that he has been given an opportunity to explain the position of the Congress (I) he should also be first called upon to name the Minister and substantiate his charge, as to how and who is the man who was going to.... (Interruptions). Otherwise it is very objectionable that you give him an opportunity to explain the position of the Congress (I). He should also clarify his allegation about the Bihar Minister.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. GOPAL (Karur): You have been controlling the House within the rules. We have no objection.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have called Mr. Gopal. Mr. Bosu, if necessary I will call you again.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. GOPAL: I have no objection to your calling Mr. Stephen, to make the statement.

MR. SPEAKER: Let us be a little more orderly.

SHRI K. GOPAL: It was within your rights. But my submission is that every Member has a right to move a motion or make a statement or any such thing, to which you have agreed. This morning when I met you in the Chamber, i.e. when Mr. Sathe and myself gave a privilege motion against the Prime Minister, you said: "The Prime Minister has written to me; and I am convinced with whatever the Prime Minister wrote. So, I am not allowing you". When we raised a privilege motion—under rule 222 we gave a notice—you just allow us to raise the matter and ask the Prime Minister to lay his reply on the Table of the House. We do not have any quarrel. But people do not know whether we have raised the privilege motion at all. You disallowed it. I have no quarrel. Please, in future, when you allow us to do a thing.... (Interruptions). when the Prime Minister has written to you.... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: I have asked them to show the entire copy of the writing to you and Mr. Sathe—whoever has raised it.

SHRI K. GOPAL: Will we be supplied with the copy? Then it is all right (Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Please get hold a copy of Kaul and Shakhder. At page 348, there is a paragraph covering statements and personal explanations. You then come to page 349, and the penultimate paragraph says—you start reading from 'But' after (f):

"But the Speaker may, in exceptional cases, allow a few clarifications in respect of a statement, if it relates to an important matter."

You have done so. There the matter has ended.

MR. SPEAKER: I have heard you. That is not a point of order.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Then you have to comply with Mr. Hukmdeo Narain Yadav also. You cannot have two standards in this House.

MR. SPEAKER: Even if you say that I am having multi-standards, it is all right.

(Interruptions)

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT (Rajgarh): On a point of order, Sir. You may allow him to raise an issue in the House, as you would allow any other Member. You are also going to define the rights of the Leader of the Opposition to make a statement or not to.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a point of order.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: The point is you have now allowed it. But can any one on the same subject-matter make two statements. How are you allowing the same Member to make another statement. Till how long will you allow this?

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Pandit, he has sent me a copy of the statement.

(Interruptions)

श्री उपसेन (देवरिया) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। मैं आप से एक व्यवस्था जानना चाहता हूँ। हम मये सदस्य यहां पर चुन कर आये हैं, हम जानना चाहते हैं कि क्या वह आपके अधिकार में है कि आप माननीय नेता विरोधी दल को—जबकि उन्होंने यहां पर केन्द्रीय मंत्रिमण्डल के एक सदस्य के विषय यह इजाजत लग या है कि उनकी नालिज में है कि उन्होंने बिहार में साजिश की है—आप उसी तरह के स्पष्टीकरण के लिये उन्हें दूसरा मौका दें? क्या आप उस से नहीं पूछ सकते हैं कि उसके पीछे सच्य क्या है? क्या आप प्रधान मंत्री जी से नहीं पूछ सकते हैं कि जो नेता दल कह रहे हैं वह ठीक है या नहीं? माननीय हकमदेव नारायण

के प्रश्न पर आप माननीय नेता विरोधी दल से जवाब लीजिए, तब आगे कार्रवाई कीजिए।

MR. SPEAKER: A point has been raised; if there is any improper statement or incorrect statement made in the House affecting the rights of any Member, there are rules and procedures in the House; he can take it up; it is upto him; it is not for the Speaker to take the initiative in this matter; it is for the Members to take the initiative in the matter. I am not to advise you in these matters; you can take such method which rules permit.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: We have discussed the matter enough. This is not a debate.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Are you raising any point of order about Mr. Stephen's statement, that he should not make a statement?

(Interruptions)

श्री भारत भूषण (मैत्रीलस) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप सदन में यह स्पष्ट करें... (व्यवस्था) सदन के नेता की हत्या का प्रश्न है और आपकी बातों को लेकर उन्होंने आप पर आपत्ति की है कि यह झूठी घोषणा सदन में हुई थी। उन्होंने कपिश्वर से मिल कर यह कहा है कि ऐसी कोई सूचना उन्होंने नहीं दी है। इस के मायने यह है कि आपने मिथ्या सूचना सदन को दी है आपकी सूचना के ऊपर आप ही उन्हें यह मौका दे रहे हैं कि आपने सूचना गलत दी है या सही, इसको आप मेम्बर में डिसकस कर सकते थे, आपने उन्हें इसे सदन में लाने का मौका दिया है। इसके बारे में आप सरकार से क्या अपेक्षा करते हैं।

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE** (Jadavpur): I want to make a submission.

(Interruptions).

**SHRI B. P. MANDAL**: All these should be expunged from the proceedings; so many uncalled for charges have been made.

**MR. SPEAKER**: I have called Shri Somnath Chatterjee.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE**: Under rule 357 a Member can make a personal explanation.

**AN HON. MEMBER**: Do not misquote the rule.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE**. I am asking for clarification because this is not covered by 357; it can correspond to 372 or a similar provision, namely statements by Ministers; he is also treated, he is in the position of a Minister, status of a Minister and he is being allowed to make a submission, presumably because of certain charges made against his party.

**MR. SPEAKER**: I did not say that.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE**: Then on what basis? The Leader of the Opposition cannot get up any moment and make any statement in the House. For the future it is very important. If a charge is made against any other party, will the leaders in those parties or groups get an opportunity?

**MR. SPEAKER**: We will consider that.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE**: It is an important matter. Then only in his capacity as Leader of the Opposition? He does not speak for the entire opposition. For clarification, let us know what is the position? Any charge made against any political party or group, the leader of the group is entitled to make a statement as of right, if it is 372. Therefore, if he is making a statement in relation

to that, similar rights should be given to others.

**MR. SPEAKER**: When the matter comes up I shall certainly consider that.

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA** (Tumkur): The Leader of the Opposition has got every right.....

**MR. SPEAKER**: This is not a point of order.

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA**: I want to draw your attention....

**MR. SPEAKER**: Don't record.

**MR. SPEAKER**: He needs no support. He knows how to speak. There is no debate on this subject. Only a point of order I will allow.

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA**: I want to point out.....

**MR. SPEAKER**: You are saying the Leader of the Opposition has a right.

**श्री राम बिलास पासवान (हाजपुर)**: मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। भारतीय विरोधी दल के नेता इस संबंध में स्पष्टीकरण दे रहे हैं क्योंकि कांग्रेस आई के लोगों के द्वारा माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी की हत्या की खर्चा आपने भी की है। आपने अछूत की हैसियत से लॉलिंग दिया था।

**M. SPEAKER**: The same point has been raised by others.

**श्री राम बिलास पासवान**: हम लोगों को मालूम नहीं था। आपने कहा था कि पुलिस कमिश्नर के द्वारा जो सूचना जाबक दी गई थी वह आपने सबक को दे दी थी कि कांग्रेस आई के द्वारा हत्या का उद्देश्य।

**MR. SPEAKER**: That is not a point of order. No further recording.

**श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव (मधुबनी):**

मैं आपको ध्यान रखूँ 353 की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ। मैं इसको हिन्दी में पढ़ना हूँ। आप अंग्रेजी में देख लें। इसमें यह लिखा हुआ है :

किसी सदस्य द्वारा किसी व्यक्ति के विरुद्ध मामूली आरोपक या अपराधरोपक स्वरूप का आरोप नहीं लगाया जाएगा जब तक कि सदस्य अध्यक्ष को तथा सम्बंधित मंत्री को भी पूर्व सूचना न दे दी हो। जिससे कि मंत्री उत्तर के प्रयोजन के लिये विषय की जांच कर सके।

मेरा यह कहना है कि स्टीफन साहब ने उस दिन जो आरोप लगाया था उसकी सूचना न तो आपको दी थी और न ही संबंधित मंत्री को दी थी। वातर्चात के क्रम में ही उन्होंने यह आरोप लगा दिया था। मैं आपको इसकी सूचना दी गई और न सरकार की तरफ से उसका कोई स्पष्टीकरण दिया गया। बिहार सरकार का कोई प्रतिनिधि यहाँ जवाब नहीं दे सकता है। वहाँ के एक मंत्री पर, जिम्मेवार मंत्री पर सरकार चलाने वाले मंत्री पर उन्होंने आरोप लगा दिया कि इन्दिरा गांधी की हत्या का षड़यंत्र उन्होंने किया था। यह कोई मामूली मामला नहीं है। या तो उस मंत्री का नाम आया आपको लिख कर देया बिना शर्तें स्टीफन साहब उस बात को सदन से वापिस लें। नहीं तो इस भाभले की सफाई होनी चाहिए। सरकार की तरफ से जवाब आए। उन्होंने कहा है कि बिहार के मंत्री ने हत्या का प्रयत्न किया है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार का कोई भी मंत्री इस तरह के कीट पतंगों को मारने का प्रयास नहीं कर सकता है। बिहार सरकार पर क्यों इस तरह के आरोप लगाए जाते हैं।

**SHRI B. P. MANDAL rose—**

**MR. SPEAKER:** How do you get up, Mr. Mandal, all the time? I have

already given my ruling on that. It is up to you to interpret it.

**श्री बी० पी० मंडल (मधेपुरा) :**

सैंटर का यदि कोई मंत्री होगा तो उसकी जवाबदेही बड़े मंत्री, प्रधान मंत्री के ऊपर रहती है। आपको प्राइम मिनिस्टर से पूछ लेना चाहिए कि क्या उनके मंत्रिमंडल में कोई ऐसा मंत्री है जो बिहार में गुंडों से मिलकर श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी की हत्या कराना चाहता है? यह तो कम से कम प्राइम मिनिस्टर से पूछ लेना चाहिए। ऐसा नहीं किया जाता है तो इस रिमार्क को एक तपंज कर देना चाहिए। अगर यह भी नहीं किया जाता है तो उनको स्पष्ट बताना चाहिए कि कौन मंत्री है?

**SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA:** (Serampore): Is there any rule that the Leader of the Opposition can make any statement at any time on any subject? Is there any such rule? Under what rule are you allowing him? Even a Minister cannot do it; it has to come in the agenda paper. But here we do not find anything in the agenda. So, kindly explain on what basis you are allowing him.

I expect that you will satisfy us.

**MR. SPEAKER:** I have already explained it.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA** (Begusarai): To my mind, four or five questions have been raised to which the Chair has to address itself, and the House is entitled to know the views of the Chair on these four or five points. Uptill now, after having spent about 20 minutes or so, the House is still in ignorance as to what the Chair feels about it.

The first point that was raised was by the Hon. Member, Mr. Hukmdeo Narain Yadav, and he wanted a definite ruling from the Chair whether in the case of allegations having been made against an unnamed Minister of the Central Government, the Chair

should not have performed its duty, by calling upon the Member who has made the allegation to name that Minister. Now, the House must know about it, and the Chair has a duty to give a ruling on it.

Then, the second thing is that another hon. Member raised a question about the functions of the Leader of the Opposition, with regard to the statement made by the Leader of the Opposition. You are quite right in holding the view that the functions of the Leader of the Opposition not having been defined before, you are applying certain rules which apply to the Ministers.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad): Not in all respects.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Then you will have to tell the House whether the rules with regard to the statement made by the hon. Leader of the Opposition would be the same as in the case of the Minister. In the case of a statement made by an hon. Minister, the House is not entitled to ask for any clarification or elucidation. If that privilege also relates to the statement of the hon. Leader of the Opposition, then the House would be at a great disadvantage, because it may be that in an aggressively partisan spirit, the hon. Leader of the Opposition might be making a statement, and the entire House will be entitled to know about the allegations that the hon. Leader of the Opposition makes. So, you have to answer this point also.

Again, another important point has been raised by the hon. Member Shri Somnath Chatterjee. The hon. Leader of the Opposition does not speak on behalf of the entire Opposition. What happens to the hon. leaders of the other groups in this House? The hon. Leader of the Opposition speaks for only one-third of the Opposition. Then, what happens so far as the privileges and the rights of the two-thirds of the Opposition are concerned?

Then, the fourth point, which is extremely important and which was

raised by the hon. Member here, is that in such matters you have always been pleased to say that the issue would have to be sorted out in the Chamber of the hon. Speaker. The hon. Speaker has made certain observations in this House and those observations are being sought to be challenged by the hon. Leader of the Opposition. The position of the Chair would be completely untenable if the observations of the Chair are found to be untrue. You are now allowing him, and the implication up till now is, and we cannot get away from this fact, that you are not quite sure about the observations you have made, and therefore you are allowing the Leader of the Opposition.

MR. SPEAKER: That is not a correct inference.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: So, you have to answer these four or five points.

बोधरी बलबीर सिंह (होशियारपुर) :  
अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर लीडर आफ ओपोजीशन को आप हक देते हैं, तो क्या साथ ही उनकी इयुटीज भी हैं कि लीडर आफ ओपोजीशन जब बतौर मिनिस्टर के बात करते हैं तो उसको सगर्मेंटेशन करने के लिए आप अध्यक्ष महोदय, उन पर भी उतनीही पाबन्दी लगायेंगे जितनी की श्रीमों पर है ?

MR. SPEAKER: Certain points of order have been raised as regards the right of the Leader of the Opposition to make a statement.

The first point raised by Mr. Mishra and others is that Mr. Stephen, while making his statement last Friday, referred to an unnamed Minister of this Government who is alleged to have engaged himself with *goondas* to murder Shrimati Indira Gandhi.

(Interruptions)

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: The *goondas* are above the ground; he says, underworld; that is worse; it is more serious.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not know whether underworld or overworld. I was asked, I must insist on his disclosing the name of the Minister. If the statement made by Mr. Stephen is a wrong statement, there are procedures in the rules of the House to take action against Mr. Stephen. It is open to any member to have recourse to those procedures.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA :

But the hon. Member has taken the steps in asking the Chair to call upon the member to name the Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: I am asked to call upon Mr. Stephen to name the Minister. I think, it is a very dangerous step because by my doing so, I might be incriminating or defaming the Minister who may be here or who may not be here. All this purpose can be achieved by having recourse to rules.

The second point raised is, whether, when the Leader of the Opposition makes a statement, he should be subjected to cross-examination by the members. No such procedure is available in the House. Therefore, it would not be proper. If necessary, at an appropriate stage, a debate can be raised. But cross-examination of any member is not within the purview of the rules.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil) : When I raised the point of order as to what will be the position of the Government, if Mr. Stephen makes a statement, whether they can make a statement, the Chair said, "I will consider it." Now, your ruling is going the other way.

MR. SPEAKER: No cross-examination is allowed.

The third point raised is, if I allow the Leader of the Opposition to make a statement, having recourse to the principles underlying rule 372, can such a right be available to the leaders of other opposition parties also. This depends upon the nature of the allegation made and, in appropriate cases, certainly, opportunities will be afforded to make the position clear.

The last contention is that no member should be allowed to challenge the observations made by the Speaker. I have gone through the statement of the Leader of the Opposition. He has not challenged the observations made by me. But he has pointed out certain circumstances from which he wants the House to disbelieve the version of the police. That is not a matter of challenging the observations of the Speaker.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar) : Sir, while appreciating all that you have just now said and, more particularly appreciating your earlier statements from time to time, in recent weeks, about your anxiety and sincerity in regard to framing certain rules, conventions and practices around the office of the Leader of the Opposition, may I submit for your consideration and for the consideration of the House five points which arise out of the whole situation ....

MR. SPEAKER: Are you raising any point of order?

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Not a point of order....

MR. SPEAKER: This is not an occasion for that.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Because you asked me to speak.....

MR. SPEAKER: I am allowing only points of order. You will have another opportunity....

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I am raising a point of order in five components.

The first point is that the House, while discussing this matter, is in a peculiar position because it is handicapped by the fact that we still do not know what the Leader of the Opposition is going to say in his statement—you know, of course, because you have

read it, I think, it will be perhaps doing injustice to the Leader of the Opposition to anticipate in his statement what he is going to say. At the same time, there is equally another danger. Because we do not know, we are keeping quiet. Having known, we cannot keep quiet. We have to deal with that aspect of the matter. We keep quiet because we do not know what he is going to say. Having known what he has spoken and having seen that it is objectionable, what remedy have we under the Rules to raise objections? That is one point.

Secondly, your anxiety about building up rules around the office of the Leader of the Opposition is accepted, is well taken. But I want to make this suggestion with great respect to you, Sir. Why can't we wait until the Rules Committee, under your guidance and supervision, gives this kind of a direction and then we begin to put into practice what you wanted to? Otherwise, in the meantime, what will happen is that you will be giving successive opportunities and occasions to the Leader of the Opposition who belongs ultimately to one major Party, though, perhaps, there are three major Parties,—and here again all the Opposition cannot be combined because persons like me do not belong to any Party. Therefore, my point is this. Let us not suffer from over-enthusiasm for the Leader of the Opposition. After all, we are having this new office for the first time and thanks to the new Government, this office has come to be established and recognised as an honourable office. We must do everything to respect this office. But we must not do it in terms of over-enthusiasm.

Thirdly, my point is, I am afraid—again I say so with great respect to you—there is the danger, in what you are allowing to grow as practice, of letting the Chair be drawn into political battles and battle field. It is none of the functions of the Chair to get involved into this Party or that Party fighting against each other. The Chair should not do anything by such a practice which will mean implicating

the Chair in political battles by this Party or that Party.

Fourthly, Sir, has the Leader of the Opposition given you a copy of that statement in writing?

MR. SPEAKER: Yes.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: If he has given you, you may have read it. I do not know whether the Leader of the House, the hon. Prime Minister, has also seen that statement and whether your practice of allowing the Leader of the Opposition to make a statement will automatically mean that a right accrues to the Leader of the House to make a statement in reply thereof, so that the matter may be clarified factually or otherwise.

Lastly, I want to say that it will be a wrong practice to equate all statements of the Leader of the Opposition with all statements of Ministers. Ministers cannot be equated with the Leader of the Opposition; the Leader of the Opposition must be elevated to a certain level. But his statements are no statements of Government. Government statements give the official point of view; therefore, they are slightly higher than those of the Leader of the Opposition.

MR. SPEAKER: No point of order arises.

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY (Calcutta South): I would like to emphasize the last point mentioned by Prof. Mavalankar in support of my point of order which I wanted to raise. On the last occasion, as also today, possibly, you have done the right thing in your wisdom in declaring that you would like to attach some importance to the office of the Leader of the Opposition by allowing him to make a statement whenever he feels like making a statement and whenever he seeks your permission to do so. You also mentioned that you wanted to equate the Leader of the Opposition with Ministers of the Government....

MR. SPEAKER: I did not say that.

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: You have said....

MR. SPEAKER: I have merely said about certain other rights.

MR. SPEAKER: No point of order arises.

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: That part possible requires a closer scrutiny. When a Minister makes a statement which we in this House do not feel inclined to accept, we have a right to question the Minister till he satisfies the House, till he clarifies the entire situation. I would like to press upon you for your consideration whether, if the Leader of the Opposition chooses to make a reprehensible statement, a statement which is not acceptable to the Members, a statement which is devoid of facts, he would be subjected to the same amount of scrutiny as a Minister of the Government is done.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already ruled on that point.

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT (Jaunpur): I rise on a point of order. I respect your ruling fully. But two questions have cropped up in my mind. You are the custodian of the honour, respect and privileges of the Members of this House. When such a serious allegation as the responsible Leader of the Opposition has made, that a certain Minister is in collusion with the under-world for murdering a certain person and you, in your wisdom, have observed that there are rules for it, may I ask you this: if no Member takes up the rule, will that Minister, whoever he may be, stand condemned without any clarification, without the Minister being named by the Leader of the Opposition? (*Interruptions*) As a custodian of our honour, prestige and privileges, in such a serious matter when the Chair refuses to use its power, what is the alternative for us? Secondly, how can, when the Opposition itself is divided into Groups, one person—he may be the leader of the biggest Group—be taken as the Leader of the Opposition as a whole, and how are you permitting him to make a statement like a Minister which is setting a dangerous precedent for the future?

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: A point of major significance that has emerged from your observation is that the Leader of the Opposition, who was accorded a certain status by an Act of Parliament passed last year, has been placed on a par with Ministers in certain respects, though not wholly at par. Now, the short point is whether the constraints and the restraints imposed by the rules on Ministers, even on the Prime Minister, do or do not apply to the Leader of the Opposition. With regard to particular matters, the rules impose certain constraints; the rules applicable to Ministers' statements, which have already been cited, are 357 and 372. Outside those rules, 357 and 372—I am not aware of anything else—my knowledge of rules is meagre, it is not very good—except, perhaps during Question Hour when Ministers have certain rights; the Leader of the Opposition, fortunately, does not answer questions here. Please read those rules, 357 and 372. Rule 357 does not obviously apply....

MR. SPEAKER: Even rule 372 in terms does not apply.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Yes; that does not apply; then, is it an instance where you have exercised your powers under rule 389? You have residuary powers, I know. All the residuary powers are vested in you, under rule 389. Please clarify to the House, please illumine, please throw light where there is darkness all round, please throw light in the encircling gloom, whether you have exercised your right under rule 389 to permit him to make the statement outside the scope or outside the provisions of rules 357 and 372. There is no other rule in the Rules of Procedure. So, Sir, I would like to know, the House would like to know I am sure, under what powers, if not under 389, you have permitted him to make a statement. He has not made the statement as yet. He is going to make it. You have seen

it. But we do not know what it contains. Before he proceeds further, please let us know this because this will be a precedent for the future also. . . . (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have already announced to the House that this will be tentative and this will be only until I meet all the leaders and we all evolve certain conventions.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Today, Sir, under what rule are you permitting him to make the statement?

MR. SPEAKER: Taking into consideration the principles underlying rule 372, I am exercising my powers under rule 389.

श्री राज नारायण (रायबरेली): श्रीमन्, मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है। प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर यह है कि तमाम मंत्री परिषद् पर कोई भी सदन का मेम्बर कोई वेग चार्ज लगा दे और वह सदन की कार्यवाही में पड़ा रहे—इसको आप इन आर्डर मानते हैं? आप इस बात को गम्भीरता को समझे कि सम्पूर्ण मंत्री परिषद् पर एक गम्मानित सदस्य, चाहे वे लीडर आफ दि अपोजीशन ही क्यों नहीं या कोई ऑब्जेक्ट मेम्बर इस सदन के हों या चाहे कोई भी माननीय सदस्य हों, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि लीडर आफ दि अपोजीशन ने एक चार्ज लगा दिया लेकिन वह नाम नहीं ले रहे हैं तब वह चार्ज सारे मंत्री मंडल पर ही माना जा सकता है, मंत्री मंडल के एक एक सदस्य पर माना जा सकता है और वह चार्ज वेग है. . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Probably you have not read the statement. He has not charged the entire Ministry.

श्री राज नारायण: ये लोग हल्ला क्यों मचाते हैं? जरा ला की स्पिरिट में जायें, केवल पत्तों पर चलने से काम नहीं चलता है। लीडर आफ दि अपोजीशन ने कहा कि एक केन्द्रीय मंत्री ने श्रीमती इन्दिरा नेहरू गांधी की हत्या कराने का षडयंत्र किया तो

वह मंत्री कौन हैं? जब तक मंत्री का नाम नहीं आता है तब तक यह चार्ज सारा मंत्री परिषद् पर माना जाएगा (व्यवधान) हर आदमी कह सकता है, पब्लिक कह सकती है कि प्रधान मंत्री हों, या डिप्टी प्राइम मिनिस्टर बनने वाले हों या श्री जगजीवन राम जी हों या कोई दूसरे मंत्री हों। मैं कहता हूँ कि यह बिल्कुल वेग चार्ज है इसलिये आप इसको सदन की कार्यवाही से निकाल दें।

मैं बराबर इस बात को मानता हूँ कि लीडर आफ दि अपोजीशन का स्थान किसी भी मंत्री से ज्यादा है। टैकिन कैलिटीज में प्रश्नों का उत्तर देने या कोई श्रीर इन्फार्मेशन देने के अलावा दूसरी बातों में लीडर आफ दि अपोजीशन का स्टेटस किसी भी मंत्री से ज्यादा है। मैं स्वयं लीडर आफ दि अपोजीशन रह चुका हूँ और बराबर मैं इसके लिये लड़ा हूँ। लीडर आफ दि अपोजीशन को एक आफिष मिलता है और दूसरी कैमिलिटीज मिलती हैं। बाहर से कोई लीडर आफ दि अपोजीशन हमारे देश में आते हैं तो वाकायदा उनको रिसीव करने के लिये लोगों को बुलाया जाता है और जाना भी चाहिए (व्यवधान) मेजरिटी की बात ही हमेशा मही हो, ऐसी बात नहीं है। कभी कभी एक आदमी भी राइट हो सकता है और 99 आदमी गलत हो सकते हैं। इसलिये मैं कहता हूँ ट्रेजरी बेंच के लोग अनावश्यक हल्ला न मचायें। मेरा मवाल बिल्कुल गिम्पल है। इस सदन के कितने लोग रुल्स को मानते हैं? "आप" शब्द का प्रयोग केवल स्पीकर के लिये होना चाहिए लेकिन जो माननीय सदस्य भी बोलता है, कहता है आपने यह कहा, आपने यह कहा। श्री एम एन मिश्र भी यही करते हैं। "आप" शब्द केवल स्पीकर के लिये कहा जाता है, किसी और के लिये आप शब्द नहीं कहा जाता है। आप आनरेबल मेम्बर कह सकते हैं। "आप" नहीं कह सकते हैं। (व्यवधान) मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो कुछ भी स्टीफेन साहब ने कहा है उसको

[श्री राजनारायण]

आप सदन की कार्यवाही से निकलवा दीजिए। इस तरह का जो वेग एलीगेशन स्टीफन साहब ने लगाया है उसके लिये उनको खुद यहाँ पर खड़े होकर कहना चाहिए कि इमोशन में आकर, प्रिविलेज मोशन के महत्व को थोड़ा कम करने के लिये मैं ने यह कह दिया। ऐसा कह कर वे इसको समाप्त करें और इसके लिये सदन से क्षमाप्रार्थी हों। वरना इस पर भी प्रिविलेज का मोशन बन सकता है। कोई भी कैबिनेट का मिनिस्टर कह सकता है कि इन्होंने हमको कहा है। मैं नहीं समझता कि मंत्रिपरिषद् के किसी सदस्य में आज यह गटम है कि वह खड़ा होकर बहे कि इन्होंने सदन में गलत कहा है और इन्होंने हमको कहा है। अगर मैं कैबिनेट का मेम्बर रहता तो मैं आप से खड़े होकर कहता। . . . .

MR. SPEAKER: I see the point.

श्री राज नारायण : माननीय विरोधी दल के नेता सर्वश्री स्टीफन साहब ने मुझ को कहा है, कृपा कर वह सिद्ध करें कि मैं हूँ या नहीं . . .

MR. SPEAKER: I do not advise anybody.

श्री राज नारायण : वरना इस मवाल को प्रिविलेज कमेटी में ले जाइये या इस को आप यहाँ से निकलवाइये।

SHRI B. P. MADAL rose.

MR. SPEAKER: You have spoken thrice. You cannot go on. Mr. Desai. (Interruptions)\*\* I am not allowing any body. Mr. Desai. (Interruptions)\*\* You are as good a Member for once at least. (Interruptions).\*\*

SHRI D. D. DESAI (Kaira): Sir, the Leader of the Opposition. . . . (Interruptions).\*\*

SHRI B. P. MANDAL rose. . . .

MR. SPEAKER: I have heard you. I must hear others also, Mr. Desai.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: Sir, the Leader of the Opposition in a Coalition is elected as the Leader of all the Opposition Parties. Similarly, you must think that the Leader of the Opposition is the Leader of all the Opposition Parties when you are talking about it. Therefore, I request you not to refer to the Leader of the Opposition as a Leader of all the Opposition parties.

MR. SPEAKER: This is not the point of order.

श्री युवराज : (किटहोर) अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारा प्वाएंट आफ ऑर्डर यह है कि उस दिन आपने यह कहा था कि पुलिस कमिश्नर की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर जो अराजक स्थिति की सम्भावना है और माननीय प्रधानमंत्री की हत्या की साजिश आपको भालूम हुई और उर्बा सिलसिले में माननीय विरोध पक्ष के नेता ने यह कहा कि बिहार के रहने वाले केन्द्रीय मंत्रिमण्डल के जो एक सदस्य हैं उन्होंने श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी की हत्या की साजिश समस्तीपुर में की थी तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वे मंत्री कौन हैं। बिहार के मंत्री माननीय जगदम्बा प्रसाद यादव, बाबू जगजीवन राम हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या होम मिनिस्ट्री ने इस बात का कोई नोटिस लिया कि जो एलीगेशन माननीय विरोध पक्ष के नेता ने लगाया वह ठीक है या नहीं? उसकी कोई जांच की गयी या नहीं? अगर यह बिल्कुल अत्य और निराधार है तो विरोध पक्ष के नेता को इसको वापस लेना चाहिए।

MR. SPEAKER: This is not the point of order.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): Sir, the allegation made by the hon. Leader of the Opposition against the Minister of the Central Government regarding conspiracy is of a very serious nature. It must be clarified clearly. This is a very serious allegation.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : My point of order is this. A Member from the Opposition is standing. You never enjoy what we speak. When Shri Raj Narain speaks you are enjoying and laughing from the Chair. It is discriminatory.

MR. SPEAKER : I enjoy your speech most.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : You must listen to me once for a minute.

MR. SPEAKER : I am only hearing the points of order.

(Interruptions)

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the controversy with which we are all concerned here, for that you will never get a solution by any single provision of your rules book. You will have to find the solution by combining Rule 357 and 372 and subtracting something. Then only you will get the solution.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am telling you the whole issue came up because you made some disclosure before the Parliament of which we are not sure whether they were meant originally for the consumption of Parliament. This point was raised that very day that if some Member gave some information to you the Member was equally eligible to raise it in Parliament but without raising it in Parliament if somebody writes to you then it presupposes it is not for the open consumption of Parliament. Once you have disclosed it actually you are in the trap and nobody else. Mr. Speaker, what I say is that our whole argument is in the wrong direction as if we are afraid something may come out from the Opposition Leader's statement. We are afraid something may come out of the Minister's statement. I would like to say that in the present political atmosphere neither the Leader of the Opposition nor any Minister is sacrosanct. Anybody can do

anything. Only that day you would have read perhaps the observation.\*\*

MR. SPEAKER : I am not allowing the mention of President.

SHRI A. K. ROY : You can expunge anything but you cannot expunge things from the memory of the people. Therefore, I say, Mr. Speaker, that if you combine 357 and 372 we the Members would like to know instead of throttling things in the mid-way, instead of allowing the suspicion to prevail all over the country that perhaps there is one Minister who is conspiring to kill Mrs. Gandhi or perhaps there were some members of the Indira Congress who were conspiring to kill the Prime Minister, it is better that we should dispel this suspicion once for all. We should be allowed to hear the detailed statement to be made by the Leader of the Opposition here and after that we will also challenge the Leader of the Opposition to state and we will also challenge this side who are coming out in support of the ministers. Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are previously from the Bihar Assembly. We know that Ministers are not above board. They are not sacrosanct. They can do anything. Only the other day one Bihar Assembly Minister said... (Interruptions)\*\*\*

MR. SPEAKER : Do not record.

SHRI A. K. ROY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Prime Minister has written to that Minister as to why did he say that.

Mr. Speaker, I say that ministers can do anything and Leader of the Opposition can stoop to anything. Let the Leader of the Opposition come out and say and he should also face the challenge and take the responsibility for his statement against the Minister. So we want both the things to be discussed so that the doubts are set at rest once for all. (Interruptions)

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR DHARA : How can he say that no Member is sacrosanct and no Minister is sacrosanct.

\*\*Not recorded.

\*\*\*Not recorded.

**SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:** Mr. Speaker, you have already given the ruling that Mr. S. N. Mishra has summed up the whole point. Now, why is it that the debate is going on. (*Inter-ruptions*) Mr. Speaker, Sir, under the rules....

**MR. SPEAKER:** I have not allowed that. I have called Shri Kachwai. I have disallowed that portion.

**SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR DHARA** (Tamluk): He has accused all the members. Why did you allow?

**MR. SPEAKER:** I have disallowed that portion.

Now, Shri Kachwai.

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (उज्जैन) :**  
अध्यक्ष जी, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न यह है कि आपके द्वारा जो पत्र का उल्लेख सदन में किया गया जो कि पुलिस कमिशनर ने आपको दिया था उसका जवाब देने के लिये श्री स्टीफन खड़े हुए हैं। किसी सदस्य ने आरोप नहीं लगाया। आपके पत्र पर वह जवाब दे रहे हैं। क्या उनके उत्तर के बाद आप सदन में पुलिस कमिशनर को बुलायेंगे गवाही देने के लिये कि उन्होंने जो पत्र आपको दिया है उसमें यह सच्चाई है? क्या इसका मौका आप उनको देंगे जिससे यह बात साफ हो जाए कि उन्होंने जो पत्र आपको लिखा है वह किस आधार पर लिखा है, कौन सा स्रोत है उनके पास जिसके कारण उन्होंने आपको लिखा है कि संसद् भवन के अन्दर कड़ी सुरक्षा व्यवस्था आप करें। संसद् भवन के अन्दर कोई भी घटना कर सकता है, और यहाँ आने वाले वह लोग हैं जो घटना कर सकते हैं। ऐसी परिस्थिति में क्या आप मौका देंगे पुलिस कमिशनर को अपनी सफाई देने का?

**MR. SPEAKER:** It is no point of order.

**PROF. SAMAR GUHA** (Contai): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to draw your

attention to one very serious point. Today you are setting up a precedent. At least so far as I know such a kind of thing never existed in the life of this Parliament, that whenever the Speaker makes any observation or statement, any member of the House can raise any kind of objection or any kind of interpretation in the form of a point of order or something else. But it never happened as far as I know and as far as I can recollect that if a statement is made by the hon. Speaker, then any Member—he may be the Leader of the Opposition, he may be the Leader of the House—can make a statement countering or in any way relating to that statement made by the hon. Speaker. In this case as there is a reference regarding the plot of assassination of the Prime Minister who is also the Leader of the House it would have been

of the House and the Prime Minister to make a statement. And on the basis of the statement of the Leader of the House and Prime Minister, the Leader of the Opposition could make a statement. But today, because of the step you are going to take, in future you will be in very serious trouble. Whenever you make a statement, every time the Leader of the Opposition—leave aside the other members—may claim—privilege and the right, citing this precedent, that you allow him to make a statement on the basis of your own statement.

Of course you are using your residuary power; you are making use of the residuary rule. Residuary power may be there in certain matters. But it is a basic principle that it is for the guidance of the Speaker. The hon. Speaker is guiding the proceedings of the House. Now, in future, do you admit this claim, that in future, if you make a statement, any Member—let it be the Leader of the Opposition—can make a counter-statement, not in the form of a point of order,...

MR. SPEAKER: You have not read the statement.....

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Today you are setting up a very dangerous precedent. It will be well-nigh impossible for you to conduct the proceedings of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: He has not countered my statement. He has countered the Police Commissioner's statement.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: It is your statement. You should have immediately referred the matter to the Prime Minister. You should have immediately brought it to his notice. The Police Commissioner is an officer of the Government. If the Police Commissioner makes certain statement, it was your duty to refer the matter to the Prime Minister or the Government. The Prime Minister should have asked the explanation from the Police Commissioner. On the basis of that the Prime Minister should enlighten the House. On the basis of that statement of the Prime Minister, the Leader of the Opposition could make a statement. The procedure that you have adopted today will lend you in serious trouble. In future, you will not be able to control the House. On the basis of the right that you are conferring today on the Leader of the Opposition, on each and every occasion, he can rightfully claim to make a statement. I draw your attention to that serious point.

13 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Stephen.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Mr Speaker, Sir, the announcement made by you from the Chair on Friday regarding the communication from the Commissioner of Police alleging a plot to murder the Prime Minister, has triggered off reactions and has raised issues of far reaching implications. The first reaction came from the Commissioner of Police. He told the newsmen that he had never sent any communication to the Speaker about the plot. It is reported that he

was 'so categorical in his denial of the Lok Sabha Speaker's statement earlier in the day that he told newsmen that a communication about a plot would normally be sent to the Home Ministry. If I had information about a plot, I would have informed the Home Ministry instead of the Speaker. Later in the day..... (Interruptions)

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Again on a point of order arising out of the few sentences that the hon. Leader of the Opposition has read out. The Leader of the Opposition is making a reference to a press report in which the Chair is involved. It is also our duty to defend the Chair; it is not that the Chair will always defend us.

MR. SPEAKER: I have heard you on this.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Not on this; this is a new point..... (Interruptions). I do not off and on rise on my legs.....

MR. SPEAKER: I have already given my ruling.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: This is another point. I am on a point of order on the statement that has already been made by Shri Stephen.... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed Mr. Stephen to make a statement. Please allow him to do that.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: I want to draw your attention to one point with regard to the statement that has just been made by Shri Stephen.

MR. SPEAKER: I have gone through the statement. He has raised certain issues. I want to place before the House what the real issues are. I am also going to make certain observations on that so that the matter may be cleared. Certain confusion appears to have been created at certain other quarters, not at our quarters. It is better that the House knows all the facts. That is why I have allowed him to make it to-day, I am also

[Mr. Speaker]

going to tell you how much error has crept in this statement.

(Interruptions)

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: My point is not on that. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please hear him.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: It is a statement approved by the Speaker.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Not that I yield to the point, but in deference to your wishes, I sit down. But it is a serious involvement. (Interruptions)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I read it further. Later in the day, the office of the Police Commissioner issued a statement reading "a communication on the subject was received in the Security Branch of the Delhi Police about a week ago. It was passed on to the Lok Sabha Secretariat for information and necessary vigilance since it concerned the Prime Minister as a Member of the Lok Sabha." On questioned further by the Pressmen, the Commissioner declined to make any comment on the ground *inter alia*, that the matter formed part of official secrets. A communication from the Security Branch of the Commissioner's office to the Security Branch of the Parliament is a routine matter which will be taken as such by the country even if revealed. But an official letter from the Commissioner of Policy to the Speaker of Lok Sabha purporting to convey information of a plot to murder the Prime Minister and announced as such from the Chair of the Speaker is a matter of major significance. Was it a communication from one Security Branch to another Security Branch as claimed by the Police or was it from the Commissioner of Police to the Speaker as announced

in the House? Was it a communication received in the Security Branch of the Delhi Police and just passed on to the Lok Sabha Secretariat as claimed by the Police, or was it, as was told to the Lok Sabha, a communication from the Commissioner of Police alleging the existence of a plot? The present position is that the announcement in the House stands contradicted in all material particulars. This is the first time in the history of our country that a statement by the Speaker is publicly challenged. For that very reason, this episode is of considerable importance. It is absolutely essential in public interest and in the interest of the dignity of Lok Sabha that the position is clarified beyond doubt.

The Police Commissioner has claimed that the matter formed part of official secrets. The implication is that the revealing of the matter in the Lok Sabha is a revelation of an official secret. That a matter of official secret conveyed to the Lok Sabha Secretariat was revealed is an allegation of no small magnitude. This aspect of the matter also calls for a clear clarification.

Quoting a top intelligence official, the UNI has reported that the communication was on the basis of an anonymous letter. The official is quoted as saying 'such anonymous letters were not uncommon. We receive 30 to 40 letters pertaining to the lives of VIPs every day. Of these, many concern the Prime Minister. These letters, if they concern a Member of Parliament, are sent to the Marshal of the House for his information and action. The present letter is one such letter.' This news item has not been contradicted yet. That a communication emerging from an anonymous letter and conveyed to the Lok Sabha Secretariat as a part of a matter of official secret should serve as a basic document for an extremely incriminatory and defamatory allegation in the Lok Sabha against the major Opposition in the Parliament, cannot

obviously be taken as a routine incident. It should be the concern of this House to consider how to mend the damage done all round.

The Speaker's announcement came in reply to a demand from Shri Shyamnandan Mishra who said, "We are informed that you have been told by some persons, that information has been conveyed to the Chair, that some person's life is in danger on this very issue." A secret information conveyed to the Lok Sabha Secretariat, and I hope, made in all secrecy—how it is that Shri Shyamnandan Mishra got knowledge about it? If a convincing explanation is not forthcoming, would it not be permissible to draw the inference of a political design to create a background of allegations against the main Opposition so as to set the stage for an offensive of suppression and attack from the ruling party?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Not at all.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I would seek of Shri Shyamnandan Mishra to tell the House as to how and where he got this information about this communication.

The statement under reference was obviously highly incriminatory and defamatory against my Party and my Party Members. The word used was "Congress (I) people." That phrase would cover the Members of our Party in this House itself. I had immediately denied that allegation. My denial was carried by the P.T.I. teleprinter in the Parliamentary Service No. 24 in the following terms:

"The allegation which touched off tempestuous scenes in the House, was denied as mischievous, malicious and baseless by the Leader of the Opposition, Mr. C. M. Stephen..."

At 1852 hrs, the P.T.I., with reference to the above release, teleprinted an instruction reading as follows:

"Editors: Please hold from publication charges—LS series moved

by us in 13 takes (par 24 onwards) until further advice.

This is on advice from the Lok Sabha Secretariat."

A P.T.I. message at 2015 hrs. instructed the editors:

"Please note the charges series held by the advisory (Par 110) is now released barring the opening take (Par 24) which is superseded by this lead."

At 2017 hrs, another P.T.I. release instructed:

"Please kill par 24.....This is under advice of the Lok Sabha Secretariat."

In the result, the P.T.I. report that I characterised the Commissioner's allegation as mischievous, malicious and baseless was blotted out under instructions from the Lok Sabha Secretariat. This was as a result of an expungement order by the Speaker under rule 353. The spirit of rule 353 is against allegations of defamatory and incriminatory nature. Could it be that an allegation can be made as against one section and that a repudiation of the same will not be permitted on the ground of being defamatory and incriminatory nature. result of the instruction by the Lok Sabha Secretariat was that the words "mischievous, malicious and baseless" by way of my characterisation of the communication, were blotted out from the news media. Are these words defamatory and incriminatory with reference to the allegation made in the House? The power of expungement, exercised by the Speaker in the Chamber, is a matter which has come in for complaint on the Floor of the House on many occasions. Except to say that in this case I am an aggrieved party I do not propose to make any comment for lack of time. I would only appeal to the Speaker that a discussion with the Party Leaders be arranged for evolving modality for effecting expungement from the proceedings in the House.

The first sentence in the record of your observations from the Chair

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

(page 10587 of the uncorrected record of proceedings dated 8th December 1978) has been corrected to read as follows:—

"Four days back I got a communication purported to be from the Office of the Commissioner of Police that there is a plot to murder the Prime Minister..."

The words added in as correction are "purported to be from the office of the". You were pleased to explain to me that this correction was to put the record straight and that it is normal and permissible. To my mind, there is a lot of difference between the words 'communication from the Commissioner of Police' and the words "communication purported to be from the office of the Commissioner of Police." I am not raising any objection to this correction. But, I cannot help raising the question as to whether when a member corrects the proceedings it can be to add in something he did not say or to delete something which he said. My concept about the right of correction is that it is to conform the record with what was actually stated, barring of course, to correct a minor grammatical mistake or so. In the light of this correction, a ruling on the scope of permissible correction becomes necessary.

The entire episode throws up many question marks and many important issues. I do submit that these questions and doubts clamour for immediate clarifications.

**SHRI VAYALAR RAVI** (Chirayinkil): I am on a point of order. This is the concern of this House and every Member. Mr. Stephen has made a serious observation. I know that no question was allowed, no debate was allowed. But one serious question is this which I want to clarify. When any Member makes a statement on the Floor of this House, sometimes, it may be objected: sometimes some Members raise a point of order that it is discriminatory should be ex-

plunged or not. No Member had raised any objection at that time. The Speaker himself should have expunged it at that moment.

The question is whether you can expunge, as an afterthought? This is the point I am raising; please tell all of us whether it is permissible, whether you can expunge as afterthought.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Let me first of all observe that I shall be only too glad to meet the leaders of parties or groups as suggested by the hon. leader of the Opposition to go into the general question of expunction of observations made in the House.

Three points are raised by Mr. Stephen in his statement made before the House. He has objected to my editing my observations made on the 8th December. In this respect Shri Stephen had sent a letter to me on the 9th December and to his letter I had sent the following reply on the 10th December:

"I have gone through the proceedings again and find that the words 'the Commissioner of Police' occur twice at page 10587 of the uncorrected proceedings. While at the second place, the words 'the Commissioner of Police' have been left as they were, the words 'purported to be from the office of' were inserted in the first place to put the record straight as I understood that the letter had emanated from an Officer subordinate to the Commissioner."

This is permissible under the rules. It has been done in the past; there are earlier precedents covering the matter.

Shri Stephen desired to hear the tape. I have permitted him to do so. I understand that he had heard the tape. It is very important because of certain words which are coming later.

He has also raised objection to my expunging some of the observations made by him. It may be noted that objection to some of his observations was raised in the House itself. I had

mentioned then that if there were any objectionable observations, I would examine the matter. I went through the proceedings and retained the following observations made by Sri Stephen:

"Now I am submitting finally, I want to totally deny it, the allegation made as irresponsible by the Commissioner, irresponsible....."

What were taken out were one sentence and another part of a sentence which were defamatory/in-criminatory in nature and therefore attracted the provisions of rule 353. In the portion expunged the words 'baseless' or 'malicious' were not there at all. Mr. Stephen has heard the tape. I do not know how the P.T.I. came to publish them; it is nowhere there in the record. Mr. Stephen has made a complaint of that no such words were used by Mr. Stephen and I have not expunged those words at all.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: How can he do it, after hearing the tape?

MR. SPEAKER: I have not expunged it at all; he is speaking about the P.T.I. statement and not his statement.

The communication in question was addressed to the concerned official of the secretariat in accordance with the usual practice but it was intended for the information of the Speaker. All the official communications are normally addressed to the officers, and not to the Speaker, except where Members or others address the Speaker. I am unable to agree that the communication in question was a routine communication, I have given you the substance of the communication. It is for you to judge whether it is a routine communication. The communication in question was intended to be secret but as a pointed query was made in the House about the communication, it would have been improper on my part to suppress it from the House. Mr. Stephen himself in his statement said: I did not communicate to you about a Minister's attempt to murder Mrs. Gandhi

because once it emanates from me it becomes a property of the House. I do not fully agree there. I cannot keep it back from the House when I was specifically asked about some information in which the House was deeply interested.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You are very right.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not want a certificate from anybody.

As regards the alleged instructions to the News Agencies, I am given to understand that no special instructions were issued by the Lok Sabha Secretariat. The usual procedure of making available the authorised proceedings to accredited press correspondents and News Agencies who wanted to refer to them was followed. If the Press Agencies use words of their own making and very interesting words, my secretariat is not responsible for it.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: They should be pulled up at least.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What action are you taking against this gross impropriety? The House has a right to know. We are not silent spectators.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not hearing anything more.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What steps do you propose to take against this gross impropriety? It is unbecoming of a Member.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: The Press is free, but it cannot be free in every way, in all respects, they should be pulled up when they go astray.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Shyamnandan Mishra.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Mr. Speaker, reference has been made to me by the hon. Leader of the Opposition in his statement and I think it is my duty to clear my position in this regard. I am not obliged to reveal the source of my information and it should be the Leader of

[Shri Shyamnandan Mishra]

the Opposition who should uphold the right of a Member not to reveal the source of information. Otherwise the Opposition in particular would not be able to function effectively in this House. Secondly, may I make it absolutely clear that my information did not come either from the office of the hon. Speaker or from the office of the Home Minister, in this regard. This position must be made clear and I am very glad that my information has been confirmed 100 per cent. I am glad about it.

Finally I would have failed in my duty as a Member of this House if I did not bring this matter to the notice of the House. Therefore, I did it.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): We are not satisfied with your reply.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not here to satisfy you.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: What is the position? Does it not mean that you have revealed certain information without getting it verified from the government?.... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am not obliged to answer any question.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Are you not entitled to tell it to the country that you have received this information without getting it verified.... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record.

SHRI NARENDRA P. NATHWANI (Junagadh): I am going to the next item.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not called the next item yet; I am first to dispose of a point of order raised by the Leader of the Opposition the other day.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): I understood Mr. Mishra to say that he was glad that his information was correct. Does he mean by that he is glad that there is

a plot to assassinate the Prime Minister? This is what I want to know.

13.24 hrs.

# MOTION RE. THIRD REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES—

contd.

MR. SPEAKER: On the 8th December, 1978, after the motion, "That this House do consider the Third Report of the Committee of Privileges presented to the House on the 21st November, 1978" was adopted by the House, Shri Morarji Desai, Leader of the House, moved a substantive Motion stating that the House agrees with the findings of the Committee of Privileges and that the House authorises the Speaker to take steps to ensure the presence in this House of Shrimati Indira Nehru Gandhi in her place, Shri R. K. Dhanwan and Shri D. Sen before the Bar of the House, on such date as may be decided by the Hon. Speaker, to hear them on the question of punishment and to receive such punishment as may be determined by the House'.

Shri C. M. Stephen, thereupon, raised a point of order that the Motion moved by the Leader of the House was not in conformity with the provisions of Rule 315(3) of the Rules of procedure of Lok Sabha, which reads as under:—

"After the motion made under sub-rule (1) is agreed to, the Chairmen or any member of the Committee or any other Member, as the case may be, may move that the House agrees or disagrees or agrees with amendments, with the recommendation contained in the report."

In this connection, I may mention that a similar point of order was raised in Lok Sabha on the 18th August, 1961 in the Blitz case, when the Chairman of the Committee of Privileges had moved a motion 'that Shri R. K. Karanila, Editor, Blitz, Bombay do attend this House on day and time, within a week of the adoption of this motion, to be fixed by the Speaker'. On that occasion, my distinguished

predecessor, Mr. Speaker Ayyangar had ruled *inter alia* as follows:—

"A point of order has been raised that immediately after the motion for consideration is adopted by the House we have no alternative but to proceed according to sub-rule (3) of Rule 315. I do not agree. The House is sovereign. Of course, the House agrees or disagrees. A motion, if it is made, it must be in the form of agreement or disagreement or something in between them. That is what sub-rule (3) provides. But, it does not prevent the House from sending for him. There is a residuary power in this House. All matters not specifically provided for in these rules and all questions relating to the detailed working of these rules shall be regulated in such manner as the Speaker may, from time to time, direct. If even now he comes and makes an unconditional apology, possibly the House may consider it."

The question whether we should allow the person concerned to make a statement is also within the power of the House. The above ruling of my predecessor states the position clearly, and I am in agreement with it. It is, however, for the House to decide whether the Motion moved by the Leader of the House may be adopted or not.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Sir, on a point of clarification. Your ruling is on the motion of 8th by the Prime Minister, Shri Morarji Desai. When you read it, if I heard you correctly, you omitted to mention one point. May I read it out? The first motion which Shri Morarji Desai, the Prime Minister, moved on that day says that the hon. Speaker should hear their defence. This is the first motion that was moved.

MR. SPEAKER: He has changed it.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: He has changed it later. But the point of order is on this motion. When the hon. Speaker gives a ruling, then it

must be on the first motion, and not on the second one.

MR. SPEAKER: When a mover changes his motion....

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: The point of order is on the first motion.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Ravi, you are under a wrong impression. The first motion was not moved at all. It was the second motion that was moved. If only Members are a little more careful... (Interruptions) It is on the record.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY (Dharmapuri): Sir, on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: What is the point of order?

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Sir, the Leader of the Opposition's point of order was on the first motion but your ruling is on the Prime Minister's second motion. What happened to the first motion—whether it is withdrawn by the leave of the House? Or he is not moving the motion?

MR. SPEAKER: No leave; unless it is moved, the consent of the House is not necessary.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Once it is circulated, it is the property of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Only when it is moved, it becomes the property of the House.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Bada gara): Sir, you would recall that I had raised a point of order specifically on the question of hearing the defence. I had pointed out specifically that it is against the practice of this House, and whatever you might say about the hon. predecessor of your and his ruling, this ruling, I submit, does not cover my point of order, or the one that was raised by Professor Mavalankar. We are entitled to know from you your ruling on this question.

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. SPEAKER: I will allow only if the objections have a bearing on this.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Another resolution is also here. It is very important. The Prime Minister's motion reads like this "to hear them on the question of punishment". Shri Unnikrishnan has already raised it. Rule 315(3) very clearly says that it is only a question of punishment. Whatever we have to hear, we have to hear before the Committee; whatever they have to speak, they have to speak before the Committee. Their defence they have to place before the Committee. We are here only on the question of punishment. We are not expecting to hear from her on punishment. This House is not expected to hear any thing on punishment, but this House is only to award the punishment. There Rule 315(3) comes in. Rule 315(3) clearly states with reference to award of punishment. How this House can hear the accused persons. . . . (Interruptions). This House also is not entitled to hear any strange voice. Only the voice of the Members can be heard in this House. There are no earlier precedents in this House. So, Sir, when you hear the voice of the strangers—of course, Mrs. Gandhi can speak, but we are not going to hear the other two people.

(Interruptions)

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mor-mugao): Mr. Speaker, Sir, from what you have said we understand that you are relying on the *Blitz* case and on the ruling given in that case and you find that in terms, this motion does not come within the scope of Rule 315, but then you are relying on your residual powers under Rule 389. I wish to point out this much that the ruling in the *Blitz* case was entirely in a different context. There the motion was made that the contemner should come before the bar of the House and show cause against the Report of the Privileges Committee before the motion for consideration of the Privileges Committee was taken up. So, there they were given an opportunity to say whether the breach of privileges had been committed or not. It was at that

stage. Now, Sir, you have allowed this matter to be considered by this House without giving any opportunity to the accused. Now, you have allowed this House to reach a conclusion without giving any opportunity to the accused to say that the breach of privilege has been committed. Sir, I would say that giving an opportunity at this late stage would be making a mockery of it, would not be according to the natural justice. If you wanted to give them a chance, you should have given it then. And now you are merely trying to humiliate—I am not saying you, Sir, but this motion is merely to humiliate the accused. It is not in terms either of the *Blitz* case or even of the English precedents. In May's *Parliamentary Practice* it is stated that very often the contemnors are called before the bar of the House to explain, but not at this stage. They are called before the motion for consideration of the Report of the Committee of Privileges is considered so that an opportunity is given to them to show cause that they have not committed the breach of privilege. Now, Sir, we are not following those precedents, but this will be trying to humiliate the accused and making a mockery of the whole thing.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I would like to dwell within a limited thing. In the last paragraph of the motion it is stated:

"The House further authorises the Honourable Speaker to take steps to ensure the presence in this House of Smt. Indira Nehru Gandhi in her place."

In that connection, I have addressed one letter on 6th December and also one earlier to that. I have stated in that letter as follows:

In continuation of my earlier letter regarding making Mrs. Gandhi available in the House during tomorrow's debate and afterwards, if necessary, in that connection I wish

to quote the following to substantiate that the House has full authority to do so *vide May's Parliamentary Practice and Procedure*:—

"The House of Commons has the power to send...."

MR. SPEAKER: Let us have your point. I have heard you. You need not go through the letter.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: "...for person whose conduct has been brought before the House on a matter of privilege by an order for their attendance, without specifying in the order the object or the causes whereon their attendance is required."

I have also tabled a question...

MR. SPEAKER: What is your point?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND (Chikodi): Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed him.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: To make a speech?

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. Not at all.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: He is making a speech.

MR. SPEAKER: Everybody is making a speech. That is all right.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Am I to understand that you are deliberately flouting your orders because your Secretariat has conveyed to me that she has been duly conveyed your orders that her presence throughout the debate is essential?

MR. SPEAKER: I have not summoned her. Therefore, she has not flouted my order.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad): Mr. Speaker, may I, at the outset, invite your attention to the last paragraph, paragraph 162 on page

122 of the Report of the Committee of Privileges which lays down:

"In view of the unprecedented nature of the case" etc. etc.? All that the Committee has done with regard to the punishment is:

"The Committee consider it desirable...."—they have found her guilty, they have indicated her and her two accomplices—

"...to leave it to the House (the collective wisdom of the House) to award such punishment as it may deem fit to Shrimati Indira Gandhi, Shri R. K. Dhawan and Shri D. Sen."

All that the Committee has done is to say that the House shall and should determine the quantum and the nature of the punishment. There is nothing in the Committee's Report to show that the Committee requests the House to hear them on the question of punishment.

MR. SPEAKER: What is your objection?

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: The Prime Minister and Leader of the House had earlier given notice of another motion wherein he had said—I am glad that the Prime Minister has accepted my amendment to delete it—"to hear them in their defence".

MR. SPEAKER: It will be open to the House to do it.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: The point might be understood and appreciated. The point is that Shrimati Indira Gandhi may be asked to be in her seat. The motion of the Prime Minister is that she be in her seat and Shri R. K. Dhawan and Shri D. Sen shall appear before the bar of the House, and also the House should hear them also.

MR. SPEAKER: It is up to you to move an amendment and delete it. What is the point?

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Can I bring a motion?

**MR. SPEAKER:** Surely. It is within the power of the House. There are amendments to that effect, to delete those words. What we are considering is the power of the House. What I have ruled is that excepting to the extent specifically provided under rule 315, all other matters are within the sovereign power of the House. You can always add to the limitations found in rule 315. There is no difficulty at all. The British precedents as well as our own precedents have shown that opportunities have been given to them to come and plead their case about punishment and other things before the bar of the House. Take Kaushik's case, the Nagpur case. Straightaway he was summoned and he was heard in this very House. Therefore, there is no objection in the rules. Of course, you can delete it that another matter. It is not all-pervasive. It does not preclude. That is my ruling.

**SHRI MADHU LIMAYE (Banka):** May I formulate my point of order? In my opinion, the last paragraph of the motion moved by the Leader of the House is *ultra vires* of the rules. You have invoked rule 389. Rule 389 reads as follows:

"Residuary powers. All matters not specifically provided for in these rules and all questions relating to the detailed working of these rules shall be regulated in such manner as the Speaker may, from time to time, direct."

The rule is very clear.—"all matters not specifically provided for". Since rule 315(3) is specific very specific, this rule is not attracted at all, and this cannot be invoked.

As far as the House of Commons practice is concerned, in terms of article 105(3) of the Constitution, the House of Commons practice is relevant only in the matter of ascertaining the extent of our privileges, and the extent of our penal powers. Only in relation to these two issues, the practice of the House of Commons is relevant. As far as the procedure is concerned, we must follow Rule 315

sub-rule (3). There it is clearly stated that the motion before the House can either agree with the recommendation or disagree with the recommendation or agree with amendment. Now let us see what the recommendation is:

—the recommendation is very specific—

"The Committee recommend that Shrimati Indira Gandhi, former Prime Minister, Shri R. K. Dhawan, former Additional Private Secretary to the then Prime Minister and Shri D. Sen, former Director-General, Central Bureau of Investigation, deserve punishment for the serious breach of privilege and contempt of the House committed by them.

In view of the unprecedented nature of the case and the importance of the issues involved in maintaining the authority, dignity and sovereignty of the Lok Sabha and upholding the principles underlying the system of Parliamentary democracy, the Committee consider it desirable to leave it to the collective wisdom of the House to award such punishment as it may deem fit to the three accused."

Now my contention is that the resolution can only specify the quantum of punishment and the conditions, if any, attached to this punishment and this motion is not in these terms. I have given an amendment. If the amendment is joined to this motion, then the Speaker has residuary powers in these matters and then the motion will be in order and the House can reach a determination. I am of the opinion that the accused must be confronted with a clear-cut choice and there should be no hanky-panky about it, no confusion. I would like to have your ruling on the specific point whether Rule 389 is attracted at all. When Karanjia case... (Interruptions) was mentioned... But it will be seen if you go through the old proceedings that this ruling was not acted upon at all, because after the then Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru intervened, the

House decided to permit Sardar Hukum Singh to withdraw the motion and Sardar Hukum Singh himself expressed doubt that the rules did not provide for this procedure. Where is the question of departure? It is not a matter of details at all. There is a specific rule and we should abide by it.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: (Akola):  
rose

MR. SPEAKER: Are you supporting him or opposing him?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: What he said is not correct.

MR. SPEAKER: Please hear me. If I am against your point, then you can say. If I am in favour of your point... (Interruptions) I am not accepting his contention.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI (Bombay—North-West): rose.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you supporting him or opposing him?

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: I am opposing him.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not accepting his contention.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: If you are not accepting it, then, I do not want to argue.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): What fell from you is the matter with which I am concerned. You were pleased to refer to a ruling by a former Speaker in a case in 1970. But my submission is, although the Chair may abide by the rulings given earlier, it is not obligatory on the Chair....

MR. SPEAKER: I have said that. I agree with....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: There are Contradictions in the earlier rulings. That is the point I want to submit to you. The hon. Speaker in that case had ruled that the House in such matters acts like a High

Court. Now if that is so, then all the rules applying to a High Court should be applied here also.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not think it is said like that.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: It is.

MR. SPEAKER: That part of the ruling, I have not quoted. I am not standing by it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Now if it does not act as a High Court and if the accused are being brought before the bar of the House to say something on the question of punishment, then whether we would be entitled to ask questions in that regard or not. That is a very important point with which the House is concerned. Now my first submission is that the House is not doing its duty in not prescribing the punishment in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee of Privileges.

First, the House has to proceed with prescribing the punishment in this matter because the punishment has been left to the judgment of the House. Now, if the House does not exercise its judgment and asks the accused to come to the Bar of the House, then the House does not agree entirely with the recommendation of the Committee of Privileges. The hon. Leader of the House in his motion has said that the House agrees with the recommendation of the Committee of Privileges. If the House does so, then, it is my respectful submission that the House...

SHRI VASANT SATHE: You are suggesting that this House should act in violation of all the principles of justice and equity. That is what you are recommending.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: So, the implication of the motion of the hon. Leader of the House would be that the House does not agree with the recommendation of the Committee of Privileges in its entirety if the

[Shri Shyamnandan Mishra]

House does not prescribe the punishment in this regard and asks the accused to come before the Bar of the House to say something on the question of punishment.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The Privileges Committee has left it to the House.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Therefore, the motion contradicts the recommendation of the Committee of Privileges.

We want the ruling of the Chair on all these points. Firstly, whether the motion would be construed as agreeing entirely with the recommendation of the Committee of Privileges as the hon. Leader of the House claims in his motion. Secondly, if the House agrees with that, why does not the House first proceed with prescribing the punishment in this behalf? Thirdly, if these persons come before the Bar of the House to make submissions with regard to the question of punishment, would it be available to these accused to submit to the House that no punishment is attracted in this matter whereas the Committee of Privileges has already said that punishment is attracted in this matter? If they are within their competence to submit to the House that no punishment be given, then they would be challenging the decision of the House as taken on the Report of the Committee of Privileges. Whether they should be allowed to do so is another thing.

Fourthly, whether the House would not be entitled to ask questions of these accused when they appear before the Bar of the House.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): It is on my motion that this objection is raised. To say that this motion is *ultra vires* of rule 315(3) would not be correct because the Privileges Committee did not recommend a particular punishment; it left it to the House. Therefore, the House has to determine the punish-

ment. It is a generally established practice in courts that in serious cases, before awarding the punishment, they ask the accused if they have to say anything about the quantum of punishment, not whether the punishment should not be awarded. That is the meaning of it. It is for the House to decide. I will not say that the House should not straightway give punishment. We can accept any of the amendments. That is a different matter altogether. I am only saying that this is not invalid, to call the people here. They are not members of the House and they cannot speak on the punishment. I think, the House is entitled to call anybody and hear him. There is no limit to the power of the House in this matter. That is all I have to submit.

SHRI RAJ NARAIN (Rai Bareilly): rose—

MR. SPEAKER: Are you supporting or opposing?

SHRI RAJ NARAIN: I am supporting what Shri Shyamnandan Mishra has said.

MR. SPEAKER: In the matter of point of order, it is not a debate. I have heard enough on the point.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki): We have given up the lunch hour for the day. You will kindly see that all the members are remaining here; they are all hungry also.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Raj Narain, please don't raise a debate on this. I have heard Mr. Madhu Limaye and Mr. Mishra, and they are very competent.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Please give a little time for the Members to go and take their Lunch.

श्री राज नारायण : श्रीमन्. . .

MR. SPEAKER: Let me dispose of this matter.

श्री राज नारायण : श्रीमन्, प्राप स्पीकर है श्रीर इस के म लावा भी प्राप एक इम्पाटेंट

समझदार जज रहे हैं। मैं आपसे केवल इतना ही जानना चाहता हूँ कि आज तक हमने इतने मुकदमे लड़े हैं—हर साल दों चार—लेकिन यह किसी अदालत ने नहीं पूछा कि आपको कितनी सजा दी जाए। मैं आश्चर्य चकित हूँ कि मोरारजी भाई मजिस्ट्रेट रह चुके हैं लेकिन व पूछ रहे हैं कि श्रीमती इन्दिरा नेहरू गांधी और श्री धवन को कितनी सजा दी जाए। आनंदि क्वेश्चन ऑफ पनिशमेंट, मैं आपसे जानना चाहता हूँ, आप कृपा करके हमकी बता दें क्या किसी अदालत ने इस तरह का मजाक किया है ?

द्वारों बात यह कि....

MR. SPEAKER: Probably you do not know that the amended Criminal Procedure Code provides for it.

श्री राज नारायण : मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसा काम न किया जाये जिससे पार्लियामेंट का मजाक उड़ाया जाए। यही मैं आपसे निवेदन कर रहा हूँ।

SHRI B. C. KAMBLE (Bombay—South-Central): I rise on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: I will hear your point of order later.

All points of order raised by Mr. Madhu Limaye and Mr. Mishra are already covered by my earlier order. But, to clarify my order a little further, in my judgment, Rule 315 is not exhaustive. To the extent the Rule goes, the Rule has to be obeyed. In matters not covered by the Rule, the House is sovereign; it can evolve its own procedure. I do not see any illegality in the motion moved by the Prime Minister.

Now, the House wants half-an-hour Lunch time. We will meet again at 2.45 p.m.

13.54 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Forty-five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Forty-seven minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair].

# MOTION RE: THIRD REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES—Contd.

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up further consideration of the motion moved by Shri Morarji Desai on the 8th December, 1978 and also the motions standing in the name of Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, for which 2 hours and 30 minutes are now available, of course, always, subject to the decision of the House.

The procedure will be that those who have given notices of substantive motions—of course Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu has already given notice—and those who have given amendments and who want to move them, may send their slips to the Table within 15 minutes.

SHRI NARENDRA P. NATHWANI (Junagadh): I have a point of order.

Before we resume the discussion of the motion moved by the hon. Prime Minister, I wish to invite your attention to the last paragraph:

“That the House further authorises the Honourable Speaker....”

So it confers a discretion on you, Sir. My point of order is this. It relates to the proper stage at which Shrimati Gandhi is to be called upon or is to be given an opportunity to be heard. Kindly listen. At least you should be able to appreciate the point of view that I am wishing to make.

We must bear in mind that when the complaint was lodged against her and the two others, she was not a Member of this House. When the Privileges Committee inquired through it, she was

[Shri Narendra P. Nathwani]

not a member. To-day she is a member of this House also and holds a dual capacity. She has been found guilty by the Privileges Committee and she happens to be a member of this House. Now it is the usual practice—I have not found any divergence or departure from this usual practice in the House of Commons—that when any complaint is made or when the report of the Committee is received, opportunity is given at the earliest opportunity to a member to be heard in respect of it. It is open to the Member concerned to make any statement in explanation or in exculpation or say anything by way of apology and then withdraw. But the earliest opportunity is given to the Member concerned. I am concerned more with the right of a Member. She may avail of it or she may not avail of it. That is a different thing. But, then, the discretion is vested in you. Under the last paragraph of this Motion, you should invoke that discretion, call upon the Member concerned, ask her whether she cares to make a statement or she may not do so. That apart, but the earliest opportunity invariable is given under the Procedure which prevails in House of Commons both at the time when the complaint is lodged and also when the report is being discussed. And it accords with a common-sense because if to-day we have before us her statement in explanation or by way of punishment, then the debate can assume a definite form. To-day we do not know whether she is going to make any statement or what she is going to say about apology and so on. This is all I have to submit.

MR. SPEAKER: This is no point of order.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: May I move my motion?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY (Mangalore): Sir I rise on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: What is the point of order?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: I have given a notice also. I am bringing to your notice the pertinent decision, that is, the ruling of this House only. So far, it has not been brought to your notice. I have gone through the debate also. If I am not mistaken, so far, that has not been brought to your notice. Why I am submitting this plea is because I am questioning the competence of the House so far as consideration of this motion is concerned. I am reading. There is a ruling by former Speaker, Mr. Reddy. He has given a clear and categorical decision so far as the jurisdiction of this House is concerned.

I may be permitted to read that?

MR. SPEAKER: It is dealt with in the Committee's report.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: It has not been. In your wisdom you have also given one ruling. That is why I am submitting. It was given on 1-4-77. The precedents of House of Commons on which the Committee of Privileges relied are that of the 16th and 17th century. We have got the latest precedents which is reported in this Lok Sabha Digest. I may be permitted to read that also. I quote:

"On the 1st April, 1977, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, a Member, sought to raise a question of privilege against Shri T. N. Kaul, former Ambassador of India in U.S.A. for certain remarks made by him in television network in July 1975 about detention of political leaders."

The, former Speaker has clearly stated that "Shri Kaul's remarks were made in July, 1975"....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am on a point of order.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Wait.

MR. SPEAKER: Have patience.

**SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:**  
 "Shri Kaul's remarks were made in July, 1975 when the Fifth Lok Sabha was in existence."

"The matter cannot be raised as a privilege issue in the Sixth Lok Sabha. In the circumstances, no question of privilege is involved in the matter".

So—, Sir, the House abided by this decision in the sense that the House did not dissent from it. For all the purposes the House has accepted this ruling? So, my submission would be: whether the House is competent to go into the matters pertaining to any privileges that occurred during the lifetime of the last dissolved House

**MR. SPEAKER:** I have heard the point of order raised by Mr. Poojary. At this stage, the House is seized of the matter. I have no jurisdiction. The jurisdiction of the Speaker arises only before the House gets seized of the matter. Now all the legal points as well as the factual points have to be decided by the House and not by the Speaker. Mr. Bosu, you may now move the motion.

**MR. JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Sir, I Move:

"After having considered the Third Report of Committee of Privileges (Sixth Lok Sabha) presented to the House on the 21st November, 1978, where in the Committee have recommended that Shrimati Indira Gandhi, former Prime Minister and Leader of the House, among other deserves punishment for the serious breach of privilege and contempt of the House by causing obstruction, intimidation, harassment and institution of false cases against the concerned officers who were collecting information for preparing an answer and a Note for Supplementaries for Starred Question No. 656 tabled by Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, M.P. (that is, me) and answered in Lok Sabha on the 16th April, 1975 and had observed that two actions on the part of

Shrimati Indira Gandhi, viz., her refusal to take oath/affirmation and depose before the Committee and answer questions by the Committee and secondly casting aspersion on the Committee by her letter dated 16th June, 1978, submitted to the Committee, aggravated the original breach of privilege and contempt of the House;

This House condemns unequivocally Shrimati Indira Gandhi to rigorous imprisonment till the end of the current session of Lok Sabha and expels her from this Lok Sabha in view of the unprecedented and heinous nature of the case and the importance of the issues involved in maintaining the authority, dignity and sovereignty of Lok Sabha and upholding the principles underlying the system of Parliamentary democracy".

Sir, I move my amendment for the last para.

"This House condemns unequivocally Shrimati Indira Gandhi for the breach of privilege that she has committed which is unprecedented and heinous in nature, specially for a person who has enjoyed the office of the Prime Minister of a country for 11 years. She be directed to tender an unconditional apology to the House immediately on conclusion of this debate, failing which she be suspended from the service of the House till the end of the present Session".

Sir, I move my next motion.

**AN HON. MEMBER:** Sir, how can a Member move the motion and the amendment at the same time.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Sir, I move the following:—

"After having considered the Third Report of the Committee of Privileges (Sixth Lok Sabha) presented to the House on the 21st November, 1978, wherein the Committee have recommended that Shri R. K. Dhawan, former Additional

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

Private Secretary to the then Prime Minister and Shri D. Sen, former Director, Central Bureau of Investigation, deserve punishment for the serious breach of privilege and contempt of the House by causing obstruction, intimidation, harassment and institution of false cases against the concerned officers who were collecting information for preparing an answer and a Note for Supplementaries for Starred Question No. 656 tabled by Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, M.P., and answered in Lok Sabha on the 16th April, 1975. This House condemns unequivocally the said Shri R. K. Dhawan and Shri D. Sen to rigorous imprisonment till the end of the current session of Lok Sabha".

Sir, for the last paragraph of my motion I want to move the amendment. My amendment reads as follows.

**SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN** (Coimbatore): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the motion and the amendment cannot be moved simultaneously. How can he do it?

**AN HON. MEMBER:** What is before the House? Is it the motion or the amendments? I want to know. I seek clarification as to what we are discussing. (*Interruptions*).

**MR. SPEAKER:** I have already said I cannot repeat every time. I have said that those who have moved the motion or amendments may kindly send the Chief within fifteen minutes.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Sir, can I move my amendment to the second motion?

**MR. SPEAKER:** It is up to you. You should have read the amended motion. It is an exercise in futility.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Sir, for the last paragraph of my motion I want to move the amendment. My amendment reads as follows:

"This House condemns unequivocally Shri R. K. Dhawan and Shri

D. Sen for the breach of privilege that they have committed and that they be brought before the Bar of the House on such date as may be decided by the Honourable Speaker, and they be asked to tender an unconditional apology to the House, failing which they be severely reprimanded".

**SHRI C. M. STEPHEN** (Idukki): Mr. Speaker, Sir, today we are now passing on to the consideration of the Report before us. I would appeal to you and to all my colleagues irrespective of party affiliations to kindly bear with me and to remember that we are sitting today in a different capacity than in which we are usually sitting. The capacity in which we are sitting today is, if I may say so, a judicial capacity to evaluate the evidence and to go into the merits of the report before us.

I would be very short in my remarks but I would request that I may be given a patient hearing.

Now, after having thoroughly gone into the whole of this report, I as an individual, have drawn a conclusion and an inference. The charge is that certain officers were proceeded against for the purpose and with the effect of obstructing the collection and the presentation of answers to the questions that were listed up. Now the point is whether this particular action—to which I will come—had this effect and whether it was aimed that way. Was the non-availability of answer because of that? I would just straightway go to the evidence of Mr. Ghosh who was the person in charge of putting up answers to questions. This is from page 565. Here is what he says:—

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Can he go into the merits of the Case?

**SOME HON. MEMBERS:** Yes.

**MR. SPEAKER:** He can go into the question.

**SHRI C. M. STEPHEN:** I quote:

"Mr. Chairman: On the basis of the information available on your hands you prepared the answer to the question? Shri S. M. Ghosh. The information was being collected and we had not completely collected the information. As a matter of fact I do not think that we did get complete information of the stock and sale of equipment which was made available to Maruti Limited."

—I want to draw the attention of the Chair and of the House to this sentence.—

"I went to the Minister's house and I was told by the Minister that no further information need be collected, apart from what we had already collected for answering that question."

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am rising a point of order.

This is under Rule 315, sub-rule (2).

MR. SPEAKER: I told you about that. Evidently you have not heard. Sub-rule (3) has relevance to sub-rule (1) and sub-rule (2). I have already mentioned that. That is only for the purpose of 'taking into consideration'. That point was considered.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I wish you remember a little bit more. I had given notice for suspension of that part also. But the consensus was that we do not bring up the evidence and in order to meet the wishes of the House I withdrew that part of my motion. How you are completely forgetting that?

MR. SPEAKER: Sub-rule (3) is independent of sub-rule (2) and sub-rule (1). There are two parts to Rule 315. First part is sub-rule (1) and (2). That is about 'half an hour' and 'merit of the case'. When we come to sub-rule (3) it has no limitation.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The rule says 'half an hour duration' and

then it says that the "debate shall not refer to the details of the report than is necessary to make out a case for consideration of the report before the House." It does not refer to the details. You are in the Chair and we are no match for you. The House desired me to withdraw the motion. In order to meet the wishes of the House, I withdrew the motion and today you are conveniently forgetting all that. You are allowing Mr. Stephen to go into the details.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Now, therefore, this is what he stated. "I rang up to Mr. Krishnaswamy and he told that he had instruction from Mr. Sondhi, the Secretary, that no further information need be collected." What is the point of time at which this took place? The Committee did not put a question and get that point of time. But Mr. Sondhi gives the point of time. I refer to page 467. Mr. Sondhi says "In this particular case I came to know that there was a question like this, when late in the evening of 11th April, Mr. Pai sent for me and he said that it had been reported to him that some of our officers were harassing certain firms...." He said that some of the officers had been arrested and "that night I rang up to Mr. Krishnaswamy and it appears that he had already instructions that no information need be collected." Therefore, on the 11th the officer was told not to collect further information. On the 16th all the proceedings were started. On the 10th letters went out asking for information. On the 11th the Minister gave an instruction that no further information need be collected. The Minister In-charge, Mr. Sondhi, Mr. Ghosh, and Mr. Krishnaswamy, all the four of them agreed on definite instruction that nothing need be collected at all. This took place on the 11th. Now, the question is: why was this instruction given? I will come straight to this question. It was on the basis of the Ministerial policy and the Ministerial policy can be weaned out from the draft reply which was prepared

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

on the 11th. The procedure is—there is a reply, there is a draft reply and draft supplementaries, and a Note is prepared and the Note is available. I would just refer you to page 534. I am emphasising this. It was the policy of that Ministry that with respect to this question no information need be given because it was hit by a particular rule in the Rules of Procedure. This is what they have put up.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Bagusarai): In that case, the offence was more serious.

(Interruptions)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: May be. I am saying Mr. Pai's Ministry. That was the Ministry. It may be submitted that this note was put up on 11th. It is stated:—

"In view of these facts, at the time of notice of admission of the present Question, the attention of the Lok Sabha was drawn to rule 41 (2) (vii) which clearly lays down that Questions should not be asked on a matter which is not primarily the concern of the Government of India. It was envisaged then that it would not be possible to secure such information and provide it to the Lok Sabha. It may be submitted that if such information is given in the case of one question, there will be demands for securing similar information from other firms and it would be difficult to handle such requests, particularly since the information is not furnished by the firms in the course of ordinary filing of returns."

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Can they sit on the judgement of the Privileges Committee? (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you getting excited? This House can accept or reject the findings. Therefore, this House is the final authority.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Now, Sir, therefore, when the question was ori-

ginally put up, you will kindly find out the answer which was given to this question. The answer given was that "So far as we know, the licence under which the Maruti came into existence was on the condition that the design would be indigenous and no imports will be allowed. The Ministry has not been asked for imports, nor have they permitted any imports. If such allegations are made, I am unable to verify and give them permission." Then every question is being replied that way and the Speaker says: How does this question arise from out of this? What I am submitting is the very moment the question came for examination, Mr. Krishnaswamy who was the Director, Mr. Gupte who was his subordinate, Mr. Ghosh Mr. Sondhi, all sat together and discussed this matter and on the 11th they came to the conclusion that if a reply was to be given to such a question, namely information from the private companies, then it would become difficult and therefore the decision was taken. The point is if, as a matter of fact, the Minister gave that instruction which is now borne out by the evidence, no lesser person than Mr. Gosh swears to that, Mr. Sondhi swears to that, Mr. Krishnaswamy swears to that. If as a matter of fact, the instruction was given on the 11th, that no information need be collected, how was that decision arrived at? I am basing my arguments on this basis, not because of extraneous considerations, but because of the considerations spelt out in this draft reply which is: 'This is a dangerous precedent, we will be brought into difficulties'. This was the position that the Ministry took.

If that is that, how does this question of obstruction arise? The Minister's policy is: 'Do not collect information'. If that is the instruction given, who obstructs whom. Now, there are two places for the information to collect from. One is collecting information from Maruti; the other is collecting information from

the PEC. What happens in PEC. The head in PEC is Mr. Cavale. His instructions are what? I would like to invite your attention to page 221:

"Sales returns are kept with our Finance people. As soon as our machines are sold, we note it down as to whom they are sold. We note at what price it is sold. This is with Finance. We get some commission. In PEC the finance people have all the sales returns."

Then:

"All these are available with PEC....So when you go through the whole exercise at a given point of time, you get all the information. If the sales return are properly compiled. I told him:....."

Here, 'him' means Mr. Bhatnagar, the other man.

"You will get all the information from Finance; you better check up with Finance."

These are the instructions given by Mr. Cavale. Then, please see page 225. Again the instructions given are:

"I further said: 'I do not know whether you have to collect it or not, whether it is ultimately required for the Parliament Question.'"

"I said, 'they have told me that this is required in Parliament. I think, it is very easy to collect it from our files. Is it not available in Finance? Do not make a fuss. You collect it, or give it to me.'"

These are the instructions given to Mr. Bhatnagar. Further, please see page 226. Shri Cavale said:

"Then I told Mr. Bhatnagar, 'Look, it is not a question of collecting the information. Whatever information is there, they are available in the office. The PEC does not collect information. It gets the information when releasing the licence. It must be available in the office.'"

Therefore, these are the two stages. According to Mr. Cavale, who is the top man and one of the officers involved in this case, he gave instructions: 'Information is available in the office, you collect it'. According to the Minister, nothing more than what is available in the office is necessary. It came to this stage when Shri Samar Guha, Chairman, Committee of Privileges, put this question to Shri Cavale:

"Mr. Chairman: Would it be right or wrong to say that because you had the information, you also asked Mr. Bhatnagar to collect the information which was required; 16th was the date of replying to the question regarding Maruti and, therefore, either of you could get hold of the files to communicate the information to the Ministers. That was the reason why Mr. Bhatnagar was suspended in addition to your transfer order."

Mr. Cavale to this question replied:

"I should think so."

This was the question put by the Chairman to one of the officers, Shri Cavale. One of the officers is suspended and the other is transferred. The reason is: You had the information, I told you to collect the information and you are not collecting the information. Is it not the reason? That is the question that the Chairman puts to him. In these circumstances, I am asking the question: Where does the question of stopping or causing obstruction come? The two elements are; somebody must be doing the work of the Parliament and here the Minister says: 'Do not collect information'.

If anybody attempts to collect the information thereafter, he is not doing the work of Parliament at all, because the Minister is answerable. The Minister, Mr. Sondhi, Mr. Ghosh and Krishnaswamy—all the 4 of them are involved in it. Thereafter if he

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

does something, it is not in the service of Parliament. Therefore, there is no question of obstruction at all.

There is another question. This is the direct evidence with respect to the non-sustainability of this case. I am submitting the circumstantial evidence now. I would like to ask: "Would there be any motive to harass?" That has got to be determined by the conduct previous. The Maruti question was not new. The Maruti question has been there; and I refer you to page 537, namely, Mr. Krishnaswamy's evidence. He was asked to state:

"Shri B. Shankaranand: Now, you have been handling all questions relating to Maruti for quite some time and you have handled more than one question; is that correct?

SHRI R. KRISHNASWAMY: Yes.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: You have been handling them since 1974?

SHRI R. KRISHNASWAMY: Since March or May 1974.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Were you harassed by anybody during that period also?"

SHRI KRISHNASWAMY: Answers, "No, Sir". Many questions were handled in the past. Nobody was harassed. Answers were coming here. Why the new development? That is what I am saying going by the previous experience, harassment cannot be presumed.

Then, was this question really harmful? I would rely on the evidence of Mr. Pai himself. I do not want to read the whole of it; I go by columns 136, 137, 149, and 151. He is very categorical. Pai's is the evidence which the Committee believes. The dissenting-note-friends have disbelieved Mr. Pai. I proceed on the basis of the evidence of Mr. Pai. Mr.

Pai says there was a loophole. Import was not allowed. Import was never given. No concessions were given. But there is the stock and sale. If stock-and-sale takes place, and since PEC permits nobody to import. If the machinery is available, anybody can go and buy it. There is nothing illegal about it. (*Interruptions*) Now, just one thing I should read, for the satisfaction of those friends. This is what Mr. Pai says:

"I was just wondering—that it could not be on this question because there is nothing in the question which can upset anybody. There was nothing to hide, also, from the House. Granting that he had imported some machines, he could have claimed perfect legitimacy for doing this saying that—in the procedure that we had laid down there are loopholes and anybody could have taken advantage of them. This is because some people could have imported this machinery with a licence and some others could buy this machinery without a licence because it was available on stock and sale."

This is what he was speaking of. A specific question was put to him by Mr. Nathwani:

"Therefore, it may be technically not illegal to buy locally for rupees an imported machine but it would be in substance against the spirit of the licence that was given to him."

Mr. Pai's reply is this:

"...Now, for instance, we say that the Premier or the Hindustan Ambassador has an indigenous content of 98.99 per cent but the Point is that very indigenous part has been made with foreign collaboration or it comes to that, whatever is locally available but if a party does not import it himself and if somebody else has imported that part, if a party could use it, is it illegal?...."

This was not illegal. It is absolutely clear. Even if it was brought out that an imported machine was installed there, on stock and sale basis, there was absolutely nothing illegal; and nothing wrong which anybody wanted to hide.

Mr. Pai is absolutely emphatic about it. Mr. Krishnaswamy on column 93 is equally emphatic—I do not want to go into that—that there was nothing wrong about it. Then in spite of all that, a presumption is just drawn that for hiding, this is done. Everything has been coming to the Parliament. No harassment previously; nothing harmful is being revealed. How does the presumption arise?

Now the third question is whether Mrs. Gandhi wanted really to prevent the arch witness in this case, Mr. Pai on whom the Commission depends. I would refer to Mr. Pai's evidence once again:

"Mr. Nathwain's question: "Did she not convey to you that she did not like this matter of Maruti being pursued by your Department?"

Shri Pai: I had answered any number of questions.

Question: Did she not convey that it should not be disclosed that factory was using imported machinery for preparing something which was against the spirit of the agreement.

Shri Pai: I did not get the impression that she wanted me to withhold the information or be careful at the time of answering the question."

Then again Mr. Nathwani asked: "There was this question of showing strong disapproval about the enquiry being pursued by the officers. Did she convey that impression?"

This is a very important question.

Mr. Pai's answer was 'no'. There is absolutely no disinclination as far as this is concerned. Then Mr. Pai says:

"I must say in fairness to her that at no time when I met her had she ever discussed with me the affairs on Maruti."

Now this is the sworn testimony of Mr. Pai.

When this direction was given that they might be proceeded against, he is absolutely clear about this that the charges that she made were not that they were collecting information. She did not make any reference to this question. She only alleged corruption. This is the emphatic statement made by Mr. Pai. At the time of giving this direction, corruption is the only matter she mentioned about. This is the background of the whole thing. Therefore, I do not want to go further into the details about it.

Now the question is whether by arresting these officers, attempt was made to obstruct the collection of information. The moment it is proved that on the 11th itself ministerial instructions went round that no further information need be collected and the moment it is proved that in STC direction was given by Mr. Cavale to collect this information from his office, do not make any fuss about it, on the 11th that was stopped. On the 12th the answer was prepared; on the 13th it was put up; on the 14th it was finalised and on the 15th the Minister accepted it and on the 16th the answer was given. This I am not speaking from memory. Mr. Ghosh spelt out these dates when exactly this happened. The question was completed on the 11th evening. On the 12th final drafting took place. In the meanwhile, where is the question of obstruction coming in? This is what I am simply asking.

Now, some officers were proceeded against. Everybody is solicitor about the officers. I do not want to call them by any name. I do not call them caricature of corruption and all that. But when corruption charges come against us, instructions are given. There is a machinery and they go under the direct production of

[Shri Krishnaswamy]

political patronage, political protection. Here this matter came in very convenient for them. Now, without wanting to damage these officers I would just point out the case of one of them. It is made out as if everything went off absolutely well after the enquiry. What happened to Mr. Rajan? Charges are many. Ultimately after completion of investigation, the Joint Director ordered that minor penalty proceedings in respect of favours shown to Messrs. R. K. Machine Tools recommending import of raw material to a firm in contravention of Government conduct rules, should be recommended. The Central Vigilance Commission not only agreed with the recommendation but also remarked that Commission is rather surprised that only minor penalty proceedings have been recommended against Shri Rajan. Probably they have not been able to gather adequate evidence to prove active collusion of Shri Rajan. The Commission had only agreed to the institution of minor penalty. This is one case. There are other cases. It is not as if after the enquiry everything was let off. But then comes the cover of emergency. They said because of emergency it happened. Is that an answer? Now, the Vigilance Commission finally found that there was a case against some of them. Taking that in view, does a presumption arise that they were innocent, that they were harassed and they were obstructed? No obstruction with respect to the collection of material takes place. This is all I have got to say. On 11th the instruction has gone, no further collection of information; this is enough. Not because somebody asked but because the Ministerial policy was taken....

MR. SPEAKER: You have mentioned that.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: That there will be no need of it and, therefore, stop collection of information. Therefore, as far as the facts are concerned, I am now over.

Another question is about the bias and about the oath. Here is a tribunal. A person is charged. To that tribunal he submits a statement. In that statement the accused person says with respect to some of them 'I have got a feeling that you are likely to be biased.' Every document in the tribunal is confidential. Violation of the privilege comes only when a publication is effectuated. No publication is effectuated. It is a confidential document confidentially handed over and, therefore, there is no question of violation of the privilege as far as that tribunal is concerned. If I am to argue before a court and if I say that I have got doubts about your impartiality, I would have a transfer from that court, would you call it a contempt? On the other hand, It is absolutely confidential. Therefore, I am submitting, to say that imputation of bias is breach of privilege is absolutely wrong. On the other hand, if she publishes it, it would be a breach of privilege. Telling them on their face in a closed document and sealed statement 'I would have a fear that some of you are likely to be biased' I cannot understand how it can be a breach of privilege.

The last point is about the oath business. Only one aspect I would like to bring to your notice regarding giving of oath. I would not refer to the legal aspect which has been completely covered by the Attorney-General and everybody. There is just one point I want to mention. On a particular day i.e. 19th, because Mr. Shankaranand was in the hospital, he wrote a letter to the Committee saying 'I understand that you have fixed up the meeting on this particular day.' Every party has got to be represented. Mr. Shankranand is the only person represented in that as far as this Party is concerned. He writes a letter saying:

"I have just now received information that the Privileges Committee stands posted to some near

date. I was surprised to receive the information for the reason that so far I have received no notice about any such meeting.

As I had informed you in my letter from Bombay, I had to undergo a major operation in Bombay hospital recently. From the hospital I had written to you conveying my address in Bombay so that intimation, if any, could be sent to me at that address. Notice of any meeting of the Committee, if scheduled, should have been sent to me at the above address. I am yet to receive any such notice. Any meeting so held will be irregular...."

Therefore, he asked for fixing a later date so that he could attend. Normally, the Committee should have accepted this and postponed it. After 19th, they posted to 24th. On 19th they took up this major question as to whether she is liable to give an oath. It has taken up and disposed of the same on the 19th, in the absence of Shri Shankaranand, in spite of his protest that he also must be heard. So, against this background, in spite of his letter saying "I am here, I have not had any information", to take up this matter and dispose it off....

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Sir, on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: I will allow you.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I am completing ... (*Interruptions*) There is one rule 283(2). The question whether to a person who is also an accused an oath must be administered is a question of procedure. Here if any doubt arises on any point of procedure or otherwise, the Chairman may, if he thinks fit, refer the point to the Speaker, whose decision shall be final. I say that if he does so, it must be part of the proceedings, whether a reference was made to the Speaker. When there was a hot contest about it, arguments were aired, the

Attorney-General was heard and he said that article 20(3) will apply, then she said she has to be exempted from incriminating questions. The Committee's interpretation is, "if you feel it is an incriminating question, you can tell us; we will decide whether it is an incriminating question." Thus, article 20(3) protection is given away.

I am submitting that on a vital matter, when an important member representing a party...

MR. SPEAKER: You have mentioned that.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: ...behind the back, this is being done and no reference is made to the Speaker for elucidation of this. This is the background. Therefore, I would submit, there is absolutely no evidence.\*\* That is why you have to reject it.

I was really sorry the other day when my friends were saying "apology" and a furore came up from the back benches. I was reminded of a scene about 2,000 years ago, when certain people also cried like that. My only submission is, may be you have got the power to impose crucifixion but the crucifixion will not be the end of it; there will be a resurrection after the crucifixion... (*Interruptions*) Therefore, remember this. Let justice prevail. Let no frivolous attempt be made; let justice prevail... (*Interruptions*) I submit that this Report must be rejected and the entire proceedings must be dropped.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Samar Guha. Only on this question.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: A very dangerous precedent you are creating.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: A serious allegation has been made that a most important and crucial decision has

\*\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[Prof. Samar Guha]

been taken behind the back of a Member. As the Chairman of the Committee, I received a letter from Shri Shankaranand, when he was in the hospital. Immediately I put that letter before the Committee and the whole letter was discussed. I enquired from the officers whether he had left any address for sending any intimation or notice of the meeting of the Committee, any address other than his home address, because all the letters were sent to his home address. I was told there was no indication of any other address to which any notice is to be sent.

Then, when this letter was put before the Committee, it was thoroughly discussed, and the Committee unanimously agreed that the meeting should not be postponed, unanimously agreed by all the members.... (Interruptions)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): Another Member is sitting here.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: This is on record..... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Let us go on quietly.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: This is on record. It is also on record that unanimously all the members observed, unanimously all the members observed...

MR. SPEAKER: You have mentioned that.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: In this context, it is required to be repeated. It is mentioned in the proceedings of the Committee—it is not my word, but the words of the members—that the proceedings were conducted fairly, impartially and objectively.... (Interruptions) All the members unanimously made this observation during the concluding session of the proceedings of the Committee.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: What is your point of order? Your point of order seems to be a point of obstruction.

MR. JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Today we have assembled here with a limited purpose.

MR. SPEAKER: You have mentioned that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The Privileges Committee is a Committee of the House and on page 122 it has clearly stated two things—the narrative part and the operative part. It said:

"The Committee recommend that...."

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bosu, I have already given a ruling. I don't allow.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You have to proceed with the punishment.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already decided on that point. I am not allowing anybody.

(Interruptions)

SHRI V. A. SEYID MUHAMMED (Calicut): I had raised three points against disallowing the application of Mr. Shankaranand. It was not unanimous.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul): Sir, I am on a point of order. My party did not recommend at all.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order. Do not record.

(Interruptions)\*\*\*

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my Party did not recommend at all. My Party opposed everything. Therefore, there is no unanimity at all.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Do not record anything. Mr. Mayathevar, there is no point of order.

(Interruptions)\*\*\*

MR. SPEAKER: The question here is not whether the Anna-DMK opposed the finding or not. You had asked me what happened in a particular meeting.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: There are two persons, Dr. Seyid Muhammed... (Interruptions). Both gave a lie to the statement made by him.\*\*

MR. SPEAKER: That they can do, but he was not a Member.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: On the floor of this House for the first time a Report is submitted by the Chairman and notes appended by the other Members. They are divided on the floor of this House.... (Interruptions)... He has misled the House.\*\*

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a point of order. Do not record anything.

(Interruptions)\*\*\*

MR. SPEAKER: That is no point of order. Don't record.\*\*

SHRI VASANT SATHE: He is the Chairman of the Committee.

First, he must apologise to this House. (Interruptions)

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): There are two opinions about the Committee proceedings. The Chairman said one thing, Dr. Seyid Muhammad said something else. So, please consult the records and expunge. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a point of debate.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: A breach of privilege has been committed ex-

facie because he has been contradicted by another Member of the Committee. Like contempt in an open court, this has been committed before you. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I shall go through the record.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: You should take action now. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record.\*\*\*

MR. SPEAKER: All the difficulty is, everybody wants to make a personal explanation, Mr. Shankaranand. (Interruptions)

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): Mr. Mallikarjun has used unparliamentary words.... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. Now, I am on my legs Mr. Shankaranand, your personal explanation.

SHRI B SHANKARANAND: Mr. Shankaranand. (Interruptions) I am

MR. SPEAKER: I have called Mr. Shankaranand. (Interruptions) I am sorry. Mr. Ugrasen, there is no point in your getting ugra in this matter. The question is, I have called those who are interested in personal explanation. None of you is ... (Interruptions)

SHRI UGRASEN (Deoria): What is his point of order?

MR. SPEAKER: He has not yet raised the point of order.

SHRI UGRASEN: The Leader of the Opposition spoke first. You should have called some one from this side next.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order. The position is, it is a point of explanation that Mr. Guha raised ... (Interruptions) Mr. Shankaranand.

**SHRI B. SHANKARANAND:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, since reference has been made to me with regard to the sittings of the Privileges Committee, when I was in the hospital,....you know that I had written a letter to you and also to the Chairman of the Privileges Committee, both and I had intimated to you both that I was undergoing a major operation in one of the Bombay hospitals and I required sometime and I gave you and also the Chairman two independent letters. I had given my hospital address. I thank you very much, I have received a reply from you. But it cannot lie in the mouth of the Chairman of the Privileges Committee to say that he did not know my hospital address. The Lok Sabha Secretariat knew my address. I had received a letter from the Secretary, at my hospital address. How can he say that he did not know my address.... (Interruptions) Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have not finished. Since I am a Member of the Privileges Committee, I am not talking of the evidence or facts of the case. But, these procedural mistakes, I have told in the sittings of the Committee also.... (Interruptions).

**MR. SPEAKER:** You must know that when a Member is involved, he has a right of personal explanation. Mr. Shankaranand, please be brief.

**SHRI B. SHANKARANAND:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very sorry that I cannot shout and I cannot compete with Members on the other side.... (Interruptions).

**MR. SPEAKER:** You have made your point.

**SHRI B. SHANKARANAND:** In spite of my letter, three sittings were held by the Privileges Committee and very important matters were decided in those sittings and during those sittings.... (Interruptions).

**MR. SPEAKER:** That does not arise.

**SHRI B. SHANKARANAND:** They have held three sittings and decided

very important matters and in spite of my.... (Interruptions).

**MR. SPEAKER:** Mr. Chatterjee. (Interruptions).

**MR. SPEAKER:** I have called Mr. Chatterjee. (Interruptions). You have made your point. (Interruptions).

**SHRI B. SHANKARANAND:** I am not touching the evidence. You have to see whether the proceedings held behind my back, without my knowledge, without notice to me, whether it can be called legal proceedings. That is what I am asking.

**SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARY:** I am on a point of order. There is a breach of rule. (Interruptions).

**MR. SPEAKER:** I have called Mr. Chatterjee. He is also on a point of order.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:** It is a very vital question.... (Interruptions). The motion before the House as moved by the hon. Prime Minister is whether the House agrees with the findings of the Committee.. (Interruptions).

**MR. SPEAKER:** Now we are on a different point.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:** "Whether the House agrees with the findings of the Committee"—I am quoting verbatim. . (Interruptions). We are discussing a report of a Committee of this Parliament. This Committee functions in various aspects... (Interruptions)... This Parliament as an institution of....

**MR. SPEAKER:** What is your point? (Interruptions)

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:** This Parliament as an Institution cannot function if the Committees do not function. Whatever may be the findings of the Committee which are now being debated upon... (Interruptions). A deliberate attempt is being made to abuse the Chairman of the Committee of Privileges, a deliberate attempt is being made to describe the

report as a malafide report. The Leader of the Opposition has described it as a malafide report. (Interruptions). He has said that.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I did not.... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: He says that he did not. If the word "malafide" is there, it will be deleted.

(Interruptions)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I know my business. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Stephen has said that he had not used that word. I have accepted it. If it is there, it will go. (Interruptions)

I have called Mr. Chatterjee.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I want to know from you whether the Chairman of the different Committees of Parliament can be abused, can be criticised in a well-planned manner. (Interruptions) whether any sort of reflection can be made on the Members of the Committee or the Chairman of the Committee. Then in future, no Committee of Parliament can... (Interruptions). My friends today, on a partisan consideration, are setting up a dangerous precedent, on a partisan consideration, they are setting up a dangerous precedent. I do hope that it will not.... (Interruptions). I would request you to see that this is never done. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: I have heard you.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I am not here on the question of whether a person, a particular individual should be punished or not. I am not on that. I am on the basic question, whether Parliamentary Committees are to be discussed in this manner. You see, in your presence, how the Parliamentary Committees are being treated in the manner in which it is being done. This is a very serious matter. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: I am on my legs.

MR. Somnath Chatterjee has raised certain important points. To the extent I followed him, Mr. Stephen

merely criticised the conclusions reached. He said, it is not a conclusion available from the evidence. That everybody has a right to say. But if he has used the word "mala fide" which I did not hear—I will go through the record—I will not allow it. (Interruptions). Mr. Stephen says, he has not used it. Mr. Samar Guha wanted to give a personal explanation. He made a statement of fact. Dr. Seyid Muhammad contradicted that statement. Then, Mr. Shankaranand's name had been dragged in and he gave his personal explanation. There has been no question of a mala fide attack on the Report. I will go into the record. I will not allow it.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: On a point of order...

SHRI JANARADHAN POOJARY: On a point of order, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: There is a competition in raising points of order.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: I draw your kind attention to rule 352(iv) which reads:

"A member while speaking shall not—(iv) reflect on any determination of the House...."

Now, you are deciding a very serious question. There are three persons involved in this issue....

MR. SPEAKER: What has been the breach of the rule?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Here is a member who has given a statement of fact which has been contradicted by another member. I want to bring to your notice that he has committed a breach of truth... (Interruptions). We are in the midst of determining a serious issue and the House has to determine only the pertinent issue...

MR. SPEAKER: Everybody knows it.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Prof. Samar Guha is a senior member. He is the Chairman of the Privileges Committee. He has openly stated that Mr. Shankaranand had sent a letter but he did not give his address. That is his statement. He said that the

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

information for preparing an answer together with a Note for Supplementaries, for a Starred Question in Lok Sabha.

(2) This House is of the opinion that Shri D. Sen displayed excessive zeal and servile devotion in executing the illegal and improper orders of the then Prime Minister, but considering the extenuating fact that he was a mere tool in her hands, this House is of the view that the maximum penalty is not called for.

(3) In the circumstances, therefore, this House strongly condemns his aforementioned misconduct and resolves that the offender be called to appear at the Bar of the House and administered a severe reprimand by the Honourable Speaker."

Sir, I move that for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House having considered the Third Report of the Committee of Privileges presented to the House on November, 21, 1978, agrees with the recommendation made by the Committee that Shri R. K. Dhawan, former Additional Private Secretary to the then Prime Minister has committed serious breach of privilege and contempt of the House by causing obstruction, intimidation, harassment, and institution of false cases against certain officers who were collecting information for preparing an answer together with a Note for Supplementaries, for a Starred Question in Lok Sabha.

(2) This House is of the opinion that Shri R. K. Dhawan displayed excessive zeal and servile devotion in executing the illegal and improper orders of the then Prime Minister, but considering the extenuating fact that he was a mere tool in her hands, this House is of the view that the maximum penalty is not called for.

(3) In the circumstances, therefore, this House strongly condemns his afore-mentioned misconduct, and resolves that the offender be called to appear at the Bar of the House and administered a severe reprimand by the Honourable Speaker."

Sir, I move that in the last paragraph, lines 5 and 6, omit the following:

"to hear their defence, if any, and"

MR. SPEAKER: The motions have come on record. Now, you can make a speech otherwise your time will be over. I am not allowing anybody more than ten minutes.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is historic occasion, and the first Parliament of the world which has brought a former Prime Minister to trial on the recommendations made by a committee of the House. Look at the scenario, what it was two years ago and what it is now. The present Prime Minister was two years ago, in December 1976 somewhere in prison. Now, he is the Leader of the House and she who was then the Leader of the House is where she is. (*Interruptions*)

It has been rightly said by a thinker that the mills of God grind slowly but they grind exceeding small.

Sir, you are presiding over this historic session, and you are one of those who were superseded. . .

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not refer to that.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Call it Nemesis, call it Divine justice or call it what you will, today you are witnessing such historic scene and all those who are on this side of the House—most of us—were in jail two years ago and we are now putting her on trial. This I would like to submit in all humility, but with all earnestness, is a scene which will hardly

occur in world history. Now, there has been a lot of talk about the need for giving a chance, an opportunity, to the three accused; I may not call them accused, but those who have been indicted by the Committee. It was put before the House that they may be heard in their defence or on the punishment. Here, I would like to refer to what the Committee has mentioned in pages 113, 117, 115 and finally, 122. The Committee, on page 113 has said this:

"Besides hearing several times Shrimati Indira Gandhi, Shri R. K. Dhawan and Shri D. Sen, the Committee examined on oath the following witnesses at great length. . ."

A long list of witnesses is given there. I don't want to go into that. 23 witnesses are mentioned therein. And then it says:—

"The Committee also persued relevant records, files and documents running into about 4,000 pages. . . The Committee gave several opportunities to Shrimati Indira Gandhi to appear before the Committee and state the true facts of the case."

But she did not avail herself of these opportunities; but, on the contrary, she cast aspersions on the Committee. The Committee says:

"The Committee are of the view that such remarks cast aspersions on the Committee and would amount to a breach of privilege and contempt of the Committee."

What is the enormity of the crime, of the offence, that she has committed? She ought to have known better, as the then Prime Minister, when she obstructed Parliamentary work. obstructed Parliamentary proceedings. At that time she was the Prime Minister and Leader of the House.

Fortunately she is not so now

SHRI VASANT SATHE: What is the relevance of all this now?

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Having read the report of the committee I, in toto, agree with the recommendation of the Committee. (Interruptions). It is another matter if they don't agree. I need five minutes. How many minutes more?

MR. SPEAKER: Two minutes more.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: It is an important debate. You cannot fix time like that.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: The House can extend the time. I have taken hardly five minutes. I request you to give me five minutes more.

MR. SPEAKER: No. Please take two minutes.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: I will in that case come to the main question. You are not inclined to give more time. The quantum of punishment has been left by the Committee to the wisdom of the House. In my humble judgment, in my estimate, the punishment should be a reprimand by the House and it should be conveyed or communicated to the offender by you, Sir, as the plenipotentiary of the House.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Spell out the offence. . .

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: It has been done by the Committee. You may not agree. I agree. The House agrees. We all agree.

The reprimand by the House should be communicated to the offender, by you, Sir, as the Speaker, as our Plenipotentiary. The other accomplices should be brought to the Bar of the House and reprimanded by you as the plenipotentiary of the House. The second part of the punishment is suspension from the service of the House till she tenders an unqualified and an unconditional apology.

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

Therefore, Sir, my motion.... (Interruptions)

बीबरी बबरीर सिंह (होशियार पुर) यह  
माफी मांगने पर छोड़ दगे? कितन पाप किए है

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:  
Sir, my motion is to the effect that the form and content of the apology shall be acceptable to, and approved by the House because I want it to be an unqualified and unconditional apology and not a travesty, a mockery or a parody of a real apology. I want that real apology, the real thing because, Sir, I know, the House knows that even her socialism was a travesty and a mockery of real socialism. It could be aptly described in the 9 letters of the word if used as an acronym....

MR. SPEAKER: You have taken much time.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:  
One minute, Sir.... (Interruptions)  
Now, 'S' stands for starvation, 'O' for 'Oppression', 'C' for 'Corruption', 'I' for 'Inefficiency', 'A' for 'Adulteration', 'L' for 'Lathi', 'I' for 'Indira', 'S' for 'Sanjay' and 'M' for 'Maruti'. And therefore, Sir, I insist that the apology should be such as is acceptable to and approved by the House.

[Substitute Motions/Amendments to the motion moved by Shri Morarji Desai]

SHRI NANASAHEB BONDE (Amravati): I beg to move: That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"After having considered the Third Report of the Committee of Privileges on Mrs. Indira Nehru Gandhi and two others, this House is of the opinion that no decision can legally be given on the matter in hand as these very charges are being enquired into in the Court of Law and are sub-judice. The House further resolves that in all fairness the decision by the judiciary is to be awaited and till then no judgement should

be given by this House on the Report of the Committee of Privileges. The matter thus be stayed and await the decision of the judiciary in the matter and after considering the decision of the judiciary at the finally state, this matter be reopened afresh, if found necessary." (1)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"That this House having considered the Third Report of the Committee of Privileges and taking into consideration the national situation which is afflicted with conflicts and confrontations on the political, economic and social fronts, in order that the situation may not further deteriorate, this House do decide to drop further proceedings in the matter in the general national interest." (2)

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY (Mangalore): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"That this House having considered the Third Report of the Committee of Privileges is of the opinion that no question of privilege is involved in the matter against Shrimati Indira Nehru Gandhi, Shri R. K. Dhawan and Shri D. Sen and that no further action be taken by the House in the matter;

That this House resolves that she has not committed further breach of privilege and contempt of the House by her refusal to take oath/affirmation before the Committee; and

That this House is of the opinion that no further breach of privilege has been committed by alleged aspersions on the Committee by her statement dated 16th June, 1978. submitted to the Committee." (7)

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): I beg to move:—

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"That this House having considered the Third Report of the Committee of Privileges and taking into consideration:—

(a) That the very charges mentioned therein are being inquired into by a Court of Law and are sub-judice;

(b) That in this matter there has been unprecedented lack of unanimity or consensus in the course to be followed; and

(c) That further proceedings will not enhance the prestige of this House but are likely to undermine the confidence of the people in our Parliamentary institutions:

This House do decide to drop further proceedings in the matter." (9)

SHRI AJITSINH DABHI (Anand): I beg to move:—

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"After having considered the Third Report of the Committee of Privileges this House concludes that charges against Shrimati Indira Gandhi, Shri R. K. Dhawan and Shri D. Sen of causing obstruction, intimidation and institution of false cases against the concerned officers, are not proved by the evidence led before the Committee and therefore no breach of privilege or contempt of the House was committed by them and decides that no action should be taken on the Report." (13)

SHRI B. C. KAMBLE (Bombay-South Central): I beg to move:—

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"That this Hon'ble House having considered the Third Report of the Committee of Privileges, and further

having noted that the said report does not state the procedure to be followed by the House in giving effect to the recommendations made by the Privileges Committee as per rule 314(2) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha;

Agreed with the recommendations as stated in para 162 at page 122 of the said report, with the amendment namely that Shrimati Indira Nehru Gandhi, Shri R. K. Dhawan and Shri D. Sen be reprimanded by the House of People of India; and to give effect to the said recommendations of the Privileges Committee this House hereby states the procedure that Shrimati Indira Gandhi be directed to remain present in the House and other two persons, be summoned at the Bar of the House by the Hon'ble House as most immediately as is deemed convenient to receive their respective reprimand on the date and time fixed by the Speaker." (18)

SHRI SHANKAR DEV (Bidar): I beg to move:—

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"After having considered the Third Report of the Committee of Privileges on Mrs. Indira Gandhi, ex-P.M. in its full, this House reserves its decision and any suitable action thereon, if any, until the cases are disposed of by the Judiciary where they are under consideration and sub-judice." (19)

SHRI B. P. MANDAL (Madhopura): I beg to move:—

In last paragraph for the words "on the question of punishment and to receive such punishment as may be determined by the House."

Substitute the following as a sub-paragraph:—

"The House further resolves that in case Shrimati Indira Gandhi and others do not offer any unqualified apology they may be reprimanded." (3)

**SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI** (Agra): I beg to move:—

At the end of paragraph 4 add

"Such conduct would be unworthy of any member of this House, much more so of the leader as she then was." (4)

**SHRI HARI VISHNU KKAMATH** (Hoshangabad): I beg to move:—

That for last paragraph of the motion beginning "The House" and ending "determined by the House", the following be substituted:—

"This House strongly condemns her aforementioned misdemeanours, and severely reprimands her for her unworthy conduct unworthy of the high office which she then held, as well as her deliberate abuse of power in pursuit of an evil, deep laid design to subvert the norms and to undermine the foundations of Parliamentary Democracy enshrined in the Constitution.

The House further resolves that Shrimati Indira Gandhi be suspended from the service of the House till such time as she tenders an unqualified and unconditional apology for the aforesaid offences committed by her, the form and content of the apology being such as is acceptable to, and approved by, the House.

This House is of the opinion that Shri R. K. Dhawan and Shri D. Sen displayed excessive zeal and servile devotion in executing the illegal and improper orders of the then Prime Minister, but considering the extenuating fact that they were mere tools in her hands, this House strongly condemns their aforementioned misconduct and resolves that the offenders be called to appear at the Bar of the House and administered a severe reprimand by the Honourable Speaker." (5)

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU** (Diamond Harbour): I beg to move:—

For the last paragraph of the mo-

tion substitute—

"This House is of the opinion that Shrimati Indira Gandhi be asked to tender an unconditional apology to the House immediately on conclusion of this debate, failing which she be suspended from the Lok Sabha for the present session;

This House is also of the opinion that Shri R. K. Dhawan and Shri D. Sen be brought before the Bar of the House, on such date as may be decided by the Honourable Speaker, and they be asked to tender an unconditional apology to the House failing which they be severely reprimanded." (6)

**DR MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI** (Almora): I beg to move:

For the last paragraph of the motion substitute:—

"The House, therefore, resolves that if Mrs. Indira Gandhi does not tender an unqualified apology on the adoption of this Motion, she be suspended from the service of the House till she tenders an unqualified apology.

The House further resolves that if Shri D. Sen and Shri R. K. Dhawan do not tender an unqualified apology within three days of the adoption of this Motion, they be committed to jail till the prorogation of the House." (10)

For the last paragraph of the motion substitute:—

"The House, therefore, resolves that if Mrs. Indira Gandhi does not tender an unqualified apology within three days of the adoption of this Motion, she be expelled from the membership of the House.

The House further resolves that if Shri D. Sen and Shri R. K. Dhawan do not tender an unqualified apology within three days of the adoption of this Motion, they be committed to jail till the prorogation of the House." (11)

For the last paragraph of the motion substitute:—

"The House, therefore, resolves that if Mrs. Indira Gandhi does not tender an unqualified apology within 3 days of the adoption of this Motion, she be committed to Jail till the prorogation of the Current Session and suspended from the membership of the House till she tenders an unqualified apology.

The House further resolves that if Shri D. Sen and Shri R. K. Dhanwan do not tender an unqualified apology within three days of the adoption of this Motion, they be committed to jail till the prorogation of the House." (12)

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE (Banka): I beg to move:

Delete last paragraph and add—

"The House, therefore, resolves that if Mrs. Gandhi does not tender unqualified apology within seven days of the adoption of this motion, she be expelled from the membership of the House and be committed to jail till its next prorogation;

The House further resolves that if Shri D. Sen and Shri R. K. Dhanwan do not tender unqualified apology within seven days of the adoption of the motion, they be committed to jail till the prorogation of the House." (14)

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: beg to move:

In the last para the following words be omitted:

"to hear them on the question of punishment and" (15)

[Substitute Motions/Amendments to the motions moved by Shri Jyotirmay Bosu]

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY (Calcutta South): I beg to move:

That for the original motion the following be substituted, namely:—

"That this House having taken into consideration the Third Report of the Committee of Privileges, presented on the 21st November, 1978, resolves that the findings be accepted.

Resolves further that Shrimati Indira Gandhi be expelled from the House." (5)

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"That this House having taken into consideration the Third Report of the Committee of Privileges, presented on the 21st November, 1978, resolves that the findings be accepted.

This House is of the opinion that Shrimati Indira Gandhi is guilty of violation of the privilege of this House and be asked to tender an unconditional apology to the House immediately on conclusion of this debate, failing which she be expelled from the Lok Sabha." (28)

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT (Jaunpur): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"That this House having considered the Third Report of the Committee of Privileges, presented to the House on the 21st November, 1978, holds Shrimati Indira Gandhi guilty of breach of privilege and sentences her to imprisonment for the duration of the current session and expels her from the Lok Sabha." (6)

SHRI MRITUNJAY PRASAD (Siwan): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"That this House having considered the Third Report of the Committee of Privileges of the Sixth

[Shri Mrityunjay Prasad]

Lok Sabha resolves that Shrimati Indira Gandhi be expelled from the House." (7)

SHRI UGRASEN (Deoria): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"That this House agrees with the Third Report of the Committee of Privileges presented to the House on the 21st November, 1978, and resolves that Shrimati Indira Gandhi be expelled from the House and also be sentenced to imprisonment till the prorogation of the House for having committed a serious breach of privilege and contempt of the House." (8)

SHRI Y. P. SHASTRI (Rewa): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, while accepting the recommendations contained in the Third Report of the Committee of Privileges (Sixth Lok Sabha), presented to the House on the 21st November, 1978, resolves that Shrimati Indira Gandhi, who has been found guilty of committing a breach of privilege of the House, be expelled from the House." (10)

SHRI NARENDRA P. NATHWANI (Junagadh): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House having considered the Third Report of the Committee of Privileges agrees with the findings of the Committee:

That Shrimati Indira Nehru Gandhi, Shri R. K. Dhawan, former Additional Private Secretary to the then Prime Minister and Shri D. Sen, former Director of CBI committed a breach of privilege and contempt of the House by causing obstruction, intimidation, harassment

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and institution of false cases against four concerned officers;

That she committed a further breach of privilege and contempt of the House by her refusal to take oath/affirmation before the Committee;

That she also committed a breach of privilege and contempt by casting aspersions on the Committee in her statement dated 16th June, 1978, submitted to the Committee; and that the last two breaches of privileges have aggravated the first mentioned contempt.

This House is of the opinion that such conduct on the part of Shrimati Indira Nehru Gandhi is derogatory to the dignity of the House and inconsistent with high standard which Parliament expects from its members and far more so from a member who held the position of the Leader of the House and the high office of the Prime Minister.

The House, therefore, resolves that:

Shrimati Indira Nehru Gandhi be suspended from service of Lok Sabha till she tenders an unqualified and unconditional apology to the House for her said breaches of privileges and contempt of the House." (12)

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House having considered the Third Report of the Committee of Privileges agrees with the findings of the Committee:

That Shrimati Indira Nehru Gandhi, Shri R. K. Dhawan, former Additional Private Secretary to the then Prime Minister and Shri D. Sen, former Director of CBI, committed a breach of privilege and contempt of the House by causing obstruction, intimidation, harassment and institution of false cases against four concerned officers.

That she committed a further breach of privilege and contempt by her refusal to take oath/affirmation and depose before the Committee;

That she also committed a breach of privilege and contempt by casting aspersions on the Committee in her statement dated 16th June, 1978, submitted to the Committee; and that the last two breaches of privileges have aggravated the first mentioned contempt.

The House is of the opinion that such conduct on the part of Shrimati Indira Nehru Gandhi is derogatory to the dignity of the House and inconsistent with the high standard which Parliament expects from its members and far more so from a member who held the position of the the Leader of the House and the high office of the Prime Minister and deserves deterrent punishment.

The House further notes that besides constituting a contempt of the House, the facts and circumstances of the present case also disclose *prima facie* commission of offences in respect of which Delhi Special Police Establishment has registered against her and others on 10-7-1978 a case, being Cr. No. 12 C1/78 SIU (SIBI).

In view of the above facts and circumstances the House resolves that—

Shrimati Indira Nehru Gandhi be suspended from service of Lok Sabha for the contempt of the House till the said case No. 12C1/78 SIU-(SIBI) is investigated and the criminal case found from such investigation against her and others and any appeal, revision and any other proceedings, if any, arising from or in connection with such criminal case is heard and finally disposed of

The House further strongly urges upon the Government to take or cause to be taken prompt and effective steps for (i) completing investigations in the Cr. No. 12C1/78-SIU-(SIBI) and filing of a criminal case

found *prima facie* to have been committed from such investigations in a proper court, and (ii) expeditious trial and decision of such criminal case and of further proceedings, if any, by way of appeal, revision or otherwise arising from or connected therewith." (24)

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the Third Report of the Committee of Privileges presented to the House on November 21, 1978, agrees with the recommendation made by the Committee that Shrimati Indira Gandhi has committed serious breach of privilege and contempt of the House by causing obstruction, intimidation, harassment and institution of false cases against certain officers who were collecting information for preparing an answer together with a note for supplementaries for a starred question in Lok Sabha, the breach of privilege and contempt of the House having been aggravated further by her refusal to take the oath/affirmation and depose before the Committee and answer questions by the Committee, and by casting aspersions on the Committee in a statement submitted by her to the Committee.

(2) This House strongly condemns her aforementioned misdemeanours, and severely reprimands her for her unworthy conduct as well as deliberate abuse of power, in pursuit of an evil, deep laid design to subvert the norms and to undermine the foundations of Parliamentary Democracy enshrined in the Constitution.

(3) The House further resolves that Shrimati Indira Gandhi be suspended from the service of the House till such time as she tenders an unqualified and unconditional apology for the aforesaid offences committed by her, the form and content of the apology being such as

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]  
is acceptable to, and approved by  
the House.

(4) This House is confident that the punishment awarded to the offender, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, will serve as a warning and a deterrent to anyone attempting, at any time in the future, to emulate her vile, authoritarian, anti-democratic example." (14)

SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN (Seoni): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"That this House having considered the Third Report of the Committee of Privileges presented to the House on the 21st November, 1978, resolves that Shrimati Indira Gandhi be punished by expelling her from the membership of Lok Sabha." (15)

DR. RAMJI SINGH (Bhagalpur): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House having considered the Third Report of the Committee of Privileges agrees with the findings of the Committee that Shrimati Indira Nehru Gandhi, Shri R. K. Dhawan and Shri D. Sen have committed a breach of privilege;

(2) That the guilt of Shrimati Gandhi assumes the greatest proportion because she held the highest post of the country, namely, that of the Prime Minister and Shri R. K. Dhawan and Shri D. Sen were mere Government servants acting under her dictates;

(3) That this House considers the conduct of Shrimati Gandhi as unbecoming of a member of this august House and unworthy of a Prime Minister of this great country, where erstwhile Prime Ministers like Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru and Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri had set an

example worthy of emulation by others; and

(4) That this House resolves that Shrimati Gandhi be expelled from the House so as to serve as a warning and deterrent to posterity." (16)

SHRI NANASAHEB BONDE: I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"That this House, after having considered the Third Report of the Committee of Privileges, presented to the House on 21st November, 1978, does not at all agree with the findings and recommendations contained in the Report as they are clearly in contrast with the established Rules of justice, equity and fairness and do further resolve that there is absolutely no breach of privilege in it committed by Shrimati Indira Gandhi and as such no consideration could be given to such a Report by this House and it be disregarded completely." (18)

SHRI VINAYAK PRASAD YADAV (Saharsa): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"Having considered the Third Report of the Committee of Privileges (Sixth Lok Sabha) presented to the House on 21st November, 1978, the House expressing concern over the seriousness of the matter and acts of interference with the sovereignty and working of Lok Sabha recommends that Shrimati Indira Gandhi be reprimanded." (19)

SHRI YUVRAJ: I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"Having considered the Third Report of the Committee of Privileges (Sixth Lok Sabha) presented to the House on 21st November,

1978, wherein the Committee have recommended that Shrimati Indira Gandhi, former Prime Minister deserves punishment for breach of privilege and contempt of the House and had observed that her refusal to take oath/affirmation and depose before the Committee and casting aspersions on the Committee by her statement aggravated the original breach of privilege and contempt of the House;

(2) This House strongly condemns her for her undemocratic, indecent and unbecoming behaviour and for subverting the constitution and democracy;

(3) This House believes that the punishment awarded to Shrimati Indira Gandhi by the House will prove helpful in discouraging anti-democratic forces in future and in preserving the dignity and sanctity of democracy;

(4) This House takes a liberal view and forgives her with the warning that in future she should desist from indulging in such heinous acts and from degrading the dignity of the parliamentary institutions". (20)

SHRI RAM DHARI SHASTRI  
(Padrauna): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House having considered the Third Report of the Committee of Privileges presented to the House on November 21, 1978, is of the opinion that Shrimati Indira Gandhi is not only guilty of committing a serious breach of privilege but is also guilty of committing deliberate contempt of the House. This House is of definite opinion that Shrimati Indira Gandhi be suspended from the membership of the House and also sentenced to imprisonment till the end of the current session". (22)

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR  
(Trivandrum): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"Having considered the Third Report of the Committee of Privileges (Sixth Lok Sabha) presented to the House on November 21, 1978, wherein the former Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, Shri R. K. Dhawan, former Additional Private Secretary to the then Prime Minister and Shri D. Sen, former Director of the Central Bureau of Investigation are found guilty of the breach of privilege and contempt of the House;

This House do express its grave concern and its abhorrence that Shrimati Indira Gandhi occupying the high office of the Prime Minister should have misused her authority and power for causing obstruction, intimidation, harassment and even institution of false cases against some officials who were collecting information for preparing an answer together with a Note for Supplementaries to a Starred Question in the Fifth Lok Sabha which amounted to a subversive interference under the normal functioning of the House and indeed of our Parliamentary democratic system specially of the accountability of the Executive to the legislature constituting thereby a clear and serious breach of the privilege and contempt of the House the least expected of a person who happen not only to be the head of the Government but also the Leader of the House;

This House deems it necessary to emphasise that the methods and practices resorted to by the former Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi which are a shame on our administration, and required to be assessed and dealt with a view to purging the administration of such elements;

The House takes note of the findings of the Committee not only with a view to bringing the past offences, to book but, more importantly, to

[Shri M. N. Govindan Nair]  
prevent their recurrence through all necessary and effective measures against authoritarianism in any form or from any quarter as well as against nepotism, corruption and personal aggrandisement in high places;

Attaching the greatest importance to the struggle both in Parliament and outside against all authoritarian antidemocratic trends and practices that tend to subvert Parliamentary democracy and denigrate and debase its institutions, this House is of the opinion that the democratic standards, and the dignity of this House would be best served by admonishing Shrimati Indira Gandhi, and accordingly the House do admonish her for her misdemeanours and impermissible conduct compounded by certain personal interests which this House strongly condemns". (23)

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"The House, having considered the Third Report of the Committee of Privileges (Sixth Lok Sabha) presented to the House on the 21st November, 1978 recommending punishment to Shrimati Indira Gandhi, the former Prime Minister for breach of privilege and contempt of the House committed by her in connection with the answer to the Starred Question No. 656 tabled by Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu and answered in Lok Sabha on the 16th April, 1975 and having agreed with the findings of the Committee, takes a serious view of the offence committed from that highest office and resolves that Shrimati Indira Gandhi should be suspended from the House till she apologise". (26)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I beg to move:

For the last paragraph, substitute:—

"This House condemns unequivocally Shrimati Indira Gandhi for the

breach of privilege that she has committed which is unprecedented and heinous in nature, specially for a person who has enjoyed the office of the Prime Minister of a country for 11 years. She be directed to tender an unconditional apology to the House immediately on conclusion of this debate, failing which she be suspended from the service of the House till the end of the present Session". (2)

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"That this House having taken into consideration the Third Report of the Committee of Privileges, presented on the 21st November, 1978, resolves that the findings be accepted.

Resolves further that Shri R. K. Dhawan and Shri D. Sen be sentenced to imprisonment till the prorogation of the House". (1)

SHRI MRITUNJAY PRASAD: I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"That this House having considered the Third Report of the Committee of Privileges of the Sixth Lok Sabha, resolves that taking a lenient view of the misconduct of Shri R. K. Dhawan and Shri D. Sen they both be committed to imprisonment till the prorogation of the House". (2)

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House having considered the Third Report of the Committee of Privileges presented to the House on November, 21, 1978, agrees with the recommendation made by the Committee that Shri D. Sen, former Director, Central Bureau of Investigation, has committed serious breach

of privilege and contempt of the House by causing obstruction, intimidation, harassment, and institution of false cases against certain officers who were collecting information for preparing an answer together with a Note for Supplementaries, for a Starred Question in Lok Sabha.

(2) This House is of the opinion that Shri D. Sen displayed excessive zeal and servile devotion in executing the illegal and improper order of the then Prime Minister, but considering the extenuating fact that he was a mere tool in her hands, this House is of the view that the maximum penalty is not called for.

(3) In the circumstances, therefore, this House strongly condemns his aforementioned misconduct and resolves that the offender be called to appear at the Bar of the House and administered a severe reprimand by the Honourable Speaker". (3)

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House having considered the Third Report of the Committee of Privileges presented to the House on November, 21, 1978, agrees with the recommendation made by the Committee that Shri R. K. Dhawan, former Additional Private Secretary to the then Prime Minister has committed serious breach of the privilege and contempt of the House by causing obstruction, intimidation harassment, and institution of false cases against certain officers who were collecting information for preparing an answer together with a Note for Supplementaries, for a Starred Question in Lok Sabha.

(2) This House is of the opinion that Shri R. K. Dhawan displayed excessive zeal and servile devotion in executing the illegal and improper order of the then Prime Minister but considering the extenuating fact that he was a mere tool in her hands

this House is of the view that the maximum penalty is not called for.

(3) In the circumstances, therefore, this House strongly condemns his aforementioned misconduct and resolves that the offender be called to appear at the Bar of the House and administered a severe reprimand by the Honourable Speaker." (4)

SHRI NARENDRA P. NATHWANI :  
I beg to move :—

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House having considered the Third Report of the Committee of Privileges agrees with the findings of the Committee:

That Shrimati Indira Nehru Gandhi, Shri R. K. Dhawan former Additional Private Secretary to the then Prime Minister and Shri D. Sen former Director of CBI committed a breach of privilege and contempt of the House by causing obstruction, intimidation, harassment and institution of false cases against four concerned officers.

The House, therefore, resolves that:

(i) Shri R. K. Dhawan be committed to prison for the rest of the present Session provided that such committal will terminate if he tenders an unqualified and unconditional apology to the House for his said breach of privilege and contempt of the House; and

(ii) Shri D. Sen be committed to prison for the rest of the present session provided that such committal will terminate if he tenders an unqualified and unconditional apology to the House for his said breach of privilege and contempt of the House." (6)

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House having considered the Third Report of the Commit-

[Shri Narendra P. Nathwani]

tee of Privileges agrees with the findings of the Committee :

That Shrimati Indira Nehru Gandhi, Shri R. K. Dhawan, former Additional Private Secretary to the then Prime Minister and Shri D. Sen, former Director of CBI committed a breach of privilege and contempt of the House by causing obstruction, intimidation, harassment and institution of false cases against four concerned officers.

This House is further of the opinion that such a breach of privilege and contempt of the House by Shri R. K. Dhawan and Shri D. Sen deserves deterrent punishment;

This House further notes that, besides constituting a breach of privilege and contempt of the House, the facts and circumstances of the present case also disclose, prima facie, commission of offences in respect of which Delhi Special Police Establishment has registered against them and others on 10-7-1978 a case, being crime No. 12 C1/78 SIU (SIBI).

In view of the above facts and circumstances the House resolves that—

Shri R. K. Dhawan be committed to prison for the rest of the present Session for having committed the said breach of privilege and contempt of the House; and

Shri D. Sen be committed to prison for having committed the said breach of privilege and contempt of the House.

This House further strongly urges upon the Government to take or cause to be taken prompt and effective steps for—

(i) completing investigations in the crime No. 12C1/78-SIU(SIBI) and filing of a criminal case found to have been committed from such investigations in a proper court; and

(ii) expeditious trial and decision of such criminal case and of further proceedings, if any, by way of appeal, revision or otherwise arising from or connected with the same." (13).

SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN: I beg to move :

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"That this House having considered the Third Report of the Committee of Privileges presented to the House on the 21st November, 1978, resolves that Shri R. K. Dhawan and Shri D. Sen be punished by sentencing them to the jail custody for the entire term of the current session." (7).

SHRI VINAYAK PRASAD YADAV: I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"Having considered the Third Report of the Committee of Privileges (Sixth Lok Sabha) presented to the House on 21st November, 1978, the House expressing concern over the seriousness of the matter and acts of interference with the sovereignty and working of Lok Sabha recommends that Shri R. K. Dhawan and Shri D. Sen be sentenced to rigorous imprisonment till the end of the current session." (9)

SHRI RAM DHARI SHASTRI: I beg to move:

"That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the Third Report of the Committee of Privileges presented to the House on November 21, 1978, is of the opinion that Shri R. K. Dhawan and Shri D. Sen have committed contempt of the House but considering the circumstances under which they acted, the House takes a lenient view and recommends that they be sentenced to imprisonment till the expiry of the current session." (10)

**SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR:** I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"Having considered the Third Report of the Committee of Privileges (Sixth Lok Sabha) presented to the House on November 21, 1978 wherein the former Prime Minister, **Shrimati Indira Gandhi**, **Shri R. K. Dhawan**, former Additional Private Secretary to the then Prime Minister and **Shri D. Sen**, former Director of the Central Bureau of Investigation are found guilty of the breach of privilege and contempt of the House;

This House takes very serious note of the behaviour of **Shri R. K. Dhawan** and **Shri D. Sen**, who permitted themselves ardently for their selfish careerist ends to act as despicable and conscious tools in violation of all norms of integrity and honesty as well as of public conduct for the commission of the enormities and the breach of privilege and contempt of the Fifth Lok Sabha;

This House also deems it necessary to emphasise that the methods and practices resorted to by the two former high placed officials—**Shri R. K. Dhawan** and **Shri D. Sen** which are a shame on our administration, and required to be assessed and dealt with a view to purging the administration of such elements;

The House takes note of the findings of the Committee not only with a view to bringing the past offences to book but a more importantly, to prevent their recurrence through all necessary and effective measures against authoritarianism in any form or from any quarter as well as against nepotism, corruption and personal aggrandisement in high places;

Attaching the greatest importance to the struggle both in Parliament and outside against all authoritarian

antidemocratic trends and practices that tend to subvert Parliamentary democracy and denigrate and debase its institutions, this House is of the opinion that the democratic standards, and the dignity of this House would be best served by admonishing **Shri R. K. Dhawan** and **Shri D. Sen** and accordingly the House do admonish them for their misdemeanours and impermissible conduct compounded by certain personal interest which this House strongly condemns." (11)

**SHRI A. K. ROY:** I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"The House, having considered the Third Report of the Committee of Privileges (Sixth Lok Sabha) presented to the House on the 21st November, 1978, resolves that **Shri R. K. Dhawan** and **Shri D. Sen** should be reprimanded for their involvement in the above mentioned affair, as held by the Committee." (14)

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** I beg to move:

For the last paragraph, substitute:—

"This House condemns unequivocally **Shri R. K. Dhawan** and **Shri D. Sen** for the breach of privilege that they have committed and that they be brought before the Bar of the House on such date as may be decided by the Honourable Speaker, and they be asked to tender an unconditional apology to the House, failing which they be severely reprimanded." (1)

**SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah):** I am placing the point of view of my party. We have given serious consideration to the recommendations and the findings of the Privileges Committee and we are fully in agreement with the findings and the recommendations of the Privileges Committee. The misdeeds, the crimes committed

[Shri Samar Mukherjee]

by Mrs. Indira Gandhi are not an isolated thing. It is a continuation of the same attitude, of the same misdeeds which were committed during 20 months and all her sychophants and caucus are trying to defend these misdeeds. (*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER: Sir, he is using unparliamentary words.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not unparliamentary.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Mrs. Indira Gandhi has not the courage and the honesty to accept the truth. Otherwise she would have come forward before the House and accepted the misdeeds she had done and would have come with an apology and said if proved "I am prepared to mend". But there is no change. There is no change in the attitude and behaviour. Sir, you have seen her attitude towards the Privileges Committee. It is quite clear from the attitude shown by her to the Privileges Committee. The question is whether a Parliamentary Committee, the Privileges Committee and the House will defend their dignity or not and whether a person who had committed such crimes will be punished or not. This is the basic and fundamental question. For this, we hold the view that this Parliament must exert its authority, must uphold its dignity and must punish her and others for the crimes they have committed.

The Privileges Committee in meting out the punishment has its own limitations. Here, we suggest that she should be asked to tender an unqualified apology before this House. I think, the House should consider no other punishment if she agrees to tender an unqualified apology to the House. Her attitude is, however, quite clear and that is why, we recommend that at least till this session is over, her membership should be suspended.

In relation to the crime committed by her, it may appear to be modest punishment. Our party demands suitable punishment for the crimes she had committed by imposing emergency, by putting thousands of people in the jails, by perpetrating brutal tortures inside the jail etc. She thinks that she is above Constitution, she is above Parliament and she is above anything. She, therefore, deserves the highest punishment for these crimes, but the punishment should be given by the courts, the special courts. On the recommendations of the Shah Commission, she should be tried before the special courts, for which the Supreme Court has given clearance now. It is necessary that she should be tried and we hope that her crimes will be punished suitably.

I would like to appeal to the Janata Party leaders, so far as the Privilege issue is concerned. I have seen certain proposals of the Janata Party. A major section of the Janata Party, though not unanimously, wants that highest punishment should be given to her. Not only that she should be expelled from the House, and should be put into the prison also. In this case, it is our feeling, it is our assessment that still in India these forces of authoritarianism have some mass base, because Shrimati Indira Gandhi has very recently got elected from one of the parliamentary constituencies, Chickmagalur. There these people will be able to confuse those sections and it may appear before the people that this Janata Party is taking revenge. The Janata Party has failed to bring her before the courts for trial after the Shah Commission's report was published. They showed softness for her then. But now when the Privileges Committee has recommended punishment for her, they are indulging in heroics. Now they have got an opportunity to say: 'Give her the maximum punishment'. This will not be helpful for isolating her and for

exposing the character of totalitarianism. Instead, these people should be exposed before the masses and a total fight for that is to be organised throughout the country as also against this totalitarianism. It is not one day's fight and that is why, today, maximum punishment should be avoided. You should approach the people, you should tell them that this House has considered all aspects and has resorted to modest punishment in order to give them the scope to re-understand and revise their present methods and attitude. Ultimately, the people will decide. People have decided already and again it will be decided by them. We want that the Janata Party must take into consideration this aspect. If we give her the maximum punishment and hold her and her party guilty, they would appear before the people as victims of vengeance and they will try to get the sympathies of the people, who are mostly unattached. That will be counter-productive for you, and helpful to them. Already Mr. Stephen has threatened resurrection. You keep it in mind that they will go outside and tell people that out of vindictiveness Indira Gandhi has been punished. No. You raise it before the people, viz., the nature of the crimes and misdeeds she has done and expose her, and thereby isolate her because the fight against totalitarianism is a long drawn one. People are already in the midst of the fight; and that fight is to be continued, and totalitarianism completely defeated and the supremacy of democracy completely established, with full authority. That is why, keeping the long-term ideals in view and taking into consideration all these things, the Janata Government should immediately put up a special court, institute cases in the special court and start trying her for the crimes she has committed, and render her an extreme punishment. That is why our proposal is that she should be asked to tender an unqualified apology. And if she refuses, her membership should

be suspended, for the duration of this session.

**SHRI RUDOLPH RODRIGUES** (Nominated—Anglo Indians): I rise with some pain in my heart. The pain is there not so much about the matter we are discussing, but about the concluding portion of the speech of the hon. Leader of the Opposition. He compared the present situation to the Crucifixion and the Resurrection. I would remind him and this House that the Crucifixion that he speaks of, relates to a Sinless Person. In all fairness to her, not even Mrs. Gandhi would make such a claim. I come from a tradition which says, "Trespassers shall be forgiven." I would also remind this House that the belief that trespassers shall be forgiven, pre-supposes that they are trespassers.

The Leader of the Opposition drew a number of statements from the proceedings, as recorded in these two volumes. But I would like to remind him that even the references he has made are not complete. For instance, he spoke of Mr. Pai's evidence. I do not want to contradict him in great detail, except to draw attention to the fact that Mr. Pai himself wrote a letter to Mrs. Gandhi; and Mrs. Gandhi's reply to that letter is dated 7th May 1975. It is at page 142 of Vol. I. Whatever the facts may be, the same Mr. Pai alleges in his letter, as evident from Mrs. Gandhi's reply, that enquiries were in connection with the answers to a Parliament question. In other words, Mr. Pai had, in his letter, made such a charge.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** That letter is not produced. It is missing.

**SHRI RUDOLPH RODRIGUES :** Whether that letter is missing or not, Mr. Gandhi's letter is there. The Leader of the Opposition also referred to the matter of oath, and he has quoted from the statements alleged to have been made by the Attorney

[Shri Rudolph Rodrigues]

General. The Attorney General himself, at Page 350 of Vol. I makes it abundantly clear—I quote:

“I take the view that it is upto the Committee to put a witness on oath or solemn affirmation.— The Committee of Privileges, normally administers oath or solemn affirmation, so that it can punish the witness for perjury or refusal to go on oath.”

The hon. Mr. Stephen had much more to say.

For the various crimes alleged to have been committed. I would like to say simply this: I for one am not in favour of asking for an apology, for very good reasons. Apart from the fact that such an apology would have no evidentiary value subsequently, I should like to draw your attention to the fact that Mrs. Gandhi in the same letter says: these charges are totally baseless. If she now offered an apology, it would in effect show that her earlier statement was a lie. I do not wish to put Mrs. Gandhi in that embarrassing situation!

More than one speaker referred to the fact that elections would come and she would return. I want to assure this House that whatever may have happened at Chickmagalur, we should not suffer from Chickmagaluritis. By this I mean that we must stand on our spine. If we do not take any action the effect on the courts of law, the effect on beauracrats and on the dignity of this House will be extremely damaging. I am saying: we should not ask for an apology; we should not suspend her; we should not put her in prison also, the reason being that if you do so, you have to put many more people in prison judging from what has been happening in this House. I should say that for a far lesser offence such as that which is alleged to have been committed by our distinguished friend Shri Swamy, the least punishment that

that House saw fit to give was the punishment of expulsion. I suggest that at this point ...of time, for an offence far more serious, we can do no less.

Before closing, I should like to say simply this. Nothing has been said about the four officers who suffered so terribly. This House, I feel, owes it to itself and to those people to place on record its appreciation for the way in which those four officers did their duty.

One last thing, in the context of the motions that have been tabled. Distinction has been made between what punishment should be given to Shrimati Indira Gandhi and the two other accused. I suggest that in all fairness, equity and justice demand that we cannot give a greater punishment to the two officers concerned when they acted under the orders of the first accused. I would therefore suggest that this House consider not only calling her to her seat in the House and the two other persons to the bar of the House but, before doing so, also take a decision that she should be expelled.

**SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN** (Badagara): I speak, today more in deeply felt anguish, than anger. Not that there are no reasons or grounds to be angry about; because what is outlined in the report, whatever might be the infirmities and extremities of the report, or the infirmities of the many notes that follow; there is a clear outline of a positive attempt to subvert parliamentary processes and procedures.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** How?

**SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN:** I shall come to that. On an occasion like this, it is better that we avoid the passion and heat that had been generated and separate the many issues that are involved. I should not like this issue to be mixed up with various other issues that are likely to generate heat and passion. I would

rather urge upon my friends to approach this report with great objectivity because it is likely to be a land-mark in the years to come and in the interest of parliamentary democracy and institutions; it is necessary that we take this up with a great amount of caution and deliberation and also exercise our right judgement.

The other day, when Mr. Madhu Limaye spoke, I thought that he had an important point that many people who should have been called before the Committee were not called upon to tender evidence. Many, who could have thrown more light on the activities, that surrounded this investigation between particular and specific dates in April and May '75—should have been called, were unfortunately not called.

Now, there are also certain basic and fundamental postulates involved in this case and, that is, one of those is the question of Parliamentary supremacy. There have been people, many on this side, who swear day in and day out about parliamentary supremacy and those who even sought to restrict the scope of ministry of democracy and I am no particular admirer of this Westminster type of democracy and I am inclined to agree with them on the question of parliamentary supremacy, but that should also be extended to the privileges of this House which enable us to function! It is more for functional perfection of legislatures that we have parliamentary privileges. If Parliament is accepted not merely as a legislative organ; but also as a "grand inquest of the nation" as Lord Derman pointed out and also as an instrument to direct social change; then we shall have to accept the fact that Parliament is endowed with certain special privileges.

This question has been debated not only here but also in the courts, and in the highest court—the Supreme Court. As we are well aware, right from the days of "Searchlight" case onwards, this has been a point of

dispute—the nature of privileges flowing from Article 105 of the Constitution—whether it overrides the rights under Part III and also its co-relation with the legislation undertaken by the Parliament. Under Article 13 the Committee of Privileges by its composition, is not a court nor is it even a body of prosecution as is being sought to be made out by some people. It is basically an instrument of this House with discretionary powers to commit. It is not a committee of lawyers and judges. Very often, we can visualise a Committee where you do not have distinguished jurists like Dr. Seyid Muhammed or Mr. Ram Jethmalani to adorn a committee of this kind. I can perfectly visualise a situation where you have ordinary members who have no background of law or judiciary or those who have not been even judges like Mr. Nathwani. So what do you do? Basically it is a political tribunal of facts. It has to be understood as such. It is a fact finding body and it has a very limited role before it, that is, to find out whether questions placed before it, attract the privilege of Parliament or not. Whatever might be the procedural lapses, you are aware that we have Article 122, of the Constitution. Even if there are procedural lapses, under Article 122(1) we are covered by the protection it gives and I presume that this Committee is also covered by it. My point is that we should be as unemotional and clear as possible.

Regarding the events of this case, I would like to address myself to this task today to uncover as to what happened between the admission of this question and the commission of a particular offence, that is, the days between 5th April and 15th April and 16th April and subsequently 10th of May.

On 18th November, 1974, we are aware, a question was asked by Mr. Madhu Limaye. The whole question, I would assume, begins with it. It is a relevant and legitimate question for the Committee of Privileges to inquire into not only the facts of this

[Shri K. P. Unnikrishnan]

case but also its background. The basic question that was raised was on the import of plant machinery and equipment for Maruti Limited which was circumscribed by the terms of licence issued under IDR Act. There were again several other questions—I do not want to go into all of them. Finally, there was Question No. 656 of Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu. A question has been raised here whether it is relevant. But I think, as terms of the question—I do not want to read it out—reveal, it is closely related to Mr. Madhu Limaye's question and reply to it on 12th May, 1975. The notice of this question, which was received on the 5th April, was admitted despite the objection from the Ministry of Industrial Development, and put down for answer on the 16th April. Specifically, the facts are that certain officers, who were responsible to the Minister, the Minister in charge in turn responsible to Parliament, acting as duly authorised persons, had to collect certain information for Starred Question No. 656, to be answered on the 16th April, '75. Now basically the question comes up regarding the role of questions for information, that is, the role of the Question Hour. You are aware, it has evolved over the years not only here but also in the House of Commons, and the parameters of the Question Hour and the admissibility of questions has undergone a fundamental change even in this country. With the vast regulatory framework, regulating our economic activity, the nature and type of information sought by the House has undergone a basic sea change. As long as you have licensing procedures and controls, the regulatory framework the outer limits of questions are likely to expand. So, in this case, it is precisely on this question that information was sought, and if you accept the doctrine of ministerial responsibility and also that of executive accountability, I cannot say that they are not bound to

ask for information. Yet, an astounding proposition has been taken up in one of the dissenting notes. I refer to the note of Dr. V. A. Seyid Muhammed and two others at page 180:

"It has to be examined whether these officials had any authority or power to go and demand inspection of Messrs. Maruti premises and machinery. Shri Krishnaswamy has stated that they had no such authority, but he tried to feebly rely on Section 19 of the Industrial Development Act. Section 19 says that anybody authorised by the Central Government can inspect the factory premises for carrying out the purposes of the Act. In the first place, giving information to reply to a question in the Parliament"

—it is very important to note this—

"is not one of the purposes of the Act. Secondly, there is no evidence that anybody was authorised by the Central Government to inspect even under this section. Thirdly, Industrial Disputes Act covers the industries notified under the Act. There is no evidence that M/s. Maruti Ltd. is one of the industries or types of industries notified under the Act... Any private individual is entitled to privacy of his premises and will be justified to prevent unauthorised persons from inspecting his premises."

In all humility, I would request these Members to once again go through this Act, and specifically, the First Schedule. In the First Schedule, item No. 7 is transportation and industry and item No. 5 under 7 is automobile industries.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about authorising?

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: I will come to that.

The basic question that I pose before you is, whether in an economy with a regulatory framework of the kind we have, once you decide to admit a question,—the admissibility,

Sir, is governed only by the fact of using your discretion. If you in your wisdom decide to admit a question, the Minister is bound not only to answer but, if it is a Starred Question, he will have to be ready with all the answers for all possible supplementaries that are likely to arise. In that case, if you accept this premise that the Minister had to answer—and there are not one but a series of Speaker's Directions and precedents laid down in this House that a complete answer is called for—if you accept that, then the question is whether these officers had any legitimacy and whether these officers were legitimately seeking information from these bodies. Now, it is also equally important...

SHRI VASANT SATHE: What can they do if the Minister was....(Interruptions) You have not mentioned that point.

Why don't you hold the Minister responsible....(Interruptions)

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: I do not want to run away from that....(Interruptions)

Now, Sir, consider the second set of facts, i.e. what happened to certain officers who were in pursuit of information during these dates from 5-4-1975 to 15-4-75 and 16-4-75 to 10-5-1975 because the question came up on 16th? Sir, there were these officers, particularly four in number in pursuit of information, who were subjected to harassment and punishment by administrative and investigating agencies and is between these relevant dates.

MR. SPEAKER: You will have only three minutes more.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: No, Sir. I will have to explain fully. (Interruptions). On 15-4-1975. Mr. Bhatnagar was suspended. Another

gentleman was transferred. Yet another gentleman was subjected to raids. On 15-4-1975 there is evidence to show..

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Do not record. Only record Mr. Unnikrishnan.

(Interruptions)\*\*\*

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: On 15-4-1975, there is evidence to show that the former Prime Minister called two of the then Ministers, Mr. D. P. Chattopadhyaya and Mr. T. A. Pai. Mr. Chattopadhyaya, who has been described by this own Special Assistant, as 'a picture of Mickey Spillane cartoon'—I do not know what he exactly meant by that ....(Interruptions)....had found her to be angry and please remember he was not called to discuss any policy questions! He was called to be told by her, that certain officials of his Ministry were harassing people and there were complaints to the former Prime Minister from M.Ps. and other V.I.Ps. and according to Mr. Chattopadhyaya, she particularly mentioned Mr. Bhatnagar's name and also that he be suspended, and on the same evening—dates are important and time is important—the Minister gave the formal order for suspending Mr. Bhatnagar. I have nothing to say about the conduct of the Minister, but he said in his order that this was "brought to his notice" on that particular date. Now, Sir, the glum and pompous Minister, as he was described by his Special Assistant before the Privileges Committee, what did he do? He called the Officer who put down a note and related it with the specific complaint of the Prime Minister that day that "he coerced them to part with certain information". Sir, I would have liked the Committee of Privileges to further go into this aspect as to what was the specific information that was forcibly taken out or alleged to have taken out.

\*\*\*Not recorded.

**MR. SPEAKER:** You please finish.

**SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN:** I am the original mover. So I have to speak. The time given should be reasonable.

**MR. SPEAKER:** There are a number of movers.

**SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN:** On the same date, i.e., 15-4-75 the then Additional Private Secretary to the former Prime Minister asked the Director of CBI to 'verify their antecedents' and make investigations about these four officers. All these events took place after the process of collecting information began for a Starred Question. Then Mr. Cavale was transferred. And raids began by the CBI. Now, was it a coincidence that something happened to these people between these dates? Or, is there any other evidence to suggest that the former Prime Minister, along with two others, entered into an understanding, if not a conspiracy, to prevent Parliament from having access to the information that was sought. That is the question before us. The answer is 'Yes'.

Mr. T. A. Pai's letter of 5th April, '75 is unfortunately not there, but the reply of the ex-Prime Minister of the 7th May, 75 clearly indicates that there was in existence such a letter. Also, I would pose a simple question. Did the Member for Chickmagalur, who was then the Prime Minister,—forget that she was the Prime Minister,—did she as the Leader of the House; when an honoured colleague of hers who was holding a key Cabinet post complained, find out whether the allegation had any substance?—the allegation that four officers who was seeking information for Parliament, were harassed and whether they were actually involved in collection of information for a parliamentary question? So far, to this date, to this time, we have not been given an answer, and we should presume that the answer was what was contained in the letter of the 7th May. (*Interruptions*)

The question has been raised regarding the competence and jurisdiction of this House. The very fact that our Lok Sabha is called the Sixth Lok Sabha is suggestive of the continuation and continuity of the Lok Sabha, and there is also continuity of breach of privilege whatever might be the change in complexion that the Lok Sabha may undergo after dissolution. This Lok Sabha is certainly entitled to go into this question. (*Interruptions*)

I will conclude by saying that we are not discussing the question of the threat of authoritarianism in this House, we are not discussing now the role of the ex-Prime Minister, we are not discussing anything of that kind. We are on a very limited question of privilege and contempt of the House, and I would appeal that our approach should not be one of vindictiveness, but one of laying down precedents for the future, so that parliamentary institutions can flourish.

**SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT (Jaunpur):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise today with a very sorrowful heart because the person involved held once the highest office. Therefore, the punishment should also be the highest because the punishment must be equal to the office and the crime committed by the office.

Mere talk about mercy; mere talk of this thing or that thing has no meaning. Did the ex-Prime Minister have any shred of mercy when she harassed and victimised the people of this country? She was the fountain-head of the authoritarian rule of 19 months which was unparallel in history. That is why it is not a personal question at all. It is not a question of any individual. It is a question of principle. The question is, whether democracy which has triumphed in this country can afford to tolerate the fountain-head of authoritarianism roaming free in this country and mis-utilising the freedom granted to the citizens of this country?

I was amazed when Mr. Stephen compared the ex-Prime Minister with Jesus, 2000 years back. Jesus was the prince of peace...

MR. C. M. STEPHEN: I compare you with the rabble of the Pilate's court clamouring for blood and crucifixion (*Interruptions*)

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: I am afraid, the Leader of the Opposition has lost balance.

Jesus was the prince of peace and he professed the principle of love and humanity. But the ex-Prime Minister was a princess of authoritarianism who put the people in jail for no reason whatsoever except that they were her opponents. If Jesus were alive, he would have hidden his head in shame if he was compared to a dictator. May I remind the Leader of the Opposition that in the 17th century, a Bourbon dictator was beheaded in France and in the 20th century, a ruler of Russia, Czar, was shot down because he was a tyrant, because he was a totalitarian ruler? The crimes committed in this country have been unparallel. May I ask the reasons why the present Prime Minister was put in jail, why all the Ministers here and all the members sitting on this side were put in jail?

MR. SPEAKER: We are on a different matter.

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: I am giving the background. The only fault was that they accused the ex-Prime Minister. Why were these four officers put in prison? Was it not an astounding thing that the question which concerned her own family was being stalled, was not allowed to be answered and the correct information was not allowed to be given to this august House?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: At least once you should talk relevant. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: I am dealing with the organ grinder. I will deal with these gentlemen later.

It has been said, let the ex-Prime Minister be convicted in a court of law. I say, this is also a court of law in the matter of breach of privilege of this august House. And may I repeat the famous words of a great ex-Prime Minister of this country when he moved a similar resolution of breach of privilege that this august House expects a much greater and higher standard of conduct and truthfulness than any other place. I hope the ex-Prime Minister will remember it...

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Follow that and be truthful to yourself for a change.

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: I draw the attention of this House regarding the period of imprisonment which I have been demanding so far. Some of my friends here and there have been saying that imprisonment can only be for the duration of the session...

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: For eternity!

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: Here is the book, the second edition of *Kaul and Shakdher's Practice and Procedure of Parliament*. I draw your attention to page 223. Please see the footnote which says:

"The present practice of the House of Commons, U.K., is not to commit offenders for any specified time, but generally or during pleasure; and to keep them in custody until they present petitions expressing proper contrition for their offences and praying for their release, or until, upon motion made in the House, it is resolved that they shall be discharged."

Therefore, there is no question of time. This august House, after convicting a person, can send him to prison for the longest period of time.

[Shri Yadvendra Dutt]

Now I call upon everyone of those who believe in democratic institutions whether this Janata government is going to be driven by softy softy conscience in the face of hard facts. Let us not forget our history of a thousand years back. Sixteen times apology was given by a defeated person and the seventeenth time we became a slave. Let us not forget that. A hard situation demands a hard decision and with this in view I ask the House and appeal to the hon. Members to vote for the imprisonment of the ex-Prime Minister because she was the fountain-head of all authoritarianism.

Mr. Sathe has been quoting so many Urdu couplets when he was speaking and Mr. Sathe is in the habit of interpolating. Let me quote for his benefit a very famous couplet:

सारी खबर रू, मगर बातें ऐसी कर  
जैसी बेखबर करने रहते हैं ।

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal): The great Raja who has spoken before me is perhaps smarting under the so called injustice done by our government by abolishing privy purses and princes' privileges. Our government knew that these feudal elements were the fountainheads of obscurantism, fanaticism and are promoting para-military forces in the country.

I have been hearing the speeches made by some of those people on that side. And they are going to be converts of that side. I do not find any relevant point has been put. Even though they have quoted, some of them have even misquoted, none of them was able to meet the point—the main point made by the Leader of the Opposition, Shri Stephen. His point was whether these officers who were collecting information were actually obstructed and whether any harassment had been made.

Sir, they were not able to answer the point raised namely that a policy deci-

sion had been taken not to collect the information. When Mr. Pai had failed to produce a letter, I do not know, on what basis, they are making these bravado accusations. Sir, I may tell my hon. friends that perhaps the only crime we have committed is that we have lost the election. That is the only crime we have committed. But, now, you are in a brute majority. The country will not fail to notice that you want to make a political capital and want to take a vindictive attitude. That will prove counter-productive. (Interruptions) The people have demonstrated their faith; they have demonstrated their confidence in our policies and programmes under the leadership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi. As late as April 1978 two States had gone to polls. The people have unequivocally demonstrated their faith and they have voted us into power in the two States of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka.

I may also remind you that by these acts of your omissions and commissions, you want to make an alibi; you want to cover up your deficiencies. Every day you are indulging in infighting; you are not able to come together. Look at your funny proposals of having two Deputy Prime Ministers. Don't think that the people are not going to watch you and check you. I am glad that Mr. Subramaniam Swamy in his recent survey says: 'Let these Ministers stop meddling in mediation; let them allow the party to be in peace, a single piece'. Take a lesson from Mr. Subramaniam Swamy. I may tell you that by all these findings you want to have a camouflage; you want an alibi (Interruptions) and you want to tell the people. (Interruptions). This document produced after a great labour, has produced nothing. It has produced nothing. There are inconsistencies and contradictions that have been made in this Report.

Sir, I appeal to all the Members and I endorse what Mr. C. Subramaniam

has said recently 'Don't suffer from subjectivity. This is a matter which has to be met at political level and there could be a political solution for that'.

My only request is that you don't overestimate your strength. The people are there to judge you what you are. They have judged already, the manner in which you are administering this country. It goes to show the bankruptcy of your leadership. (Interruptions). Being divided you are going to fall. And that day is not far off. The people will teach you a proper lesson and place you where you are.

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Sir, this august House is called upon today to discharge a most historic responsibility in the matter of protecting the rights and privileges of this House. Mr. Speaker, Sir, ours is a parliamentary democracy and the system of parliamentary democracy provides that Parliament has a vital importance and crucial significance. Parliament in this parliamentary democracy should act in a fearless manner so that it can discharge its responsibility towards the sovereignty of the people of our country.

Sir, I do not want to take much of the time of the House. The issue before this House is whether the House agrees with the findings and recommendations of the Privileges Committee which is an instrument of the House itself. At the outset, I want to express my full agreement with the findings of the Committee and the recommendations of the Committee. I shall be failing in my duty if I do not place on record the thanks and the gratitude for the labour done by the Committee and the objectivity it has displayed in the matter of analysing the evidence and coming to their conclusion. The

conclusion of the Committee is that Mrs. Indira Gandhi, the former Prime Minister of this country and now the Member from Chikmagalur and two officers, Mr. Dhawan and Mr. D. Sen, have committed breach of privilege of this House and committed contempt of the House. Sir, it is the duty of this House to uphold the traditions and rights of this House. It is this call which we are called upon to respond to.

Sir, so far as the issue is concerned as the Leader of the House the former Prime Minister was to facilitate the collection of information in the interest of Parliament and parliamentary democracy. Instead of doing that what she did? In this connection I would only like to quote what has been said by Mr. T. A. Pai. It is on page 49 of the Report. I quote:

"I thought it was not worthwhile replying to her as I felt she was unreasonably angry. She also called Shri Dhawan and told him to ask Shri Sen to start CBI enquiries against all these officers. Subsequently, I heard Shri Rajan's house was raided by the CBI without permission of DGTD. Shri Rajan complained to me about this. Shri Krishnaswamy also complained that he was being pursued by the CBI."

(Interruptions).

Whereas it was her duty to facilitate the collection of information on the other hand she obstructed, harassed and there was institution of cases against those officers who were entrusted to collect the information.

Now, what does Mr. Pai say? (Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER: Do not record.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Therefore, my point is this. Instead of collecting the information, she did institute cases by the CBI against those officers. It is a crime which she has

\*\*Not recorded.

[Shri Chitta Basu]

committed. She has shaken the very basis of parliamentary democracy. Her action has shaken the very basis of the foundation of parliamentary democracy in this country.

Now the question before us is, to protect the fabric of parliamentary democracy in this country. We are here to defend democracy, to enlarge democracy, and to fight against those forces which are against democracy, which have undermined and shaken the very basis of democracy. The duty of the Parliament is to keep itself busy in this respect because I am constrained to say this that our experience has proved to the hilt that lack of vigilance on the part of Parliament has really undermined the very basis of parliamentary democracy and robbed the people of their cherished and inalienable rights. It is the duty of Parliament to display the necessary vigil and to protect and defend democracy in this country.

I am in agreement with Shri Samar Mukherjee when he says that in view of the fact that she has committed serious offence and contempt of the House from her position of final authority, the punishment should not be withdrawn unless she gives unconditional apology and unqualified apology to the House.

I again express my gratefulness to the Privileges Committee who have done a signal duty in order to defend democracy of this country and in upholding the supremacy of Parliament.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North-East): Sir, we have two voluminous reports of the Privileges Committee and the Leader of the Opposition in making a hopeless defence of his client, if I may say so, has used number of arguments and some documentation which have already been shown to be without any basis. One of the arguments used is that this Privilege Committee does not have a majority, and that it will be creating a precedent. Sir, the pre-

cedent has already been created. They themselves have created the precedent when I was expelled. That Committee's report was also not a majority report. The argument is used that cases are there in courts and you cannot be asked to testify against yourself. I may say that here too in the precedent in the Rajya Sabha the same thing I was asked to do. So I will not go into those things. I know these are all Shany arguments. But the fundamental question is what? The fundamental question is this: The Prime Minister utilises her office not to take action against politicians. We can defend ourselves. We can throw you out in the election. We have done that. And certainly during the emergency also we did show in regard to your massive structure what they were capable of doing. We did show that. But what does this report show? The action taken is not against senior officers, against Manotosh Sondhi, the Secretary and so on. The action taken is against the junior officials so that the world in general would not know, and they would be demoralised. That is the heinous part of the action and that is what the Report says. (Interruptions). They talk much of Chikmagalur and say that they have got the support of the people. I challenge this. Let Shrimati Indira Gandhi come and fight in Bombay: she will lose her deposit here. This running away to Chikmagalur has no justification. Let her come to Bombay and fight; I will pay for her deposit, because he has got to lose that. This House cannot take cognizance of such irrelevancies. There is only one place for Shrimati Indira Gandhi and that is the jail and where she should be sent. She is unfit to be a Member of this House and unless she gives a categorical confession of her crimes and apologies for that, she must be expelled from this House. That is all I want to say.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not calling upon any other speaker to speak because the half-an-hour discussion is to be taken up now. This debate

will continue tomorrow at 2.00 p.m. and there will be very few speakers on this tomorrow.

17.27 hrs.

# HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

## SALE OF PADDY AT LOW PRICE IN ANDHRA PRADESH

[SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR in the Chair]

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA (Eluru): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to raise a discussion on points arising out of the answer given on the 4th December, 1978 to Unstarred Question No. 2089 regarding the sale of paddy in Andhra Pradesh at low price. The answers given under the question are vague and unsatisfactory.

The farmers in the coastal districts of Andhra Pradesh are facing considerable difficulties in disposing of their stocks at the support price fixed by the Government of India. Due to the failure of the Food Corporation of India in purchasing their stocks, they are forced to dispose of their paddy at very low prices to the local traders. The Corporation has not opened sufficient number of purchase centres in Andhra Pradesh, in particular in the coastal districts. As no assurance has been given in the answers that the genuine difficulties of these farmers will be looked into and that arrangements will be made for the purchase of their stocks at the fixed support price, the matter needs further consideration of the Government and I demand an assurance from the Government that they will make suitable arrangements for the purchase of paddy in Andhra Pradesh and other States, if necessary.

The Government is aware that the cost of inputs for agricultural production has gone up tremendously in the recent past. The farmers throughout the country, irrespective of their

political affiliations, have been demanding that remunerative prices should be fixed for agricultural products keeping in view the rise in prices of inputs. The farming community, kisan organizations and political parties have urged for fixation of paddy price at Rs. 100/- per quintal. It is unfortunate that this unanimous demand has been rejected by the Union Government. The price of Rs. 85 per quintal fixed by the Government is not at all remunerative price. The hon. Minister is aware of this and it has been raised in the conferences several times. Not only the Andhra Pradesh Government but various rice-producing States also are unanimous in their demand for a hike in the procurement price of rice.

In the past, when the prices fixed by the Central Government were not remunerative, the State Governments had fixed higher procurement prices on their own. Last year, the Governments of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Kerala have fixed the procurement price at Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 more than the minimum price fixed by the Central Government. This year, Kerala Government has decided to pay Rs. 120 per quintal. Last year, the Gujarat Government paid a higher price for wheat, than what was fixed by the Central Government.

At a conference held at Vijayawada on 9-12-78, I met thousands of farmers from the rice delta districts of Krishna and Godavari. They have complained that though paddy has been coming to the market for the last one month, the Food Corporation of India has not opened enough procurement centres to buy paddy on a large scale, even at the procurement price. Besides, FCI is not willing to buy Surekha and Hansa varieties of rice. They are also refusing to buy the kharif crop that is, a new high-yielding variety, on the ground that there is a black spot. It is not their fault. Every grain has a fault. At some centres, they are buying only one variety of rice, rejecting other

[Shri K. Suryanarayana]

varieties. Price-cuts are effected, or the rice is completely rejected on the ground of being sub-standard. This is causing distress to the farmers. That is why I feel it my duty to bring this to the notice of this august House.

I learn that FCI has already procured 13 lakh tonnes of foodgrains, which is nearly half of the surplus, in Punjab. I am surprised that in Andhra Pradesh, they have bought only 30,000 tonnes so far, according to my information; and this indicates the discriminatory attitude shown by FCI.—Earlier also, in fixing sugar prices, the States in South India were neglected.—As a result of this, the farmers are deprived of even the low procurement price fixed; but in some cases there are distress sales at prices Rs. 15 or Rs. 30 lower than the floor price, per quintal. The State Government has already been requested that the Civil Supplies Corporation of the State and the Marked should also enter the market to buy rice, in addition to the Food Corporation. The Centre should guide the State Government in this respect and help the State Government financially to enable them to buy the surplus rice.

To-day I met the Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister. He said that not only the Basmati variety, but other varieties are also being accepted by other countries. There are finer varieties from our areas also. They should be allowed to be exported to other countries.

The Union Minister of Food and Irrigation has appealed for the State Governments' cooperation in procurement; and he has also declared that foodgrains procured by the Civil Supplies Corporations of the State Governments would be bought by the FCI if they are of the requisite standard. The standard should be fixed by the FCI and the farmers. The Centre should act according to this announcement. The ryots are not in a position to pay the taxes or re-pay loans

—I mean the ryots in the delta areas of my State—taken by them from scheduled banks or cooperative banks until the paddy is procured at the support price. They should be advised to stop all these collections. But complaints are being received that pressure is being brought on farmers, particularly the small farmers, to repay loans, despite their financial difficulties. This is so, not only in Andhra Pradesh but in the entire country. Foodgrains are not being taken by the FCI at proper prices. As a result, a great despair has spread among the farming community, and the Centre should advise State Government not to precipitate matters. The realization of loans and taxes should be kept in abeyance till the procurement of paddy at the support price is over.

As a result of the successive cyclones and other natural disasters during the last 3 to 4 years, loans from ryots have accumulated to a great extent. Penal interest has been imposed on the arrears. This penal interest should be waived and the loan should be recovered in easy long-term instalments. I would request the Union Government to intervene in the matter and advise the state governments wherever defects are found. I would also urge upon the central and state governments to form all party committees at procurement centres to prevent injustice and unfair practices perpetrated on the farming community. The farmers who responded to the call of the government to grow more food should not be put to difficulties and unless a remunerative price is paid to them there will be a great set back to the food production in the coming years. Recently I visited my native district. They have already sown and transplanted 4.5 lakhs of acres in the delta area, without any grumbling; they have mortgaged their entire property. I am blaming not only this government but I blamed the previous government also that they had not taken much interest in the develop-

ment of agriculturists and safeguarding their interests. The Andhra government tried to export our finer varieties introduced by the small farmers. You should allow the Andhra government to export the finer variety either through central STC or the state STC. We are interested in disposing of our finer varieties. The hon. Minister may please depute a technical man and I will go with him. The FCI have rejected. Two days after our society had sold our stock to a merchant, immediately they accepted that. That was the experience three or four years ago. I am not blaming this government or that government. I want the government to fulfil its promise to the people, particularly the agricultural community. It is not only the farmers; seventy per cent of our people depend upon agriculture. If they are ignored the country cannot survive. They are making sacrifices for the benefit of the country. I therefore request you to consider the Andhra Government's proposal to allow them to export rice to other countries.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Before I call the hon. Minister, I have to inform Shri R. K. Dhawan and Rajagopala Naidu that their names could not come before the sitting. I am sorry I told Mr. Dhawan that his name may be called. It can not be called. Only four names, Shri Chitta Basu, Mallanna, Yuvaraj and Venkatasubbiah will be called.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): The hon. Member has referred to many issues; some of which are not directly related to the sale of paddy in Andhra Pradesh at low price, nor is it within my competence to give any assurance on those questions which are not directly related to this. The half an-hour discussion is on

slow procurement in Andhra Pradesh. I shall explain the position; I concede the point that there has been slow procurement in Andhra Pradesh; it could have been faster. The slow rate of procurement has been due to many misunderstandings. The first and foremost of the misunderstandings has been that the state government have been under the wrong impression that they have no role to play in the procurement of foodgrains.

I would like to say it very categorically, not only for Andhra Pradesh but for all other States, that they should come and supplement the efforts of the FCI in procurement of foodgrains, for which the support prices are fixed. The example of Haryana and Punjab has been given. May I remind the hon. Members that in those States the State Governments are actively engaged in helping the FCI? In fact, their own agencies are procuring foodgrains. I have been writing letters to the Chief Ministers that they should come and supplement the efforts of the FCI.

Now, for arguments sake suppose the FCI machinery is inefficient, corrupt and all that, then there was all the more reason why the State Government should have come to the rescue of the farmers. There was nothing to stop them from making purchases. We have assured them repeatedly that whatever they purchase, they can utilize for their own consumption needs in the State. And if they cannot consume the whole quantity procured, then we will take the surplus quantity from them and pay them the price at which they purchased plush incidentals.

So, there was nothing to stop the Andhra Pradesh Government from entering the market and making purchases for the relief of their farmers. I am very happy to say that as soon as I came to know that the Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister is in town, I contacted him and went to see him

[Shri Bhanu Pratap Singh]

day before yesterday and explained the whole situation. He has now agreed and, in fact, before me he has directed his subordinates that the State machinery should start purchasing immediately in the State. That is a very welcome decision and I hope it will go a long way in accelerating the pace of procurement.

There has been another difficulty on account of a disease in a particular variety of paddy, which they call black tip disease. In the case of rice suffering from this disease, the black tip remains even after it is cooked. So, the consumers are not willing to purchase that. So, the FCI as a public sector organisation cannot purchase food-grains which it cannot sell, we have repeatedly made it very clear that we cannot purchase anything which we cannot sell. There is no demand for that kind of rice in any part of the country. May be there is some demand in Andhra Pradesh, but there is no demand for that kind of rice outside Andhra Pradesh. In fact, the State Government should very strongly advise the farmers to give up the cultivation of that one variety in which that disease occurs.... (Inter-ruptions)

**SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA:** In fact, it is the Government of India that supplied those seeds as high-yielding varieties. So, it is the fault of the Government of India.

**SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH:** May be it was evolved by our Rice Research Institute, but the disease developed later on. Once a seed has been recommended, you cannot say that it will always remain and in that condition in which it was recommended. As we evolve new varieties of seeds, new diseases also come up. In fact, nobody knew about this black tip disease at that time

Even in regard to this variety of rice, a way has been found out in my conversation with the Chief Minister and we are working on that. I suggested that the Andhra Pradesh Go-

vernment should purchase this rice and utilize it for the Food for Work scheme in Andhra Pradesh, and whatever price they pay for that according to the grade that is prescribed, we will subsidize them up to Rs. 20 per quintal. Whatever foodgrains are procured for Food for Work, we subsidise them to the extent of Rs. 20 per quintal. If the Andhra Pradesh Government accepts that view—and I have gained the impression that the Chief Minister has accepted that view—the modalities are being explored, I feel confident that if the Andhra Pradesh Government procures at that price and uses in for Food for Work, then perhaps that problem too would be solved.

There has been some difficulty about the other two varieties of paddy. It is again a very peculiar phenomenon that the same variety has been kept in a higher category in one district and in a lower category in the neighbouring district. This can happen. Soil and climatic conditions do bring about changes in course of time in the quality of paddy. The farmers are demanding a higher price, but it has degenerated into a lower grade. I have only today despatched one of our snior quality control officers to go there and bring the report. If it is a very minor relaxation that is required, we may relax. I am at it, and I can assure you that as soon as we receive the report, we will take a suitable decision. In fact, I want to give the maximum help and support to the farmers and the slow rate has been simply because of the misunderstanding that the State Government has nothing to do with procurement. That is not the correct situation. In fact, in most States only the State Government is the purchasing agency.

SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN  
(Burdwan): They are not purchasing  
through the FCI?

State Government. There are States which have not allowed the FCI to operate in them. But in Andhra Pradesh, the FCI is allowed, but that permission does not preclude the State Government from doing its own part, especially when they complain that the FCI has not been performing well. If the FCI has not been performing well, that is all the more reason why the state Government should have started purchasing on its own. I hope that within a few days the situation will improve. The State Government on my initiative has already agreed to enter the market.

As far as the black tip is concerned, we have found a way of utilising that also. As far as the other two varieties are concerned, I think we will have to wait for the report of the quality control officer.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: What about export?

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: Let it be done in a proper manner. I do not say it will not be allowed, nor can I say that it will be allowed, but the proper course is that the Chief Minister should write to the Government of India, and we will certainly consider it.

SHRI K. MALLANNA (Chitradurga): I have heard the hon. Member and also the hon. Minister. Though this question refers to Andhra Pradesh only, the principles involved apply to the whole country. The paddy growers are very unfortunate. They are not only exploited by the big traders and; the middlemen, but also by the official procurement agency. I am saying this because this agency does not go to the small and marginal farmers. They are the worst suffers in this because they have to sell away their paddy at uneconomic prices which do not even meet their cost of production. The official agencies are not going to the small and marginal farmers.

The hon. Member made out that the prices of agricultural inputs are increasing every day. The electricity charges are increasing; the water charges are increasing; there is a surcharge on water, etc. The cost of production has increased. No amount of Government formula is going to increase the price paddy.

In this context, may I know from the hon. Minister what is the percentage of paddy purchased by the mill-owners and official procurement agencies; whether the cost of inputs for production of agricultural products have increased lately, more than those of foodgrains, and, if so, whether the Government is thinking of any process to bring down the prices of agricultural inputs? They are sandwiched between the two agencies. It is only one agency which can help, that is, the State trading. May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is going to take the wholesale trade in paddy?

श्री युवराज कटिहार : सभापति महोदय, आन्ध्र प्रदेश के सम्बन्ध में जो आठ घंटे की चर्चा हो रही है, इसके साथ एक आम सवाल निहित है आज-कल किसानों की मुख्य समस्या उनके कास्ट आफ प्राइमेशन में कमी करने की है। आज खेती की लागत इतनी बढ़ गई है कि जब तक आधुनिक टेक्नालोजी का इस्तेमाल नहीं किया जायेगा, तब तक उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ सकता है। मंत्री महोदय को पता है कि खाद, पेस्टीसाइड्स-कटनाशक दवाओं, सिंचाई और कृषि के शउहकरणों के मूल्य पहले बहुत अधिक बढ़ गये हैं। इसके अलावा लागत में भी वृद्धि हो गई है। इसके कारण कृषि की लागत बढ़ रही है। यद्यपि एग्रीकल्चरल प्राइसिज कमीशन की सिफारिश है कि मोटे धान का मूल्य निर्धारित

[श्री युवराज]

हो, लेकिन मंत्री महोदय इस बारे में अधिक करने की साधारी बताते हैं। जब 13 नवम्बर को प्रधान मंत्री जी विजयवाड़ा गए थे, तो वहां जनता पार्टी के एम०एल०ए०, श्री बी० एस० राव, न उन्हें एक मेमोरेण्डम दिया था जिसमें इन तथ्यावधानों का उल्लेख किया गया था। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि आन्ध्र जैसा जो धान-प्रधान प्रांत है जहां कृषकों की मुख्य पदवार धान है, वहां उत्पादन-व्याप को देखते हुए, तमाम उपकरणों और खाद की बढ़ती हुई कीमत को देखते हुए सरसहार वहां के मूल्य में वृद्धि करने का विचार रखा है।

**SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:** Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Minister of State for Agriculture is a practical agriculturist. The symbol of their party is, farmer with plough. But, unfortunately, the farmers are the worst sufferers under their regime.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think, it is enough introduction. You come to the question.

**SHRI P. VENKATASUBBALAH:** I am asking only a few questions arising out of the answer that he has given.

The black tip variety rice is not edible. The people are refusing to buy it. In this connection, the rice research institutes have been evolving a hybrid type of paddy to increase the per acre production in the country with the result that there has been a green revolution and there has been a spurt in rice production. I want to know whether there is any sort of coordination between the research Institute and the extension programme. When the seeds have been taken by the farmers—they have been supplied by the Seeds Corporation—do they take proper steps with the help of the State Government?

to take preventive measures, to see that these seeds which have been supplied and which are put into the soil do not suffer from diseases. What preventive steps do this Government propose to take in this regard in coordination with the State Governments?

Secondly, with regard to slow procurement in Andhra Pradesh, may I draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that the slow procurement is due to two main reasons: one is the slow process of the FCI, not procuring paddy at the right time when the farmers can get a remunerative price; and the other is, which is the main hitch, with regard to the unremunerative price the farmer is getting. The Agricultural Prices Commission....

MR. CHAIRMAN: That point has been made by Mr. Yuvraj; please do not repeat that.

**SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:** The Agricultural Prices Commission has come in for severe criticism by the rice-producing areas, that there has been a discrimination in price-fixation between wheat and rice, that there is a powerful wheat lobby that is operating in Delhi and that is the reason that the paddy-growers are at a disadvantage. I want to know whether this imbalance will be corrected by the Government.

Another point is this. I am glad the Minister has said that rice will be allotted for Food for Work Programme. But the Central Government is insisting that wheat must be taken by the Andhra Pradesh Government. On some representation, they have said that 30 per cent might be given as rice. May I ask the hon. Minister to take a decision that in Andhra Pradesh, for the entire Food for Work Programme, paddy will be given; let at least the predominant part of it be paddy.

My last point is whether this Government, in order to rescue the farmers from distress sale, will in cooperation with the State Governments try to give remunerative price to them

and also, when the request comes from the Chief Minister for export of rice—I want him to give a categorical answer here—whether he will accept the recommendation of the Chief Minister and allow the rice to be exported from Andhra Pradesh.

**SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH :**  
One question has been put, whether the Government is contemplating to take over the wholesale trade in paddy. The reply is 'no', and that is for a very good reason. Today they are complaining about the FCI. If the foodgrain trade had been taken over, then there would have been only one agency. Today, besides the private traders, the others are also operating and can operate. There would be no remedy if there is only one agency and that agency does not perform well.

18 hrs.

Secondly, I would like to say about the price. The price has already been decided. There can be difference of opinion whether it is remunerative or not. But the decision has been taken and is not likely to be changed till the next season. Whenever our friends on this side complain about price, I am quite willing to listen to them. But when the Members opposite complain about the price, I feel that they have completely forgotten what they were doing to the farmers when they were in power. (Interruptions) There is a large difference between what you were doing and what we are doing. In your case there was compulsory procurement from the producers and at a rate which was lower than what we are giving today. Ours is only a support operation. Farmers are free to sell their produce at a higher price if they can. We go to their rescue when they cannot. On the other hand, you used to send coercive forces to their houses to take delivery and at a much lower price. So, while I am prepared to listen about the prices from the members sitting on that side, I am not prepared to take any advice from you because you were so tyrannical in the days when you were in power .... (Interruptions)

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** How can anybody force his advice?

**SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH :**  
Thousands and thousands of farmers were taken to court for non-delivery of their levy. Is that not tyranny? You should be ashamed of those days.

**SHRI DARUR PULLIAH (Anantapur) :** Are you not ashamed of the present position?

**SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH :**  
What about the cane-growers? Are you not ashamed of that?

**SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH :**  
We are talking about paddy but you are going to sugar cane.

Another question has been raised that there should be parity between the price of wheat and the price of paddy. May I know when in the history of this country there was ever any parity between the prices of paddy and wheat?....

**SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH :**  
Please don't misquote me. I said 'remunerative price'.

**SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH :** If you say that you did not ask for parity, I withdraw my remark. But I can tell you that never in the history of this country, paddy was sold at the same rate as wheat.

**SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA :** In Andhra Pradesh the Janata Party MLAs have passed a resolution.

**SHRI DARUR PULLIAH :** Why not you increase the price of paddy?

**SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH :**  
About the disease, I would like to make it clear that a variety which has been evolved today may be found to be susceptible to a new disease 2 years afterwards. In fact there is a race between the scientists who are evolving seeds and the diseases. It is not perhaps relevant but I may inform the House that in Pakistan they have

[Shri Bhanu Pratap Singh]

lost their wheat crop and are in difficulties only because they were using old seeds which were destroyed by the rust disease. Now our scientists have been evolving wheat which are rust-resistant and therefore, we have escaped. But the fact that these varieties have escaped last year does not mean that we will escape again. Therefore, newer and newer varieties are always being evolved. It is a continuous process. The new varieties after some time become susceptible to some new variety of disease also. There are also different varieties and strains of disease. So you cannot put the blame that because we released that sometime back, therefore, we are

guilty. I have been producing paddy myself for the last 38 years and I have never heard about the black-tip disease....

SHRI DARUR PULLIAH: How can the ryots be held responsible for that?

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: It is part of the game. Ryots are not held responsible for many things but they have to suffer. So it is one of those cases.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now the House stands adjourned till 11 am. tomorrow. 18.05 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, December 13, 1978/Agrahayana 22, 1900 (Saka).